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# BULLETIN

OF THE

# PAN AMERICAN UNION

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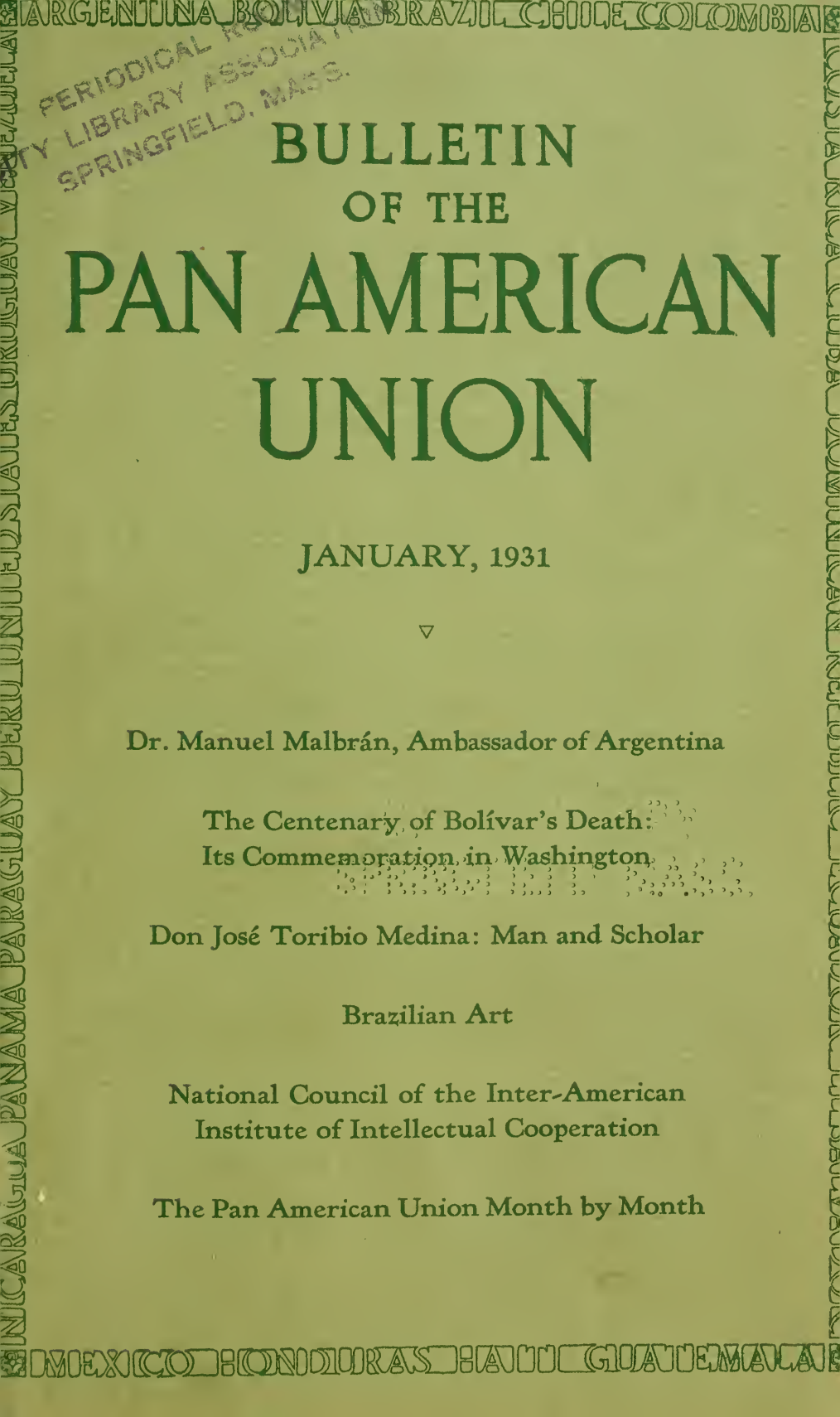
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# BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

JANUARY, 1931



Dr. Manuel Malbrán, Ambassador of Argentina

The Centenary of Bolívar's Death:  
Its Commemoration in Washington

Don José Toribio Medina: Man and Scholar

Brazilian Art

National Council of the Inter-American  
Institute of Intellectual Cooperation

The Pan American Union Month by Month

MEXICO:ONDURAS:HAITI:GUATEMALA

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v. 65

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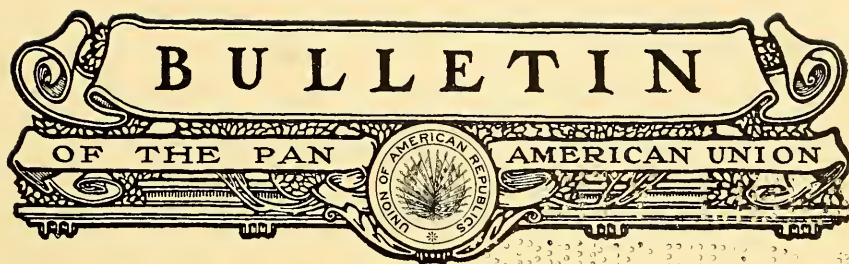
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HIS EXCELLENCY DR. MANUEL MALBRÁN

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Argentina in the United States.





VOL. LXV

JANUARY, 1931

No. 1

## DR. MANUEL MALBRÁN, AMBASSADOR OF ARGENTINA

FOR the second time in the course of his brilliant diplomatic career, Dr. Manuel Malbrán, eminent Argentine jurist and statesman, has become ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of his Government in the United States. This post had been vacant since Doctor Malbrán retired from it in November, 1928, to return home. On reassuming the ambassadorship, he therefore returns to no new field, but one where his distinguished ability is well known not only from his previous service as chief of mission but also from his residence in Washington from 1911 to 1913 as first secretary and several times chargé d'affaires of the then legation.

On presenting his letters of credence to President Hoover on November 21, 1930, Doctor Malbrán spoke in part as follows:

I consider it to be unnecessary for me to refer to the sentiments of the Argentine people toward the people of Your Excellency's Government.

Your visit to my country, a visit which is always remembered there with the greatest satisfaction, will have made it possible for you personally to appreciate these sentiments.

During your visit you once stated that true friendship among nations rests not alone upon the increase of commercial relationship but also upon the intensification of sentiments of cordiality and mutual understanding. The present Argentine Government, fully sharing these views, has given me precise instructions in the sense of endeavoring to bring about the realization of both these ends—the increase possible in our commercial relations and the fortification of the ties of cordiality and mutual understanding.

My Government holds the conviction that both these factors united will contribute to the establishment of a solid and fruitful fraternity between our two countries.

I shall apply to the fulfillment of my mission all the enthusiasm resultant from my intense love for my country and the great respect and admiration inspired in me by yours.

To these eloquent words the President responded in the following terms:

You have been so good as to refer to the visit which it was my privilege to make to the Argentine Republic just two years ago. I recall with gratification the cordial reception extended to me at that time, in which I ventured to believe that I perceived the same sentiment of friendship toward the people of the United States that has always been entertained by this Nation toward the people of Argentina. I note with especial satisfaction that you are under precise instructions from the present Argentine Government to augment in so far as possible the commercial relations between our two countries, and to fortify the bonds of cordiality and mutual understanding which so happily exist between them. I assure you, Mr. Ambassador, that in your efforts toward these ends you will at all times have my own sincere cooperation and that of all the members of this Government.

I am happy to welcome you again to Washington, where you already have established enduring friendships, and I request you to convey to His Excellency the President of the Provisional Government of the Argentine Republic my own good wishes for his personal welfare and for the continued prosperity and happiness of the people of Argentina.

Doctor Malbrán was born in the progressive city of Córdoba on August 3, 1876, his parents being Señor Tristán A. Malbrán and Señora Doña Jacoba Achával Rodríguez de Malbrán, both representatives of old Argentine families. After completing his elementary and secondary studies in the Colegio San José, Buenos Aires, he entered the National University in that city, from which he was graduated in 1897 with the degree of doctor in jurisprudence and social science. He began the practice of law in the office of the noted Dr. Estanislao Zeballos, where he remained until appointed in 1900 legal adviser of the National Bureau of Public Health. After five years' efficient service in this position, he returned to private legal work.

The year 1909 marked Doctor Malbrán's entrance upon a diplomatic career. First secretary of the Legation of Argentina in Lisbon for two years, he was then transferred to a similar post in Washington. In 1913 he became minister plenipotentiary in Venezuela and Colombia. He lived in one or the other of these countries until 1916, when he was named minister to Mexico. A few years later he returned to his own country on leave of absence, remaining there until President Alvear, in 1923, chose him to be the first ambassador of Argentina in Chile, a position he still held when he was appointed ambassador to the United States.

Doctor Malbrán has also been honored by his Government by being designated to represent it on various important occasions of particular interest. He was special ambassador in 1920 to the

Government of Mexico on the occasion of the inauguration of President Obregón, and again, similarly, at the celebration of the centenary of Mexican independence. In 1925 he was chief of the special embassy from the Argentine Government to Chile at the inauguration of President Figueroa Larraín. He was, moreover, a delegate to the Ninth International Conference of the Red Cross, which took place in Washington in 1912, and to the Fifth International Conference of American States, which met in Santiago, Chile, in 1923. It should be noted that while Doctor Malbrán was minister to Mexico the National University of that nation conferred on him the degree of doctor *honoris causa*.





# DON JOSÉ TORIBIO MEDINA: MAN AND SCHOLAR

By CONCHA ROMERO JAMES

*Division of Intellectual Cooperation, Pan American Union*

IT was not a mere compiler of historical facts, a great interpreter of ancient manuscripts, a superman in the field of research, and a peerless bibliographer who, on December 11, 1930, started on his last journey from a colonial house on a narrow cobbled street in Santiago, Chile. He was, to be sure, an amazing collector, interpreter, and editor of sources of American history, a man in whose deft hands historical problems became the very threads of romance, and through whom the past spoke to the present in unmistakable terms. But he was much more than all that: he was a prince among men, a discoverer, a giver, a humanist, an ambassador of the finest and best of his native Chile.

Persons calling for the first time on Don José Toribio felt awe-inspired as they entered his home—a veritable shrine visited by all those devoted to historical studies and by every distinguished traveler who ever stopped in Santiago. He used to delight in remarking, “All tourists go to Santa Lucía, but all intelligent people visit Medina’s home.” The massive, forbidding door at No. 49 on Calle Doce de Febrero opened every day of the year for many decades to receive a host of admirers, ranging in importance all the way from Viscount Bryce to mere apprentices in historical research and lovers of books. They were invariably surprised to find, instead of a parched old fellow, cold and indifferent, a rather small, cordial gentleman who was always only too glad to escort them to his library along corridors that seemed to furnish a truly monastic environment for this Benedictine of modern times. Timidity gave way to a feeling of being at home as Don José Toribio indulged in choice stories connected with his travels and researches on two continents for, if he was always happy among his manuscripts and his unique collections of medals and coins, he was even more so when surrounded by people. He loved to interrupt the most serious conversation, when people who did not know him tried to appear solemn and learned, with anecdotes which he told with French esprit, his small eyes twinkling as he caught the blank expression on the faces of those who were too slow to comprehend.

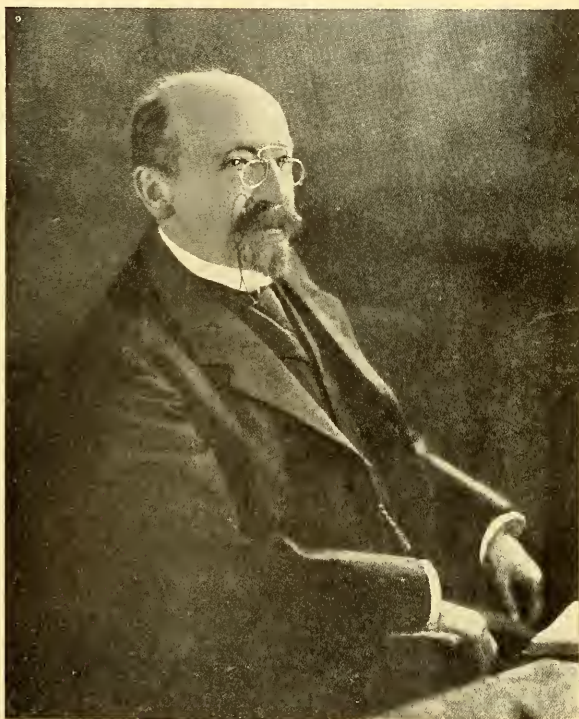
It has been said that Don José Toribio was ruthless and bitter, and he was at times; but only because of his contempt for presumptuousness. He had more respect for utter ignorance than for super-

ficiality and those who did not measure up to his standards of honesty did not need to expect mercy from him.

For nearly half a century it was a tradition in Santiago that all diplomats should pay their respects to Don José Toribio soon after their arrival in Chile. The secretary of an embassy was one day being shown a valuable collection of documents dealing with the history of the Franciscans in America and the Jesuits in Paraguay when some moot question in American history arose. The young man had the frankness to confess that owing to his lack of intensive historical training he was unable to follow such scholarly conversation,

JOSÉ TORIBIO MEDINA

October 21, 1852–December 11,  
1930.



Courtesy of Concha Romero James

whereupon Don José Toribio changed the subject and delighted his guest with his impressions of the United States 52 years after his first visit. He remarked after the diplomat took his leave: "What a splendid young man! He actually had the courage to confess ignorance in this age when bluff is essential to success."

At times he liked to put his young friends to confusion. He once tried to embarrass a young woman who, during her stay in Chile, was a frequent guest at his home, with this question: "Didn't you feel as if you were entering Mecca the first time that you came to see me?" "No, Don José Toribio, I never really did," was her naïve, unpremeditated answer. "You never did?" he retorted, "I want you to

know that many celebrities have entered this house with the utmost reverence." "Well, you and Señora de Medina were so cordial, so natural and hospitable that you made me feel at home, so why should I have felt as if I had entered Mecca?" was her quick explanation. And the severity of his face melted into a broad smile, for he had just received a most coveted compliment. He liked to have people think of him as a very real man and wanted to live down the unpleasant legend that a man must dehumanize himself and cover his very soul with the dust of his documents in order to contribute to knowledge. The hours spent listening to his varied, sparkling conversation will never be forgotten by those who had the privilege of entering his home.

Don José Toribio was in his own way and in his own field a discoverer. His friends used to say that he was made of concrete, referring to his proverbial good health and to his daring journeys in search of material for his books. He was of the same stuff as the Magellans, the Vasco Núñez de Balboas, the Orellanas and Cabots whose feats so fascinated him. If in the case of the *conquistadores* and the discoverers of America new worlds stirred their imagination and tested their stamina, in the case of Don José Toribio the discovery of documentary material for the history of those discoveries and of those conquests challenged his imagination to such an extent that he was glad to spend a fortune, and to endure deprivations, hard work, and even personal danger in order to solve some intricate problem. In his seventy-fifth year he went to the Archives of the Indies at Seville to complete the collection of Pedro Valdivia's letters, which he published in a handsome edition. Fifty years before, when it was impossible to find a publisher for his books, he bought a small press to print the catalogue of his library, and a few years later his home housed a complete printing shop—La Imprenta Elzeviriana—in which were set up the great majority of his own books and many of those written by his friends. He became a printer and a proof-reader, thus combining manual labor and intellectual work, and putting both at the exclusive service of scholarship. To hear him tell how he collected the more than 500 documents that he needed to go with the edition of *La Araucana*, Ercilla's immortal epic, was to listen to a thrilling story in which not even firearms were missing. The same can be said of his travels through the Araucanian territory in the early eighties when he collected material for his book *Los Aborígenes de Chile*. An adventure in discovery was also his search for the source material of Chilean history contained in 500 volumes, his 45 books devoted to the history of the printing press in 35 American cities, and the exhaustive studies of the Inquisition in America which have given a true picture of colonial life and have revised many preconceived notions regarding the relations between ecclesiastical and civil authorities in colonial Hispanic America.



Very few people realize how vast was the literary, historical, and bibliographical production with which this Chilean scholar contributed to the history of our continent. The noted Spanish historian Altamira paid him a well-deserved tribute when he stated that not a single step in the field of American history may be taken without referring to Medina's works. In this connection it may be well to recall an episode of two and a half years ago, when Don José Toribio was about to sail on his last voyage to Europe in search of material to complete his edition of Pedro Valdivia's letters. The steamship company on whose boat he and Señora Medina had taken passage to New York sent a messenger to his home with a suitcase and a polite request that he send a complete collection of his works, together with an itemized bill. In their note the agents explained that they wished to give his fellow passengers an opportunity to peruse his books. Don José Toribio quickly put on coat and hat, took his stick and walked out, leaving the messenger boy in the hall. At the corner he hailed a truck and had his works, a suitcase, and a much astonished young fellow piled on it. The steamship company was obliged to provide him and his wife with two tickets in payment of this unexpected acquisition. And this was probably the largest amount that he ever received in actual cash value for his books!

Don José Toribio's career, 50 years of which were celebrated in Chile in 1923 with impressive ceremonies, began in 1873 with a critical study of *María*, the popular sentimental novel by the Colombian writer Jorge Isaacs. In those early days he published also a faultless translation of Longfellow's *Erangeline*. In 1878, after returning from a trip to the United States and Europe, during which he began his intensive researches in European archives, he wrote his first important work, *Historia de la Literatura Colonial de Chile*, a book which, in its field, has never been equaled in scope or importance by any writer and which was awarded a prize by the University of Chile. In 1882 he showed his versatility by publishing *Los Aborígenes de Chile*, considered by scholars a unique contribution to Chilean ethnology. A residence in Spain as secretary of the Chilean Legation in Madrid gave Don José Toribio the opportunity of associating with the great Spanish historians, Americanists, and literary men of the time, and of beginning his series of investigations relative to Chilean history, the Inquisition, the printing press in America, and the exploits of discoverers and *conquistadores*. At Simancas, Seville, the Escorial, Alcalá de Henares, and in such private libraries as that of the Marquis of Jerez de los Caballeros, the Chilean historian patiently examined documents, copied manuscripts and took notes for those exhaustive studies that were destined to revolutionize previous knowledge of colonial life and institutions. Six times he went back to Europe, always returning to Chile with the priceless collections of originals

and copies that have elucidated the most difficult problems relating to the history of the Conquest and colonization of America by Spain.

Besides the works of which mention has been made, Don José Toribio has to his credit several bearing directly on the history of educational institutions and intellectual life in colonial Hispanic America, such as his *La Instrucción Pública en Chile desde sus orígenes hasta la fundación de la Universidad de San Felipe* [1738] and his *Historia de la Universidad Real de San Felipe de Chile*. *Cosas de la Colonia* is an important contribution to our knowledge of the conventual atmosphere that characterized colonial social life. The edition of the acts of the Cabildo of the city of Santiago (1558-1696),



THE NATIONAL LIBRARY, SANTIAGO, CHILE

Two rooms house the collection of 30,000 volumes on the conquest, colonization, and culture of the Latin American Republics presented to the Library by Don José Toribio Medina.

in 22 volumes, is essential to students interested in the social and political life of Chile in the XVI and XVII centuries. Of his many bibliographical works the most important are his *Biblioteca Hispano-Chilena*, in three volumes, listing 800 titles dealing with colonial Chile, and *Biblioteca Hispano-Americana*, in seven volumes, giving the names of nearly 10,000 works dealing with Hispanic America, almost twenty times as many as those referred to in Harris's famous *Biblioteca Americana Vetustissima*, which contains only 476 titles.

Of his books devoted to literary themes, the most important is the monumental edition of Ercilla's *La Araucana*, presented to Chile on the occasion of her centennial of independence in 1910, "as a homage to the heroic race that defended the native soil from invasion, to the

fearless Spaniards who brought it within the fold of civilized society and to the great poet whose inspiration sang the deeds of both the conquered and the conquerors."

Several translations; books dealing with the exploits of Cabot, Vasco Núñez de Balboa, de Solís, Juan Fernández, Orellana, Magellan, and other navigators; works on Chilean archæology and etymology, some studies of native dialects—this list serves perhaps to give a meager idea of the field covered by the 324 titles in the bibliography of Don José Toribio Medina's works.

But if Medina as a scholar belonged to the same class as those knights of learning who flourished during the Renaissance, as a giver he was just as extraordinary. Always liberal of his time to young historians who sought his guidance, he became munificent when he presented to the National Library of Chile 30,000 volumes covering the history of the conquest, colonization, and cultural evolution of the countries that were once Spanish possessions. This princely gift includes, among thousands of others, 500 volumes of documentary material for Chilean history, a collection of 200 books written by travelers to South America, and innumerable works on the intellectual production of all the cities that had a printing press during colonial times. This collection, housed in two stately reading rooms in the National Library at Santiago, and with the Briceño, Egaña, Eyzaguirre, and Barros Arana collections comprising over 600,000 volumes, makes Chile an important center of research in American history.

Little has been said of Don José Toribio as a great ambassador. Never, to be sure, was he a conventional diplomat, although he was twice in the diplomatic service of this country, both in Peru, where he began his historical research, and in Spain, where his career as a historian received impetus. But it was his fate that his work was very often the only certain fact that people knew about Chile. There is an amusing story about a Chilean traveler in the Philippines who was once lavishly entertained in Manila because he was "Medina's compatriot," and told by a professor in the university that whereas he knew nothing of Chile as a country, he was certain of the existence there of a great historian whose works had thrown light on several aspects of Philippine culture in colonial times. Don José Toribio was an intellectual ambassador to international congresses, to the 37 learned societies which honored him with membership, to the universities that conferred degrees upon him, and he was an ambassador also to the men and women in other countries of Hispanic America, the United States, and Europe who admired him for his profound knowledge as well as for his unfailing courtesy and sense of humor.

A great discoverer has gone on his last voyage. In him Hispanic America loses a man who for more than half a century has been a living symbol of the simple virtues, austerity, and industriousness characteristic of his native Chile.





### SIMÓN BOLÍVAR

In commemoration of the centenary of Bolívar's death, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union met in special session December 17, 1930. After impressive ceremonies suited to the solemnity of the occasion, a floral wreath was placed at the bust of the Liberator by the chairman of the board.

## THE CENTENARY OF BOLÍVAR'S DEATH: ITS COMMEMORATION IN WASHINGTON

DECEMBER 17, 1930, was a day of utmost historical significance to the Republics of the Western Hemisphere. On that date, a century ago, there came to an end near Santa Marta, Colombia, the short but glorious life of Simón Bolívar, Liberator of six nations—Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Panama. The capitals of the New World, and of the Old as well, united with these nations in commemorating the anniversary and paying homage to the memory of this hero of American independence, this statesman of prophetic vision.

The city of Washington was proud to share in this tribute, through the Pan American Union, Congress, church, school, and university. Everywhere, on streets and public buildings, the flag of the United States was displayed in honor of the occasion. In the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union, the bust of Bolívar, one of its galaxy of national heroes, was enshrined amid palms against a background of the flags of all the American Republics.

Soon after 9 o'clock several hundred students in the Washington schools assembled in this hall to do honor to "the Washington of the South." Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, opened the ceremonies with brief remarks, in the course of which he said: "It is particularly appropriate and significant that here in the National Capital the public schools pay tribute to Bolívar's memory. You are meeting in the building of the institution dedicated to the ideals for which he died. . . . The Pan American Union, as you probably know, is the official organization of the 21 republics of America, dedicated to the development of closer co-operation, good will, and better understanding between the nations of America. You, representing the youth of the country, can contribute much toward this great end by making yourselves better acquainted with the peoples to the south of us, with their ideals, their progress, and their achievements." Dr. S. E. Kramer, assistant superintendent of schools of the District of Columbia, then spoke a few words, calling attention to the fact that the life and achievements of Bolívar are described in one of the textbooks studied in the seventh grade of the District schools. Under Doctor Kramer's chairmanship, the exercises continued with two addresses, in English and Spanish, respectively, by high-school students, expressing their admiration for Bolívar and the strength of the ties with the sister nations of the



#### DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BOLIVARIAN NATIONS IN WASHINGTON

Representatives of the nations liberated by Bolívar assembled at his bust in the Gallery of Patriots of the Pan American Union. Left to right: Dr. Pedro Manuel Areaya, Minister of Venezuela; Dr. Eduardo Díez de Medina, Minister of Bolivia; Señor Don Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Ambassador of Peru; Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, then Minister, now President, of Panama; Dr. Homero Viveri Lafronité, Minister of Ecuador; Señor Don José M. Coronado, Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia. The bust at the right is that of General Santander, Colombian patriot.



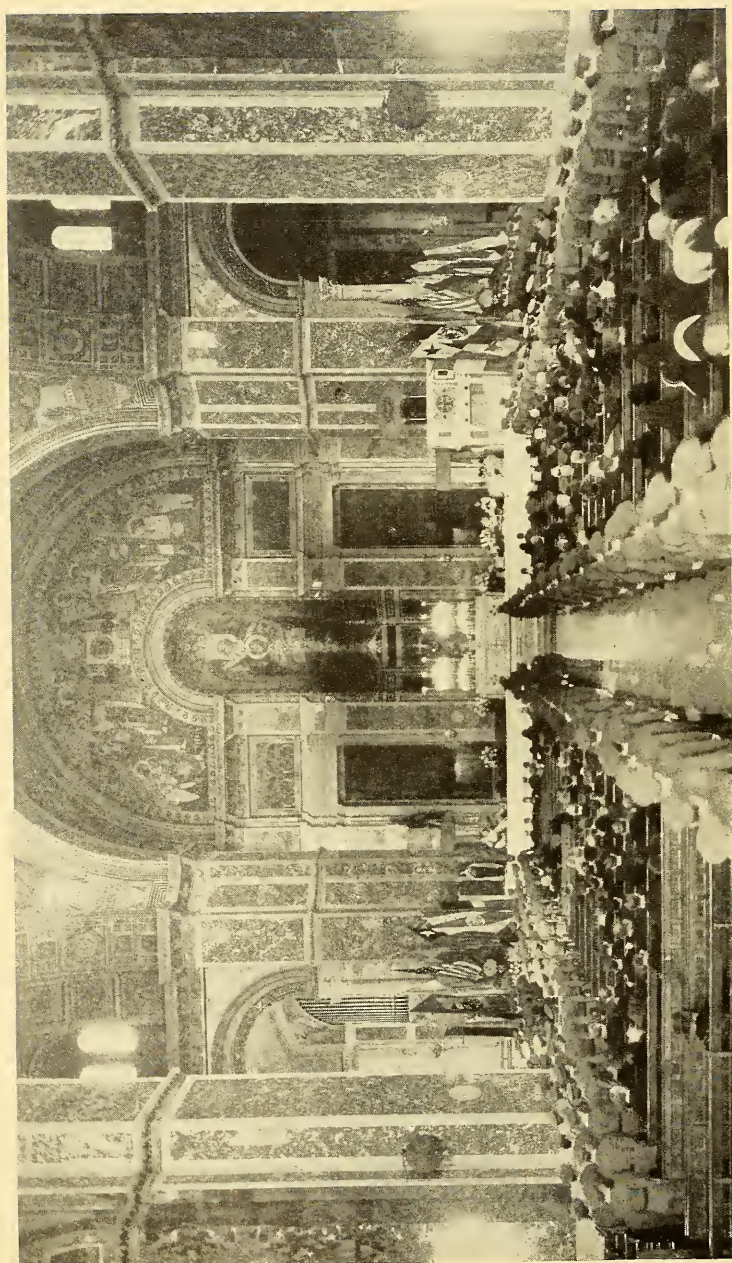
continent which result from a study of their brilliant history. A pupil in one of the primary schools and a student from each of five high schools then laid a tribute of palms or flowers before the bust of Bolívar.

At 11 o'clock members of the diplomatic corps, high officials of the Government, and other distinguished persons congregated at St. Matthew's Church on the invitation of the Minister of Venezuela and Madame Arcaya. In this temple, beautiful with mosaics and frescoes, an anniversary solemn pontifical mass was celebrated by the Most Rev. Michael J. Curley, D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore, the Most Rev. Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi, Apostolic Delegate, assisting in cappa magna. An eloquent address was given by Father Robert H. Lord of Boston, who closed his eulogy with the following paragraph:

Of Bolívar's place in the history of Hispanic America there can be no question. As was said of him by his generous Argentine contemporary, San Martín, he was "the most extraordinary figure that South America has produced," and, let us add, the greatest. Of his place in world history it may be said that he ranks among the foremost leaders in that struggle for liberty and democracy of which the American Revolution of 1775, the French Revolution of 1789, the Spanish-American Revolution of 1810, and the various European and Asiatic revolutions of later times have been the stages. And while not a few others may have surpassed him in sheer natural genius or in talent for particular things, there are scarcely half a dozen other figures in modern history that can be compared with him in respect to nobility and singleness of aim, whole-souled and limitless patriotic devotion, and the magnitude and beneficence of the results that he accomplished.

The staff of the Pan American Union had the privilege of assembling in the Hall of the Americas at 1 o'clock, the exact hour of the Liberator's death a century ago, there to stand silent for a few moments in homage to his memory. In this tribute they were at one with President Olaya of Colombia and his suite, observing the same rite in the house where Bolívar died. "We of the Pan American Union," said the Director General, "who have the privilege of working for the unity of thought, sentiment, and action of the nations of this continent, owe a special debt of gratitude to Bolívar, because he set the standards, he formulated the ideals, toward which we are working." Mr. Franklin Adams, Counselor of the Union, responded as representative of the staff and placed a spray of roses before the bust of the hero.

For some time prior to the centenary, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union had been making preparations for its meet observance. At 3 o'clock all the members of the Board had assembled in special session around their great table, placed for the occasion in the hall before the bust of Bolívar. After the Navy Band had played the national hymns of the American Republics and the choir of Georgetown University had beautifully rendered the Hymn to



ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A solemn pontifical mass was celebrated here December 17 in memory of Bolívar.



Bolívar, the chairman of the Board, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, made the following address:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GOVERNING BOARD:

We have assembled in special session to do honor to the memory of a great leader, a great patriot, and a great statesman. Bolívar is one of the few figures in history whose stature and influence, far from being dimmed by the progress of time, grow with each succeeding year. Every student of history is impressed not only by his preeminence as a military leader but also by his deep political insight and his broad statesmanlike outlook.

It required the clear vision of a statesman to estimate with such accuracy the political requirements of the struggling nations of South America at the time that they were seeking their independence. With an insight no less prophetic, he saw the vital need of close cooperation between the nations of America and the part which a united America is called upon to play in the destinies of mankind.

When we stop to consider that so much of his life was spent amidst turmoil and struggle, we are all the more impressed with the philosophic calm and detachment with which he viewed the political requirements of his time and the unerring accuracy with which he pointed out the fruitful paths of political evolution.

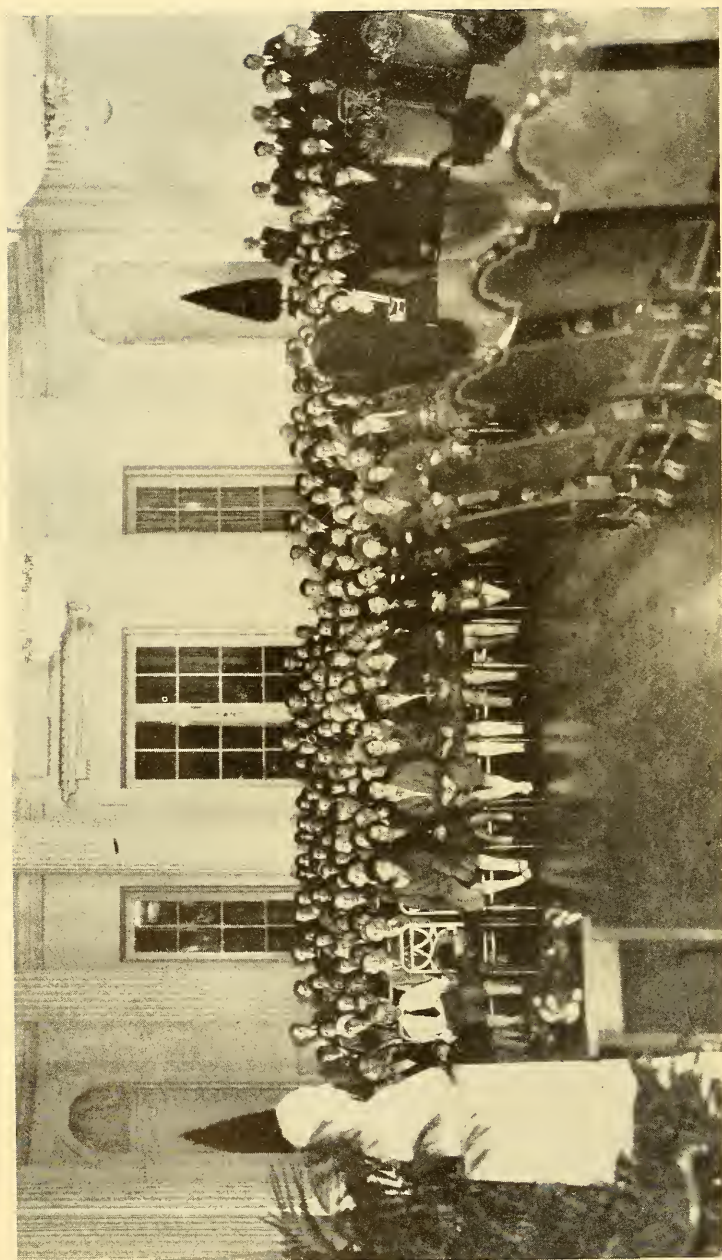
Bolívar's life and thought present so many different aspects that it is exceedingly difficult to formulate a general estimate in a few words. Personally, I have been most deeply impressed with the breadth of his international vision. At a time when the struggle for independence had turned a considerable portion of the continent into a battlefield, Bolívar, with almost prophetic vision, sketched the outlines of an American international system with interests and problems peculiar to itself and with the obligation to cooperate in the solution of these common problems. His call for the first assembly of a Pan American character at Panama in 1826 was but the final fruition of a plan which he had conceived many years before. As early as 1814, in his famous Proclamation of Pamplona, and in 1815, in his equally famous Jamaican letter, we find the first references to this thought, which runs like a golden thread through his subsequent writings and proclamations until it finds final expression in the call for the Congress of Panama.

His thought of an American system did not involve the slightest antagonism to Europe, but was conceived as a union of the American nations, eliminating conflict from their relations, emphasizing the peaceful settlement of all disputes, and inaugurating a period of international cooperation. It is difficult for us at the present time to visualize the newness of this thought and the novelty of this philosophy when presented to the world during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. All the important accomplishments that have been achieved during the century that has elapsed since Bolívar's death have brought to fuller fruition the ideas which he formulated more than a century ago.

To each and every citizen of the American republics Bolívar's life stands forth as an example and a constant source of inspiration. His unswerving faith in the ideals of law and liberty which he set before the nations of America; his clear conception of the conditions requisite for political and social progress, together with his self-sacrificing devotion to the public good—all these qualities make Bolívar a continental figure. Upon the leadership of men of his vision and high sense of civic responsibility the future influence of our American republics to a large measure depends.

To-day the nations of the Americas are honoring his memory. Commemorative exercises are being held throughout the continent. Here in the United States the universities, the public schools, as well as associations, civic and scientific, are paying tribute to his memory. No better demonstration could be had of the love and veneration which the nations of America bring to him.





SCHOOL CHILDREN OF WASHINGTON PAY HOMAGE TO BOLÍVAR

Among the interesting observances of the Bolívar centenary in Washington were the exercises in which a group of children representing the pupils of the Washington public schools participated in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union.

In closing I will ask your indulgence in quoting from a historic document written at the time of Bolívar's death, but which still expresses, in eloquent terms, our present estimate of the Liberator. The diplomatic representative of the United States at Bogota, in sending an expression of sympathy to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said:

"In him Colombia has lost a father and a benefactor; society, one of its most distinguished ornaments; and mankind, an able and successful defender of the principles of civil liberty. It has rarely happened in any country that an individual, though commencing the career of glory under the most favorable auspices, has so soon attained the high and enviable preeminence enjoyed by His Excellency. With his sword and with the cause in which it was drawn he has won for his country independence; for himself, imperishable renown. His is the fame of a patriot and a hero, and though his achievements are confined to one hemisphere, his reputation belongs to the world, and will go down to the latest posterity. Empires may be won and lost, founded and overthrown, and their names even extinguished in the vortex of revolutions, but as long as the holy cause of liberty has an advocate on earth, the name of Bolívar will not be forgotten."

Next followed a continental tribute to Bolívar, a symbol of the wide-spread veneration in which this many-sided genius is held. The chief executives of all the American Republics had sent messages to be read upon this occasion, and one by one the members of the Governing Board took their place before the microphone to share with a vast audience these words of homage from their respective countries:

The Provisional Government of the Argentine nation, through me as its intermediary, and all the citizens of the Republic, associate themselves with the commemoration of the centenary of the Liberator's death which the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, with a due sense of its high mission, is holding on this day.

In this Republic, the cradle of San Martín, Bolívar, who also crossed the frontiers of his own country to bring liberty to the sister nations, has always occupied a favorite place among our national heroes, for in Argentina the glories of the American epic have been fused into a single sentiment of political independence and continental brotherhood.—*JOSÉ FRANCISCO URIBURU, President of the Provisional Government of the Argentine Republic.*

To Bolivia the commemoration of the centenary of the death of its glorious founder has a character and significance ever more fundamental and more inspiring. The birth of Bolivia as a nation was the express achievement of the Liberator, and with the bequest of his name to this part of the soil of America he created the bond which was needed between the nations of the north—by him liberated—and those of the south which had gained autonomous life by the will of their own sons. And thus it was that Bolivia, founded in the center of Spanish America, converted Bolívar's design into permanent reality. The frontiers of five American republics border on Bolivia, just as the nations liberated by the Liberator's genius were five. Pan American highways winding around the most rugged mountains of the Andean chain converge in Bolivia, and here doubtless will be concentrated through the bonds of affection and continental interests the Bolivarian ideal of brotherhood and union among the American States who will determine their own destinies.

And to-day, what sentiments can the son express who owes everything to his noble progenitor?

Bolivia, after more than a hundred years of independence, remembers on this day its glorious origin and, in joining in the veneration which the sister nations of America render to the Liberator, renews in the patronymic of the nation its vows to make itself ever more worthy of him.—CARLOS BLANCO GALINDO, *President of the Governing Junta of Bolivia*.

Bolívar was not only a Liberator.

He was a creator. Amid the chaos of colonial America he performed a godlike part, creating free countries. In political history there is no greater prodigy. Bolívar fulfilled completely the vow of his youth, fighting unceasingly for the liberation of America. He was the brilliant forerunner of Pan Americanism. America is to-day constituted of republics in fulfillment of the ideal of Bolívar.

Through the ever stronger brotherhood of its peoples, established in the inspiration of liberty, may America be a continent of peace!—GETULIO VARGAS, *President of the Provisional Government of Brazil*.

America has stood guard for 100 years over the ashes of the Liberator Bolívar, while in the souls of the people the figure of the great general assumes the contours of glory which the transcendency of his deeds definitely assigned to him in history. This great man, who passed away a century ago, entered into the fullness of immortality without experiencing the sad trial of ingratitude. Even his enemies paid him the tribute of their admiration and the nations founded by him proudly adopted the name "Daughters of Bolívar," which amidst the discords and alterations of their organic formation, has been, and is, the first article of the moral code which governs their brilliant destinies.

Chile, liberated by San Martín and O'Higgins, owes also to Bolívar the consolidation of her independence in the sense that the emancipation of Peru, begun with the Chilean-Argentine campaign and completed by the Venezuelan hero, assured the fruits of our effort. The sword of Bolívar extended along the Pacific was the impassable barrier against reconquest and gave to Chile friends and allies for mutual defense. Bolívar with his prophetic genius foresaw the sorrows of Spanish America, but he always had, like San Martín, encouraging words for the future of Chile, and perhaps this same authority of his opinions contributed to the fact that the political structure of the country took a definite line very early.

To-day there will be solemnly unveiled in Santiago a monument to Simón Bolívar offered to posterity by the Government and the people of Chile. Our country honored herself by placing the statue of the Liberator Bolívar beside those of her own liberators, thus complying with the pleasant duty of furthering solidarity, which was the supreme ideal of his generous ambitions. As President of Chile I to-day render the homage of profound admiration to the man, the soldier, and the statesman who fills with his vivid memory the annals of American history.—CARLOS IBÁÑEZ, *President of Chile*.

The pilgrimage to San Pedro Alejandrino on the date which marks the hundredth anniversary of the Liberator's death constitutes for the President of the Republic of Colombia the most reverent tribute which he can render in the name of his fellow countrymen to the sacred memory of the father of the country. At this place the glory of the hero radiates from the very ground where he breathed his last and which opened to serve as his sepulchre. On this memorable day everything combines to evoke the memory of his greatness and his achievements which shed their light over half a continent. For this reason all the American nations come here to-day in spiritual procession—some with the vision of the Monte Sacro, others united and animated by a common ideal—to



renew that faith in their own destinies which the creators of nationalities knew so well how to inspire—Washington and San Martín at the two ends of the continent, and Bolívar in the heart of this generous land, America, where to-day this altar of San Pedro Alejandrino stands as the sanctuary of American liberty. It is the mission of the Pan American Union to gather these hopes together in the great ark of its noble purposes, to continue its work of approximation and understanding among the countries represented in this international institution, and to affirm with ever greater emphasis the ideals of love and brotherhood on this continent.—ENRIQUE OLAYA HERRERA, *President of the Republic of Colombia*.

The people of Costa Rica, who revere the memory of Bolívar, join with the sister nations of America to pay tribute to him who, blazing the trails of liberty and independence, became a figure of outstanding importance. I speak in the name of every Costa Rican when I join with you in this memorable occasion.—CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ, *President of the Republic of Costa Rica*.

In the name of the Cuban Government and people, I wish to associate myself with the noble ceremonies commemorative of Simón Bolívar which the Pan American Union is holding to-day. As I bow reverently before the figure of the illustrious and great Liberator, I remember gladly that among his purposes was the independence of my country and the felicity of my people.

In this later era, when Cuba is independent and all America free, as I look across a century at the southern continent of this hemisphere, I see the peerless Liberator, erect and granitic, like the mountains which aided him in his enterprises, gifted with prophetic genius, the standard bearer of the close union of all America.

May his name ever receive the eternal blessing of history!—GERARDO MACHADO, *President of Cuba*.

The President of the Dominican Republic takes advantage of the propitious occasion afforded by this special session of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, commemorative of the centenary of the Liberator's death, to express the respect and emotion with which the Dominican people on this historic day recall the memory of the illustrious warrior, paladin of American liberty, creative genius of Greater Colombia, and, with his plans for the Congress of Panama, enlightened precursor of the brotherhood of the American nations.

The Dominican people, who, by the designs of their historic destiny and awed by the glory of the Liberator and the heroic splendor of the Bolivarian epic, were once ready to become one of the Confederate States of Greater Colombia, have always worshiped on the altar of their memories the heroes of the independence and feel the deepest fibers of the national soul vibrate with emotion on the great anniversaries of the redemption of America.

Therefore the President of the Dominican Republic experiences a singular pleasure in sending this message to be read at the special session of the Governing Board, which meets in the capital of the great North American Nation, standard bearer of liberty and democracy, and the sentiments he expresses are replete with optimism and firm in faith for the future and the unalterable brotherhood of the American nations, so vigilantly guarded by the hero, now in his tomb, whom the century to-day completed exalts to a high place in history.—RAFAEL L. TRUJILLO, *President of the Dominican Republic*.

Father and Liberator, among the superior gifts with which destiny sought to honor you to exalt humanity, stand forth preeminently the deep vision which penetrates the future, the voice of prophecy which foretells what is to come, historic intuition which anticipates the future, boldness of action which, not satisfied

with the feat of forging the present, advances to point out the course to be followed in future centuries.

Genius of the race and of mankind, your thought has the flavor of eternity; it resembles a gigantic cosmic force pulsating in the universe, and the sphere wherein your principles and doctrines resound and are invoked embraces in space the entire world and, in time, the existence of humanity.

The Pan American Union, which to-day renders to you fervent and heartfelt homage, is one of the most beautiful and fruitful realizations of your prophetic thought.

And yet how much the world of to-day and the world of to-morrow still have to accomplish to convert into reality that which you, citizen of the universe, desired for regulating the relations between men and between nations in accord with the standards of justice and right.

A hundred years ago, when the bitterness of disillusion completed the grandeur of your full and consecrated life, you listened to the cordial summons of the Ecuadorean people: "Come, Your Excellency," says the historic message, "and reside in this land which loves you and admires your virtues. Come, Your Excellency, and live in our hearts and receive the homage and gratitude and respect which are due the genius of America, the Liberator of a world. Come, Your Excellency, and dry the tears of the sorrowing sons of Ecuador and sigh with them over the ills of the fatherland. Come, Your Excellency, and take your place on the summit of proud Chimborazo, where the barbed darts of slander can not reach and where no mortal save Bolívar can repose in ineffable glory."

Father and Liberator, the liberty which the people desire and need shall never be exhausted, shall always be secure. Every day a new spirit, evolving and perennial, fleeting yet eternal, is inspired in the divine treasury which we call liberty.

You who called yourself soldier of liberty, you who proclaimed that the title of Liberator was the highest and most honorable with which man could be exalted, be vigilant that the nations of America may always guard and secure their liberty.

And since these are the words with which the people and Government of Ecuador adhere to the significant and solemn homage which the representatives of all the nations of the new continent render to you, permit me, Father and Liberator, to express the hope that my country may be ever worthy to guard and maintain with pride its leadership in loyalty and allegiance to Bolívar, hero and genius of America, citizen of the world and honor to humanity.—ISIDRO AYORA, *President of Ecuador*.

The continent which the genius of Christopher Columbus made rise from the sea needed to be free to fulfill the destiny which was reserved to it of furthering the rights of humanity, and it fell to the lot of Simón Bolívar, perhaps the greatest paladin of history, to conquer for himself the title of liberator of five nations.

We judge it a cardinal duty that the Pan American Union, embracing the countries of the New World, in unison with Europe and America should glorify on the centenary of his death the memory of the greatest hero of liberty, Bolívar, and remember also on this great day his lieutenant, Marshal Sucre, who crowned the work of the Liberator by consummating at immortal Ayacucho the independence of the American nations.—PÍO ROMERO BOSQUE, *President of El Salvador*.

The Government of Guatemala, through me, joins with the other members of the Pan American Union to pay a tribute of admiration and respect to the memory of the Liberator, Simón Bolívar, on the first centenary of his death, and complies with an agreeable duty in declaring its veneration for the eminent patriot who,



with a spirit of sacrifice, took the principal part in the independence of South America and set an admirable example for the leaders of our own independence.—LÁZARO CHACÓN, *President of the Republic of Guatemala*.

The Republic of Haiti can not be indifferent to the imposing ceremonies which commemorate the centenary of Bolívar's death.

If a sentiment of solidarity attaches Haiti to all the nations of Latin America, to which on this occasion she presents her most cordial greetings, she feels herself particularly bound to Venezuela by some of those imperishable memories toward which, from time to time, nations turn as if to draw from them new reasons for living.

Venezuelans, who remember with their hearts and make a cult of gratitude, often recall the part which Haiti took in the independence of their country and the moral and material help with which Pétion, the founder of our Republic, supported Bolívar in his endeavor to create for himself a fatherland.

We had but just achieved our independence, so dearly and so heroically purchased, when the first attempts at the liberation of Venezuela came to naught. One of the proudest boasts of Haiti is that at this moment of supreme discouragement it was on Haiti that Bolívar placed his last hopes.

Pétion's welcome was such that the great warrior, defeated, must have believed for a moment that he had two fatherlands, since he found a brother when he had hoped only to find aid, and companions at arms when he had sought only provisions and munitions.

The correspondence exchanged between these two men is beautiful; our histories have piously preserved it, for it is full of salutary lessons. It shows what can be accomplished by energy, patience, tenacity, supported by brotherly love, and of what pure steel were forged the invincible souls of these creators of fatherlands. For us Haitians it is the symbol of Latin American solidarity, somewhat like the birth of that friendship which binds us to the Venezuelan people.

This friendship, fanned by the vivifying breezes which made possible Vertières and several years later Ayacucho and Callao, why should it not be fortified more each day? It lives under the beneficent aegis of two great spirits, Bolívar and Pétion, who existed but for liberty. It is for such spirits that man clings to his fatherland. Their tombs are eloquent with lessons which constitute the grandeur of small nations.—STÉNIO VINCENT, *President of Haiti*.

The Government and people of Honduras associate themselves with the other Governments and peoples of America to pay the homage of their respectful sympathy to the memory of the Liberator, Simón Bolívar, on the occasion of the centenary of his death; and at the same time express the highest hope that these historic ceremonies may be one motive more for a close approximation and mutual understanding among all the countries of the continent, whose future should be based every day more firmly on a broad spirit of international solidarity and justice for the sake of the progress and peace of the world.—VICENTE MEJÍA COLINDRES, *President of Honduras*.

The President of the Mexican Republic, interpreting the sentiments of the people of his country at this solemn moment, when the centenary of the death of Simón Bolívar is being commemorated, expresses the hope that the ideas of the Liberator shall be fully realized—above all, those ideas that sought the creation of a better understanding among the Latin American nations and upheld the principle that the relations between nations should be guided by mutual respect.—PASCUAL ORTIZ RUBIO, *President of Mexico*.

America will never tire of honoring Bolívar. His centenary is a promise of thousands of years of republican ideals and liberty. The equal of Washington, together they typify democracy on this continent and are the two greatest figures in history.—J. M. MONCADA, *President of the Republic of Nicaragua*.

On the one-hundredth anniversary of that day when all that was mortal of Simón Bolívar passed from the American scene, a deep emotion is experienced by the people of Panama, whose President I to-day have the honor to be. This emotion has its source in the thought that even if the body of Simón Bolívar and the vital force stored therein have been consumed, yet his ideals, the thoughts that stirred in his mind, the sentiments of his heart, grow in importance with each hour, with every year, that passes. Prophetic were the words of the Priest Choquehuanca on June 17, 1825, when Bolívar was passing through Pucará on a triumphal journey from Arequipa to Cuzco: "Your fame will grow with the passage of the centuries, as grows the shadow when the sun descends."

The Isthmus of Panama has always been zealously attached to the great Liberator. And the eponymous hero had always a word of affection and encouragement for the Isthmus. In the famous Jamaica letter, the prophetic letter, as it has been called, he alluded to our land in brilliant and expressive words: "The States from the Isthmus of Panama to Guatemala will form an association. This magnificent section, between two great oceans, may become in time the emporium of the world. Its canals will reduce world distances; they will draw more closely together commercial relations between Europe, Asia, and America, and will bring to this rich region tribute from the four quarters of the globe. It may be that there the capital of the world may some day be fixed, just as Constantine attempted to make Byzantium the capital of the ancient hemisphere."

How beautiful and comforting is this thought and how great an obligation it imposes upon the citizens of Panama to-day! It is our duty to make of Panama all that it was dreamed, in dreams so glorious that words fail to describe them, by that man who passed from a world of sorrow, heartsick and homesick, on the 17th of December, 1830, after accomplishing a feat without parallel in history, liberating his fellow men, founding nations and dominating for many years so extensive a portion of the globe.

In the same incomparable document the Liberator wrote: "How beautiful it would be if the Isthmus of Panama should come to be to us what the Isthmus of Corinth was to the Greeks!" And then he outlined his idea of a congress, a great congress which should have its seat on the Isthmus, an idea which he was later to perfect, convening the congress for December 7, 1824, just two days before the Battle of Ayacucho—Ayacucho where Sucre carried the day, following the plans of Bolívar's genius, and consolidated the liberty of Spanish America.

In 1821, years after the immortal Jamaica letter, when the Isthmus proclaimed its independence, the Liberator said in reply to General Fábrega's letter giving him news of the event: "I can not express the feeling of joy and admiration I have experienced in hearing that Panama, the center of the universe, has been regenerated and is free by its own effort. Panama's independence is the most glorious monument that any American province can offer to history. Everything has been considered there—justice, political liberality, and national interest. . . ."

In 1926 my country sought to render the highest tribute of admiration and devotion to the great statesman who conceived the idea of the congress, and on that occasion the name and the achievements of Simón Bolívar were exalted and made to resound throughout the universe. On June 23 the monument which honors our city was unveiled, erected through the generosity of the nations of America. The speeches which were made and the imposing ceremonies held were justified

by the supreme genius of the man whom they honored, the first who in 1821 dared to speak of the independence of the Isthmus.

The memory of Simón Bolívar is cherished in Panama as a most precious treasure. For the people of the Isthmus always found in the Liberator a deep affection and an understanding of their problems and their ideals which constituted the strongest bond. As the figure of Bolívar lives again in our memories, as we meditate on his marvelous conceptions—miraculous, one might call them—conceptions which the future was to realize, but which we might think pure inventions did we not find them in documents of undisputed authenticity, all the people of the Isthmus, I at their head, consider ourselves under the spell of the powerful prophetic gifts of that peerless man, and we look ahead with faith to the goal of progress. The nation which Simón Bolívar predicted would contain the capital of the world is under obligation to answer the call that the Liberator makes from afar. . . .

And this will come to pass—as the shadow lengthens when the sun of the hero's life drops below the horizon, so with the centuries his glory will increase, as predicted so briefly and expressively by the Priest Choquehuanca.—FLORENCIO HARMODIO AROSEMENA, *President of the Republic of Panama*.

Bolívar merits the love of new generations of Americans for his magnificent qualities as a hero and because he foresaw the future and the solidarity of the peoples of the New World.

Bolívar was not only the Liberator but the first American, as proven by his call for the Congress of Panama.

In honoring his memory, let us attest a continental bond.—JOSÉ GUGGIARI, *President of Paraguay*.

On this date on which the first centenary of the death of Simón Bolívar is commemorated, all America, imbued with a sense of reverence and gratitude, bows before the august shade who from the immortal regions watches over its destinies and contemplates how the ideals of liberty, union, and concord forged by his genius are day by day being transformed into beautiful realities replete with new promise.

Our purpose to translate Bolívar's thought into agreements, laws, and action will always be the best way to honor his memory and perpetuate his work. Slowly, at times painfully, the countries of America are achieving this. To-day we can proclaim with pride that the lonely figure of Santa Marta did not plow the sea. In life he paid the tribute which all superior men render to misunderstanding and misfortune. But disillusion and bitterness were fertile seeds which a century later are beginning to flower and bear fruit on this continent.

Warrior, apostle, and statesman, Bolívar triumphed on the field of battle, he created democracies, he prepared them and organized them for the future. He died young, overcome by the weight of his achievements, worn out by the magnitude of his enterprises. He died in the house of another, without the pious hands of his own kindred to close his eyes; but his soul was not sterile. The puissant republics to which Providence already points as the seat of a new civilization are the fruits of his spirit. A broader and more generous concept of liberty and democracy, a social order based on justice, a more cordial and intimate coordination in the common task, a more harmonious and humane idea of the existence of nations—such should be, and such already are, the characteristics of this youthful America, formed and vivified by the sword, the will, and the heart of Bolívar.

In Peru, Bolívar set the crowning touch on his work. Peru in gratitude crowned him, not with the insignia of monarchy but with the laurel of glory.



On the centenary of his death Peru with the same fervor repeats the expression of her gratitude and affection for the greatest figure of America. The Government Junta, of which I have the honor to be President, will bend all its energies to achieving and transforming into tangible realities the postulates of Bolívar.—LUIS SÁNCHEZ CERRO, *President of the Government Junta of Peru*.

The people of the United States join with me in honoring the memory of the Great Liberator, Simón Bolívar. All the nations of the American Continent owe him a debt of gratitude, not only because of his military achievements but also by reason of his prophetic political vision which enabled him to lay the foundations of Pan Americanism as well as to foresee the important part which the nations of America are called upon to play in world affairs.—HERBERT HOOVER, *President of the United States of America*.


At the end of the first hundred years since that memorable day on which Bolívar passed to immortality, Uruguay cordially associates itself through me with the commemoration of the hour which marked the climax in history of the life of that peerless mortal, the symbol of liberty and of justice, who is not the glory of one nation alone but the common glory of all America.—JUAN CAMPSTEGUY, *President of the Republic of Uruguay*.

Venezuela takes part in the ceremonies with which the Pan American Union is to-day commemorating the death of the Liberator with deep emotion, in which are mingled the spirit of American brotherhood which animated Bolívar—exemplified by these very ceremonies of the Union—gratitude toward the founder of the nation, and natural pride that Bolívar was born on its soil and his great personality here developed. No opportunity could be more propitious than this for the nations which form the Pan American Union to reaffirm their sentiments of brotherhood and cooperation; and on its part the Government of Venezuela, in the name of the Venezuelan people, solemnly and cordially reaffirms these sentiments.—J. B. PÉREZ, *President of the Republic of Venezuela*.

 The chairman closed the meeting by placing a handsome wreath, in the name of the Governing Board, before the bust of Bolívar.

Immediately following these impressive ceremonies the Board repaired to the steps of the building to witness a military parade prepared by the War Department in honor of the occasion. The defile of cavalry, infantry, and artillery in the falling snow recalled Bolívar's epic crossing of the Andes, those mighty mountains whose every peak, as Rodó has said, marked a new victory for this great military genius.

While the Governing Board was holding its meeting the Congress of the United States, through spokesmen in both Senate and House of Representatives, shared in the tribute to the hero whom the Americas delight to honor. The Hon. Hiram Bingham, of Connecticut, whose scholarly interest in Latin America is well known, addressed the Senate, brilliantly sketching the life and deeds of Bolívar, and saying in part:

 The region covered by Bolívar's undertakings is as broad as that of the United States from Savannah to San Diego and as narrow as the United States from the

Canadian border north of the Great Lakes to the mouth of the Rio Grande at the southern tip of Texas. It was these great distances, separated as they were by many of the highest peaks of the Andes, and by these great plains, with their impassable rivers and their devastating floods, that made this undertaking so worthy of note. . . .

Bolívar was in the last analysis responsible for the independence of five Republics—Venezuela, Colombia,<sup>1</sup> Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. On this one hundredth anniversary of his death it gives me great satisfaction, here in this city on the Potomac, so intimately connected with the life of our own George Washington, to honor the memory of him who did for the northern nations of South America what George Washington did for the 13 Colonies on the Atlantic seaboard. Both were giants in their day. Their achievements required not only courage and daring, but patience, self-denial, and determination. Both will go down through history gaining in stature and in the measure of world admiration as the victories which they were able to win, in the face of incomparable obstacles, are more widely known and appreciated.

In the House the Hon. Henry W. Temple spoke in part as follows:

His [Bolívar's] life and his sacrifices for the cause of liberty are being commemorated to-day with appropriate ceremonies in the five republics that cherish the memory of his achievements, and it is fitting that we should pause for a little while in our work to join with them in honoring this great man whose qualities were such as to win not only the admiration but the esteem of foreign nations, as well as the gratitude of his own people.

At Georgetown University a notable function took place in the evening. In the center of the stage in Gaston Hall, against a background of the flags of the American Republics, stood, surrounded by palms and laurel wreaths, a copy of the equestrian statue of the Liberator presented in 1921 by the people of Venezuela to the city of New York. On either side were seated the diplomatic representatives of the Bolivarian Republics in Washington, the high officials of the university, the speakers of the evening, and other eminent guests. After music by the university chorus, Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, addressed the large and distinguished audience, saying in part of Bolívar:

His Congress of Panama is the first of the continental conferences of the American States and the admitted precedent of the Peace Conferences of The Hague; the League of Nations, in successful operation at Geneva, is his realization of "the free and independent nations of America, united with one another by a body of common laws" made and codified in international assemblies. These things are true, and "truth is," as the late Lord Acton informs us, "the only merit that gives dignity and worth to history."

Man of action, prophet, and statesman!

Dr. E. Gil Borges, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union and a profound student of the Liberator, then delivered in Spanish a most eloquent eulogy of his great compatriot, a eulogy unanimously

<sup>1</sup> At the time of the emancipation of Colombia, Panama formed part of that Republic.—EDITOR.



acclaimed by his hearers as a historical and literary masterpiece. A translation follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

This night is one of transcendent significance in the history of America. A great memory is about to cross the invisible threshold of time, and from city to city and continent to continent the statues that perpetuate this memory will repeat with a sonorous note of triumph the echo of the bells which within a few hours will announce that Bolívar is entering into the second century of his immortality.

Others have told you of his marvelous life. Others will continue to speak of it as long as there remain in the hearts of the people of America gratitude for blessings, admiration for heroism, and pity for great misfortunes. But louder than all this, more eloquently than human words, and more harmoniously than all the songs of the poets, speaks his work. It is more enduring than the granite of monuments, more epic than the anthems of nations, and it speaks with a reverence equal to that of the prayers which were offered up this morning from millions of hearts in sanctuaries the world over to give thanks to the Most High for that life which was one of His most perfect creations and one of the clearest testimonies to His omnipotence. It speaks with the voice of the flags of the 6 nations that he founded and the flags of the other 15 nations whose colors blend with them so that their crimson, azure, and gold seem transfused into a single flag, the symbol of America united in Bolívar's ideal of brotherhood.

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One hundred years ago to-day the mortal cycle of Bolívar's life closed almost on the spot where 18 years before he had commenced his epic career, and the soil of New Granada, with maternal tenderness, offered refuge to his glory and his suffering.

Not far from Santa Marta flowed the Magdalena, which had borne to the sea the echo of the victory at Tenerife; the sea in turn had borne it, the first canto of the epic, to all the shores of America. Beyond was Cartagena, citadel of republican ideas, and still farther the Gulf of Maracaibo, made memorable by the ships of Padilla as the Salamis of America. In the distance, their summits piercing the azure of the sky, were the Andes, which Bolívar had crossed so many times as the messenger of the redemption of a continent. And over the crest of the cordilleras stretched like a white ribbon the path which led down to the plains of Venezuela and into the heart of his native land, the path of victory in 1813 and 1818, where each stone was sacred as a tomb and each handful of dust illumined with a ray of glory.

But the Andes were no longer merely the mountains from whose summits rose the flock of condors which had alighted in the laurel groves of Carabobo; rather they seemed to become a symbol of Bolívar's destiny. Richly clothed with the verdure of primeval forests, they bow their heads in desolation and silence; their jagged peaks, revealing the tragedy of an endeavor to reach the stars, hold a sad analogy with the shattered dreams of the Liberator's life.

And the passing of that life was more quiet than the falling of the last leaves shaken by the wind of the late tropical winter during those December days.

Like a dying flame which for a moment revives in a final flutter of brilliancy, so the thought of the Hero at this moment awakes recollections of his whole life. The years go rapidly by—years that seem more like centuries when measured by the greatness of the ideas that flourished in them, the magnitude of the events that transpired in them, and the stature of the men who rose to greatness. On looking back over those fleeting years, years crowded with the splendors of tri-

umph, the radiance of glory, the wreck of the past, illusions for the future, the fall of an Empire and the birth of Republics, years later to be submerged in an ocean of silence, a sea of sorrow that flows round the Hero of America, one might summarize the history of those 20 years in a page of Ecclesiastes, and end with the bitter words of the Prophet: *Descendit de capite vestro corona gloriæ vestrae.*

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The shadows of the last twilight are falling over the landscape of memory and there remain visible, still bathed in the radiance of the setting sun, only the peaks in the Hero's life. From among them emerges a hill in Rome, twice sacred to the Latin race. It was here that a vague intuition of his destiny became a certainty, here that his dreams grew wings and took flight toward a future of sacrifice and glory.

The Aventine was the highest observation point from which to contemplate the great revolutions of history. At its foot the ruins of Rome taught how empires perish that oppress the people and how the aspiration toward justice, which found expression in the Latin Codes, and the aspiration toward liberty, which found expression in the word of the Tribune, have outlived the stones of the Capitol. The towers of the basilicas told the story of an idea that had changed the orientation of the human spirit, while the silver notes of the Angelus repeated from belfry to belfry the song of victory and peace, the age-old song of the triumph of the spirit over might, and above the dome of St. Peter's, silhouetted against the sunset, rose the cross, symbol of the destiny of redeemers, symbol of pain and of glory.

Twenty years later the vow taken on the Aventine had been fulfilled. Setting out from the northernmost point of South America, Bolívar had followed the crest of the Andean cordillera, and, describing a great curve toward the mountain tops that look down over the southern end of the continent, he had at Ayacucho inclosed half a continent within a cordon of victories.

As witnesses before posterity of the fulfillment of his vow, there stood Boyaca, Carabobo, Junin, and Ayacucho. After Ayacucho there remained no higher summit in history except Golgotha, the natural close to all Messianic destinies.

The military work of Bolívar was completed at Ayacucho and in the superb epilogue of Callao. His political work was completed with the creation of Greater Colombia, the foundation of Bolivia, and the independence of Peru. His international work was commenced at the Congress of Panama; it would be completed by the patient hand of Time.

When, after the battle of Ayacucho, he had ascended Potosi, the Liberator must have felt the vertigo of omnipotence as he contemplated from those silvery summits the magnitude of the work he had accomplished. Scaling the Andes from peak to peak and from paramo to paramo, he had excelled the Titans, pushed forward a full century the hand on the clock of the destiny of America and left a republic in each fold of the gigantic cordillera.

No drop was now left in the cup of glory, no drop in the chalice of adversity. There were in America no more laurel leaves for his victor's crown nor thorns for his crown of pain. Already his cross had been erected and on it were written the words of mockery with which men deny their redeemers.

Disillusionment had blighted the glorious flowering of his dreams. Hatred, rancor, and calumny had left their scars on his magnanimous heart. The voice of his inspiration, which had been as sweet as the song of a lark during those idyllic days in the valley of Aragua, rung out like an eagle's scream on the hill of Junin, and intoned a canticle of peace in the Congress of Panama, now began to whisper dark forebodings. As he approached, step by step, the sojourn at Santa Marta, his shoulders seemed to be weighed down by the sorrows of America.

It would have been difficult to recognize the statesman of 1812 or the hero of Pativilca in this Oedipus, who without an Antigone was now treading the road of proscription, a path harder and more pitiless than the way to Colonus.

The tide of events which, during the heroic days of the revolution, had risen like a flood of glory, now at its ebb stirred the turbid depths, and as it receded left the pinnacles exposed. On the highest of these there remained the solitary figure of the Liberator, and approaching night gave to that summit the bare and desolate silhouette of a new Calvary.

Destiny stopped the indefatigable traveler at the edge of the sea. He was not, like Scipio, to be permitted to bury his bones in a far country. His dust was to mingle with the soil of his native America who, cherishing it in her bosom, will not let the ashes of the eagle grow cold. And when some nation falters on the upward path or loses the way, uncertain of her destiny, if she will but place her hand on the sacred urn she will be inspired with an unquenchable flow of energy and unconquerable faith.

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A tempest rent the banner of Greater Colombia in three. Men had demolished the edifice built by his vision, and with its fragments were stoning the prophet. And the prophet, encountering at every step a rude uncomprehending reality, was drawing near the grave where his loftiest illusions, the deepest emotions of his heart, the finest creations of his genius, already were buried. In that tomb lay the unrealized unity of America and the sundered unity of Greater Colombia.

It would seem that all the clouds darkening the future of the American nations were gathering over Santa Marta. On its shores broke with a rage which rose above the clamor of the sea wave after wave of passion, some black with ingratitude, others reddened with fratricidal blood. Into the twilight which was spreading over skies glowing but a short time before with boundless hope, the Liberators were passing. One had already entered it at the crossroads of Berneucos, and at his going the star which shone at Ayacucho set. And following after that star, the sun itself was rapidly approaching the western horizon. The cup of bitterness offered to the dying man was compounded of all the disillusionments of the New World—those of authority, profaned by despots; of liberty, corrupted by demagogues; of political theories, fallen from the lips of philosophers to the lying tongues of sophists; of heroism, reduced from an epic to the tragedy of civil war; even the disillusionment of glory, which gave to Bolívar a crown of thorns and to Sucre a martyr's halo.

The bitterest hours of those last days at Santa Marta were the moments of doubt. Such agony of spirit was much more racking than that of death. And for Bolívar, to lose his faith was an infinitely greater tragedy than to lose his life. For a moment the flame of faith flickered, and he felt that he had plowed the sea. For a moment the shadows of death and the even denser shadows of doubt obscured the vision which had penetrated so keenly into the future. But when his hour came to die, the flame shone forth again calm and bright; the dying man raised his eyes beyond the horizon of the immediate present and saw that the rushing flood of passion could destroy only the scaffolding of his work, and that after the waters had subsided, his ideals would remain as cornerstones of the life of America.

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As his spirit merged into the soft dusk of immortality, he must have felt increasingly certain that his sacrifice was not in vain, that his life would receive beyond space the favorable judgment of God and beyond the present the just verdict of posterity.



He lived and died with equal majesty. His last words were a worthy epilogue to the great drama of his life. Only the last pages of the *Phaëdon* are at all comparable in nobility of thought and emotion or in solemnity of style to his Farewell to the Nations of Greater Colombia.

Some day the nations of America will inscribe this Farewell in every patriotic fane as the Greeks graved Pindar's Ode to the Seventh Olympiad in all the temples of Greece.

The rapid cadence of the sentences of that Farewell reveal that his hand was hurrying to finish its task before the chill of death should stay it. His voice was hoarsened by approaching dissolution, but his words were struck off from the same die that coined the golden thoughts of the discourse of Angostura and the proclamations of the days of his triumph. The fountain of his inspiration was now brackish from constant bitterness, but it continued flowing, murmuring even at the very end a prayer for peace and concord in America.

Up to his final hour he remained the superlative prose writer who had rediscovered the fecund vein of expression which his native tongue had lost in the sixteenth century; who gave a lofty turn of thought to Spanish phrase; who with his sword and his pen wrote into the history of America a cycle of romances comparable to that great heroic symphony which in the early days of Spain ran the gamut of the whole scale, from the first rude note of Pelayo's horn in the Asturian mountains to those of the trumpet of the Cid on the ramparts of Valencia.

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The poem of his life was ended. Without this final stanza it would have been incomplete. It is the picture of Bolívar at Santa Marta that consecrates him to the love of our hearts. The days of his suffering have added tenderness to our admiration, and toward the pathetic figure of San Pedro Alejandrino will forever go out the sympathies which flower in the shade of great human sorrows.

Only this ending was needed to give the final touch to his greatness and to unite in the memory of posterity the splendor of his glory with the majesty of his misfortune. If destiny had refused him the ironic contrast between the great drama of his life and the humility of its ending, if Bolívar had died in the days of his highest ascendancy; if, like Almanzor, the dust of 400 battlefields had been shaken from his mantle to make a white bed of glory, his name would have vibrated to all the strings of the lyre save one, that deepest note which draws from all hearts the most noble tribute—the tribute of tears. Suffering, like a flame that burns out the dross in human clay, left only the pure and noble metal for modeling his memory in stainless and enduring bronze.

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The gap left by his death revealed how great was his place in the history of America. Within the short period of his life, 300 years of history had been irrevocably relegated to the past, and new ideals had appeared which would inspire many centuries to come. His tomb was the most important milestone in the destiny of America.

It would be necessary to go back 20 centuries to another sepulcher in a Galilean garden to find one from which had sprung an equal promise of resurrection for an ideal, of immortality for a memory.

Bolívar's life can not be judged by the standard applied to ordinary men. An estimate at the time of his death would have echoed either the admiration which had acclaimed him a demigod on the heights of Potosi or the rancor which had pursued him in his exile even to the brink of the grave. It was necessary to leave his ashes beneath an unmarked stone, to be inscribed, after time had passed, with the definitive judgment of history.



America, conscious of her duty to venerate the memory of that great man, let more than 10 years pass between his death and the official funeral rites, and wrote on his tomb no epitaph anticipatory of the judgment of posterity. There was only a cross, spreading its arms over that sepulcher like a haven for the spirit which had struggled and suffered, the Christian emblem of the ideal of peace and brotherhood which was Bolívar's last prayer to the American nations.

Silence was the most fitting tribute, and all America, deeply moved, paid him that supreme honor. Torches, music, epitaphs, wreaths—all the pomp which is the ephemeral expression of human vanity before the dead—would have been but a tawdry homage to the incomparable greatness of the Liberator's life, to the tragedy of his death. With one accord, the people of America let 12 years pass between his death and his glorification. That silent period, pregnant with emotion, was his most fitting dirge. That silence was the fragrant urn in which his great memory was embalmed.

\* \* \*

Gentlemen:

About the time of the battle of Ayacucho, in December, 1824, the Liberator entered Lima amid a splendor whose background was the vestige, fading but still visible on the horizon of the city of the viceroys, of 300 years of Spanish greatness. On the pages of history there has been recorded the almost fabulous acclaim with which all America greeted the Liberator. Messengers, fleet as the lightning which had broken the dominion of Spain at Ayacucho, carried the news of his triumph from city to city. The fleet wings of the eagle of the apotheosis had never sped as on that day in which they crossed a continent, his piercing eyes had never been illumined by such light as was reflected from that sun of glory.

A century later all America takes part in his apotheosis. The dawn of this day sheds its radiance over the peaks of history which were steps in his heroic career. On each of these peaks stands the figure of the hero, thinker, lawgiver, creator, prophet. A hundred years have given to that figure its true proportions of grandeur; and as posterity contemplates it down the perspective of the years it assumes the august solemnity of a symbol, the symbol of the ideal of America.

For a century posterity has been rendering him justice in marble and bronze; but it is not only in these tangible forms that Bolívar's memory will find eternal glory. Great ideas which at this moment are preparing the civilized world for democracy and peace are giving realization to his inspired genius.

\* \* \*

The inevitable passage of the years now brings us to this anniversary which is a milestone on the road which the nations of America are traversing on their march toward liberty and peace—a milestone on which is inscribed an eloquent warning, reminding us of duties imposed on us by his achievements, responsibilities imposed on us by his sacrifice and our debt to his glory. The voice speaking from that tomb reminds us that the inscriptions which we have graved on his sepulcher are but empty words if our national life does not fulfill the hopes which he conceived for our future; that in the pantheons which we have raised to his memory the spirit of the Liberator will be like a caged eagle, whose wings will ever beat against the bars as his spirit in life beat against reality, if we do not continue to give expression to our national ideal with the intrepid action and inspired thought of which he gave us the supreme example; if we do not place generosity above egotism, unselfishness above greed, justice above violence, brotherhood above hatred. His voice tells us that that is the other tribute to his memory which he has been awaiting for a hundred years, one more indicative of our admiration than mere rhetoric, more eloquent of our gratitude than palms and laurels, more symbolic of his glory than marble and bronze.

And that voice echoes down the years to ask of each of us what we are doing in behalf of liberty, of justice, of democracy, what we are doing to respond with greatness of thought, strength of will, and self-denial to that holocaust which left white with the bones of the liberating generation all the hills and valleys along the road of epic sacrifice. That voice will ask us continually how we are answering that entreaty to peace and union which his dying hand fastened with the nails of pain on the memory of the nations of America.

\* \* \*

Gentlemen:

One day the Hero of America climbed Chimborazo, the highest mountain of the Andes. In his yearning for high places he longed to climb to virgin snows never before trod by the foot of man. He wished to ascend to a place whence, enshrouded in the mantle of the rainbow like the Sibyl shrouded in the mantle of prophecy, he might contemplate the future of America. He longed to climb to the great solitudes which encompass the high places of life and history and to hear from the lips of Time the revelation of the future.

The Liberator called this vision his Delirium, but, like all his inspirations, his Delirium is about to find realization. The spirit of Bolívar is still marching onward, his footsteps leaving a deep impress on the road of the future. The rainbow mantle of prophecy flutters from his shoulders, impelling the nations to follow to a future of glory that no nation in history has yet attained. Time, his confidant on Chimborazo, still guards his memory and to-day brings it to us magnified by a hundred years of glory, and there at San Pedro Alejandrino, emblematic of his devotion and sacrifice for the ideal of America, rises the cross of his martyrdom.

After music, the Rev. W. Coleman Nevils, S. J., president of Georgetown University, recalled various passages in the life of the Liberator. In opening his address he said:

This evening, through commemorative exercises in the presence of the most distinguished representatives of 37 countries from the Old and the New World, 22 of which honor us with the highest official of their respective nations, in the presence, too, of the most respected members of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and of our highest courts in the judiciary, generals of the Army and admirals of the Navy, with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, presidents of universities, and deans of colleges, ecclesiastics and prelates of highest rank, jurists, physicians, journalists, men of affairs from all parts of the country, eminent scholars in many fields—before so distinguished and so brilliant an assemblage are we privileged to pay North America's tribute to the Liberator par excellence, the father of six republics, a warrior whom even the enemy pronounced "indomitable," a statesman of highest genius and remarkable achievement, a patriot of unsurpassed devotion and loyalty, a man like the great lawgiver of the chosen people, "beloved of God and of men, whose memory is in benediction" (Ecclesiasticus 45, 1)—Simón Bolívar, El Libertador.

At the conclusion of Father Nevils' discourse, Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, of the General Staff of the United States Army, in the presence of a guard of honor of the University Reserve Corps, laid at the foot of the statue of Bolívar a wreath adorned with the flags of the republics which he freed and of the United States.

Thus impressively came to a close Washington's commemoration of the centenary of the death of Simón Bolívar.

## NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

THE organization of the National Council of Intellectual Cooperation announced in December by the Department of State at Washington is one of the most significant steps that have been taken in the United States toward uniting the three Americas by cultural ties. This Council came into being as a result of the action taken at the Sixth Pan American Conference at Habana and at the Congress of Rectors, Deans, and Educators in General which met in the same city in February, 1930, establishing the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation. The Institute will serve as a much-needed bond at a time when science is making it possible for the inhabitants of this continent to be closer to each other than ever before in their history, and therefore much more aware of the necessity of exchanging points of view and results of experience in scientific research, historical investigation, literary production, and artistic accomplishment. To know each other's culture and to cooperate in the task of making the culture of the American continent a contribution to that of the world; to assist each other in solving problems connected with intellectual life—these are some of the objectives of the Institute. Concretely speaking, the United States Council, together with the councils of the other American republics, will devote itself to such policies as the furtherance of the exchange of professors, students, and research workers; the elimination from text books of statements based on prejudice rather than on truth; ways and means of making available to scholars from all countries the informational resources of the different nations, including those concerning remains of early American civilizations; the establishment of museums for educational and historical exhibitions; and the publication of bulletins for the exchange of such information.

The Council of the United States is the first of the national councils to be set up. When all of these have been organized and the Inter-American Central Council for Intellectual Cooperation has been formed, the latter will have offices in the palace of the American Institute of International Law now being constructed at Habana.

The United States Council includes in its membership 55 men and women prominent in the field of human endeavor—in science, art, philosophy, education, civic and welfare movements. The executive committee is composed of the following persons:



Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, Chairman; Dr. Frank Aydelotte, President, Swarthmore College; Dr. Isaiah Bowman, Director, American Geographical Society of New York; Dr. W. J. Cooper, Federal Commissioner of Education; Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Director, Institute of International Education; Dr. Vernon Kellogg, Secretary, National Research Council; Dr. John C. Merriam, President, Carnegie Institution of Washington; Dr. Ellen F. Pendleton, President, Wellesley College; and Dr. James Brown Scott, President of the American Institute of International Law and Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The other members of the Council are as follows:

Dr. Arthur F. Woods, Director of Scientific Work, United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. A. V. Kidder, Carnegie Institution of Washington; Mr. Frank R. Watson, American Institute of Architects; Dr. Fiske Kimball, Director of the Philadelphia Museum; Mr. Homer St. Gaudens, Director of the Department of Fine Arts, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; Dr. Edwin Walter Kemmerer, Princeton University; Dr. H. G. Moulton, President, Brookings Institution; Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, Columbia University; Dr. W. Carson Ryan, Director of Education, United States Bureau of Indian Affairs; Dr. Henry Suzzallo, President, Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching; Miss Bess Goodykoontz, Assistant Commissioner of Education; Dr. Ada L. Comstock, President, Radcliffe College; Dr. Calvin W. Rice, Secretary, American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Col. Charles A. Lindbergh; Mr. Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads and Chairman of the Highway Education Board; Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, President, National Geographic Society; Dr. H. Foster Bain, Secretary, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; Dr. C. K. Leith, University of Wisconsin; Dr. William Spence Robertson, University of Illinois; Dr. Herbert E. Bolton, University of California; Dean Henry Grattan Doyle, George Washington University; Dr. Alfred Coester, Stanford University; Dr. Roscoe Pound, Dean of the Faculty of Law, Harvard University; Mr. Carl H. Milam, Secretary, American Library Association; Dr. Louise Pound, University of Nebraska; Mr. José Padín, Commissioner of Education of Porto Rico; Dr. William Mayo, Mayo Clinic; Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General, Bureau of the Public Health Service; Mr. Laurence Vail Coleman, Director, American Association of Museums; Mrs. Helen Harrison Mills, Chairman of International Reciprocity, The National Federation of Music Clubs; Mr. John G. Mott, Vice President, Civic Bureau of Music and Art of Los Angeles County; Dr. Walter Damrosch, Director, New York Symphony Orchestra; Dr. John Dewey, Columbia University; Dr. William Ernest Hocking,



Harvard University; Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Columbia University; Dr. William B. Munro, Harvard University; Dr. David P. Barrows, University of California; Dr. Lewis M. Terman, Stanford University; Dr. J. McKeen Cattell, President of the International Congress of Psychology; Dr. Charles G. Abbot, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution; Dr. Karl Taylor Compton, President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Thomas Barbour, Harvard University; Dr. Frank M. Chapman, American Museum of Natural History; Dr. William Fielding Ogburn, University of Chicago; Miss Grace Abbott, Chief, United States Children's Bureau; Miss Belle Sherwin, President, National League of Women Voters; Mrs. John F. Sippel, President, General Federation of Women's Clubs.



## MODERNIZING AGRICULTURE IN GUATEMALA AND EL SALVADOR

By C. H. LOGAN

GUATEMALA is a land of high peaks and deep, narrow valleys, bordered on the Pacific side by a coastal plain, and on the Atlantic by level and heavily forested lowlands in the northern section, while in the southern part the mountains run into the sea. The scenery throughout the highlands is of great beauty, particularly around Lake Atitlan, a surpassingly lovely lake set in the midst of volcanoes and surrounded, for the most part, by precipitous banks. Tucked away in the folds of Atitlan's shores are a dozen Indian villages named for the Twelve Apostles; the inhabitants of each of these towns proudly retain their own language, their characteristic dress, and many interesting customs.

The climate of the coast and in the lower levels of Guatemala is, of course, tropical, but that of the highlands, which rise to more than 7,500 feet, is temperate or cold. The Indians, who do the manual labor of the country, will leave the uplands for the coffee-picking season, but for the rest of the year insist on returning to their homes, where each one has his little corn patch.

In order to understand what it means to modernize agricultural methods in such a country, something of the economic setting must be understood. As coffee is the main and practically the only revenue-producing crop of the country, the custom of many Indians of working only a part of the year on the coffee plantations has given rise to a system of "habilitating" the laborers. This means that the planters advance sufficient money to enable the Indians to live in

their little mountain houses most of the year on the agreement to work at the haciendas during crop time for a certain number of days. This arrangement leaves much to be desired on both sides but, labor being scarce, the workers derive more benefit from it than do the planters.

Only within the last few years has it been possible to penetrate, except on horseback or on foot, the parts of country not reached by railroad; and until about six years ago, all traffic, except that by rail, practically ceased during August, September, and October on account of washed-out trails and swollen rivers. During the last few years, however, a surprising amount of highway construction has been done, considering the limited resources at the command of the Government.



RELIEF MAP OF GUATEMALA

This large relief map, located in one of the parks of the capital, gives a clear idea of the mountainous nature of this Republic. The observer is standing on the Pacific side, and across the coastal plain sees the volcanoes which rise to a height of over 13,000 feet. By means of an electrical device real water flows through the rivers and fills the parts of the Atlantic and Pacific included in the map.

Furthermore, the national road-building program has been considerably augmented by the assistance of the planters, who have organized agricultural societies to advance the interests of their respective districts and in pursuit of this purpose have purchased modern farm and road-building equipment.

Coffee trees are planted chiefly on the steep mountain sides, under other trees which are a protection from too much sun and keep the former from wearing themselves out too quickly. Except in a very few places, the plantations are located on such sharp slopes that it is difficult to traverse one even on foot.

A quintal of corn (101 pounds) has to be raised or bought for the laborers for each quintal of coffee produced, since *tortillas*, or corn





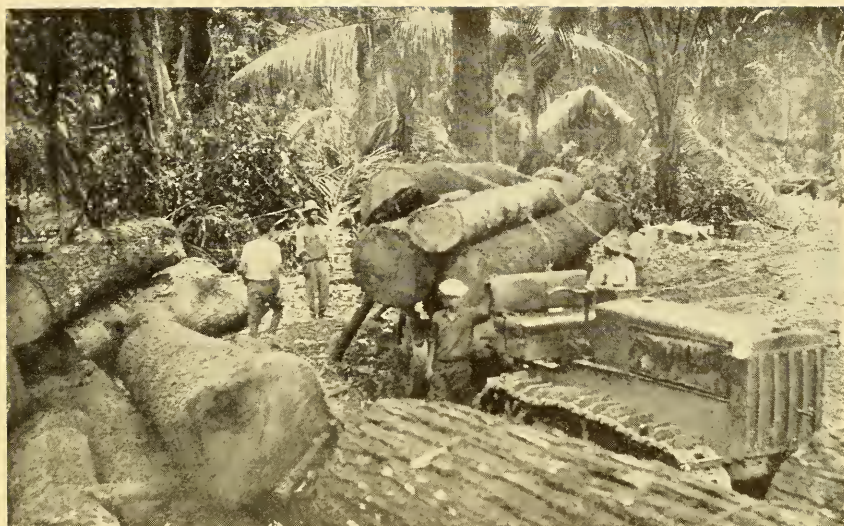
A PLANTER'S COUNTRY HOME IN GUATEMALA



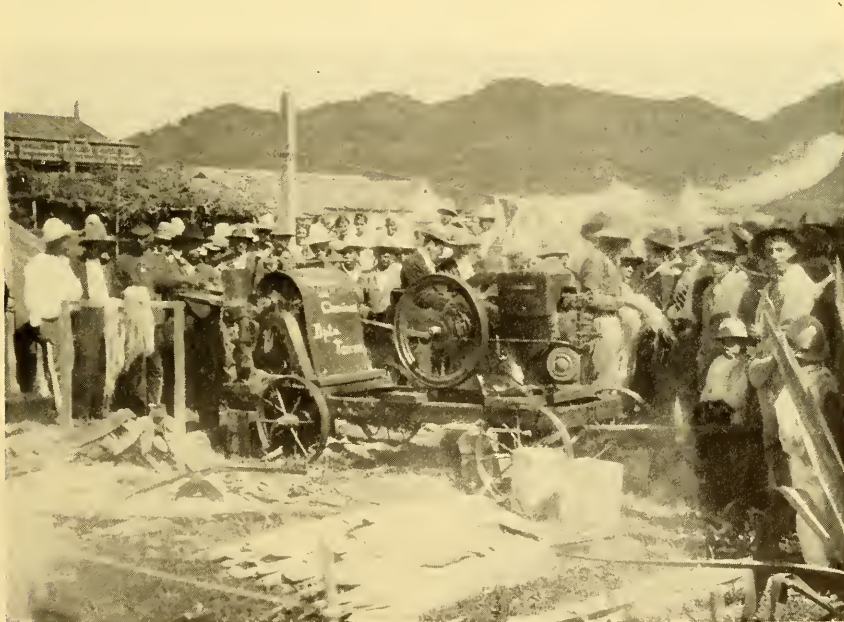
Courtesy of Schlubach, Sapper & Co.

COFFEE PICKERS BRINGING THEIR COFFEE TO BE WEIGHED AT A DELIVERY STATION IN GUATEMALA

Indians, both men and women, come down from the highlands to pick the coffee berries when they are ripe.



MAHOGANY LOGGING WITH TRACTOR ON THE NORTHERN COAST OF GUATEMALA



Courtesy of the Textile Bureau of the Department of Agriculture of Guatemala.

#### DEMONSTRATION OF MACHINERY FOR SEPARATING HENEQUEN FIBER FROM THE LEAF

The Department of Agriculture of Guatemala is promoting the cultivation of plants from which textile fibers can be secured. These will doubtless become in time an important source of wealth.



cakes, are a staple food. Corn is grown all over the Republic, often on the steep mountain sides, but mostly on the Pacific coastal plain; however, transportation facilities are so limited and costs so high that it would be impractical to ship it from a district on the Atlantic to the Pacific slope, or vice versa, or in many instances, even from one section to another comparatively close at hand as the bird flies, but separated by a mountainous terrain cut by ravines a thousand or more feet deep.

For ages the heavy rains in the mountains have been washing down soil to the coastal plain, making the land extremely rich. Two crops



COFFEE AND HENEQUEN READY FOR EXPORT FROM CUTUCO, EL SALVADOR

The mild coffee grown in Central America is in demand for blending with the Brazilian bean.

of corn a year can be grown there against one in the highlands. All kinds of fruits will flourish in Guatemala with proper cultivation, wheat does well at 6,000 to 7,000 feet, tobacco grows at various altitudes, sugar and rice are produced on the Pacific coast, and rice may also be grown in the uplands, as is the case in Honduras. Experiments are now being made in cultivating rice on a larger scale with the use of machinery.

The country is rich and beautiful. With its fascinating historical background, its excellent climate in the highlands, its lakes and mountains that provide inexhaustible variety of scenery, Guatemala needs

only the more extensive use of modern machinery in agriculture and highway construction to make it self-supporting in any emergency and a still greater delight to any one visiting it as a tourist or remaining as a resident.

Much has already been accomplished. Tractors, plows, and disk harrows, subsoilers, corn planters and huskers, rotary hoes and ditching implements, although their use was formerly considered bad practice or impossible, have been successfully introduced, and are now being utilized in the cultivation of corn, rice, beans, sugarcane, and occasionally of coffee, in the mahogany forests, and on railroad construction. In all departments the people are becoming more inclined to adopt modern methods and to use power machinery wherever practicable, as the only way to maintain and develop the economic life of the country.

It is interesting to note that in growing corn on the coast the ground must not be plowed deeply, since deep cultivation, because of the rich soil, makes the corn run entirely to stalk. In the highlands, however, subsoiling is needed.

The country of El Salvador is smaller than Guatemala but more densely populated, with the result that labor conditions are much better in the former than in the latter. Although smaller, El Salvador produces at present somewhat more coffee than Guatemala, the exports in 1929 having been 102,922,000 pounds and 94,488,000 pounds, respectively. This is partially due, in the writer's opinion, to the better organization of labor in the smaller Republic; however, Guatemalan labor problems are much more complicated.

A few years ago the Salvadoreans became enthusiastic about planting cotton and bought considerable agricultural power machinery but the crop was a failure, due to a parasite (not the boll weevil). This unfortunate occurrence retarded the increased use of machinery, but the people are again commencing to use tractors and tractor implements. Since the wealth of the country is fairly well distributed and the people are progressive, eventually modern machinery will be utilized to the fullest possible extent.

Undoubtedly agriculture presents many difficulties in these two countries, and their farmers deserve the best technical advice, financial encouragement, and the utmost consideration, not only in connection with the problems of agriculture but also with those of its twin brother, highway construction.

# BRAZILIAN ART

By FRANCES R. GRANT

*Vice President, Roerich Museum*

A NEW interest in the cultural life of Brazil has been awakened in the United States by the recent exhibition of the first representative showing of Brazilian art. This collection, comprising 100 paintings by contemporary artists, was first shown last October in the Roerich Museum, New York, and is eventually to be seen throughout the country.<sup>1</sup> It is the first of a series of South American exhibitions planned for North America by that museum in its efforts to promote Pan American cultural unity and the closer linking of the Americas through art.

Covering, as it does, virtually every phase of contemporaneous Brazilian painting, this notable collection affords us an opportunity to study the aspects of Brazilian art in their diversity, and thereby to come closer to the spirit of Brazil, a spirit tolerant and generous, one well synthesized in the words of our beloved Whitman:

Welcome, Brazilian brother—thy ample place is ready;

\* \* \* \* \*

To thee today our reaching arm, our turning neck—to thee from us the expectant eye,

Thou cluster free! thou brilliant lustrous one! thou, learning well,

The true lesson of a nation's light in the sky,

(More shining than the Cross, more than the Crown),

The height to be superb humanity.

The stream of culture which has given birth to her art flows broad over the Brazilian land; hence a study of Brazilian art concepts must include a glimpse of that rich heritage.

In a country whose natural and historical mosaics have brought it so wide a variety of experience, art must also be diverse and varied. To the traveler Brazil's life and nature offer a chiaroscuro of manifold impressions which are necessarily reflected in her art. Where nature's resources are so bounteous, where one is constantly regaled by beauty and a benevolent environment, the artist has naturally been first to feast on this loveliness.

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<sup>1</sup> The itinerary as partially arranged is as follows: November, Grand Rapids Art Gallery, Grand Rapids, Mich.; December, Kalamazoo Institute of Arts, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Jan. 15 to Feb. 28, Baltimore Museum of Art, Baltimore, Md. (15 paintings); January, Milwaukee Art Institute, Milwaukee, Wis. (remaining 78 paintings); February, Akron Art Institute, Akron, Ohio (78 paintings); March, Kansas City Art Institute, Kansas City, Mo.; Apr. 4 to 18, The Arts Club, Washington, D. C.; May, Brooks Memorial Art Gallery, Memphis, Tenn.; June, Dayton Art Institute, Dayton, Ohio; July, City Art Museum, St. Louis, Mo.





"RELIGIOUS FEAST IN THE COUNTRY"

One of the three paintings exhibited by Georgina de Albuquerque, of Rio de Janeiro.

But, paradoxical as it may sound, this very luxuriance must have often tormented the artists of Brazil, because nothing becomes more difficult to impart without banality than brilliance of light and benignity of color. Of course, Brazil is not without its contrasts. One must remember Rio de Janeiro, for instance, not only as languidly seductive but also as bright with streaks of gorgeous color splashed against her green crags. One must remember the stark austerity of her cliffs rising from the sea, and transmitting the sense of an age-old vigilance. One must remember the still, soft beauty of her nights when, from some peak of her many surrounding mountains, one sees the city reclining, embracing, and merging into sea and space. Brazilian nature, so kind to artists, yet exacts much of them.

Nevertheless, their country's creative life is far from being entirely a product of natural environment; several factors have altered what might have been the obvious trend of expression. Hence, before discussing the contemporaneous art of Brazil, as represented in the present exhibition, it is natural to talk of the record of her past.

The actual beginnings of art in Brazil lie in the roots of her history. Their remoteness and interest are being proved by the researches of the National Museum, and by the illuminating work on the island of





"SUMMER SHADOWS", BY LEÃO VERGUEIRO

Marajo and in other native centers. Into the natural artistic clay represented by indigenous elements was poured a variety of other components, among which we must take cognizance of the racial ingredients brought from abroad to the shores of Brazil.

Following indigenous art, glimpses of which are often to be noted in subsequent epochs, we are brought face to face with the colonial period, in which art was fostered by the church and sheltered within the walls of the cathedral and occasionally of the official palace and of the private home. As in all such schools of painting, the earlier works are clothed in anonymity.

The numerous touches of the artist's hand found in old churches and convents or in a few remaining residences suggest familiarity with the primitives of Italy, Spain, and Portugal. Attribution of definite authorship of works of art seems to commence with the first decade of the eighteenth century, when a succession of friars and their assistants (in several cases of mulatto extraction) carried on colonial traditions; the Benedictine and Franciscan convents of Brazil still bear the evidence of their labors. In general, these works show the same naïve devotion as European primitives.

Among these early artists the first was the Flemish friar Ricardo do Pilar, a Benedictine who has left us a few of his works from the



OLD CHURCH, ROSARIO, BY LEÃO VERGUEIRO

last years of the seventeenth century. Possibly the first known artist of actual Brazilian birth was José de Oliveira, who is well represented in the Viceregal Palace and various churches, including the cathedral. Others of the period were João de Souza and his pupil, Manuel da Cunha, a mulatto; Leandro Joaquim; Friar Francisco Solano; Raymundo da Costa e Silva, also a mulatto; Antonio Alves, and a number of others, most of whom painted murals in convents or residences; and José Leandro, who has given us some realistic portraits of his contemporaries.

We must also remember the splendid settings which the wood carver of Brazil has given to ecclesiastical paintings. One of the finest expressions of colonial art is found here. There is a subtlety in the handling of the wood, judging by the examples extant, which offers a field for intensive study. This is also seen in colonial furniture, as well as in the wood sculptures of the churches and the elaborately carved altars and ceilings. The unequaled natural material which lies ready for the wood carver's hand in Brazil undoubtedly inspired the Indian in the precolonial era, and the use of this gift was extended into the Portuguese periods.

It is especially interesting to note how these native wood carvers became so zestful in their tasks that they forgot the religious import of their themes and summoned for their inspiration the motifs of their own forebears. Many times—and this is seen in convents throughout South America, where natives were employed in wood and stone carving—these autochthonous artists brought to the elaboration of their handiwork the symbols of their pre-Christian worship, a joy in nature, a kind of pagan lushness. Their works convince us that the artist's first concern was less a reminder of ascetic worship than enthusiasm for artistic creation. Exuberance, therefore, is one of the almost inevitable qualities of Brazilian wood carving.

A study of this carving and of sculpture leads us to feel that one of Brazil's most natural mediums of expression is plastic form. Art eventually follows available resources, and because of the magnificent material here awaiting the sculptor's hand, we may believe that the creative artists of Brazil will return to this field with increasing enthusiasm.

To revert to the historic aspect, however, modern Brazilian art may be said to date from 1816, when Dom João VI established in Rio de Janeiro the Academy of Fine Arts. Certainly the impetus that definitely turned the creative force of Brazil into that distinct channel still followed by the artistic school of the capital was the arrival of the Portuguese sovereign and his court in 1808.

The Napoleonic gale which swept Europe and penetrated Portugal and Spain was the cause of Dom João's retirement to Brazil. Thus the Little Man of Corsica played destiny even with Brazilian art. Dom João, bringing with him to Brazil a complete court with all its studied and polished Portuguese culture, infused European taste and traditions into the colonial life which he found, thereby adding conventionality and restraint to artistic expression. One may speculate whether, or to what extent, the rococo idyl of imperial culture diverted the ingenuousness of Brazilian life from its natural course. Probably it was only a matter of degree; very likely Europe would have eventually beckoned to the Brazilian artist, as to his colleagues of many other countries.





"ON THE BALCONY," BY ANNITA MALFATTI

A modern treatment of a folk subject.

With the founding of the academy in 1816, Dom João summoned to his court a group of French artists, chief among whom were Nicolas Antoine Taunay and Debret, the former a student of Casanova in France and at the French Academy in Rome, while the latter had worked under David. These, with a number of other Frenchmen, constituted the faculty of the academy. Under their influence a constant succession of artists were educated, most of them naturally continuing the traditions of the French school. Among the artists most representative of this period, one must cite the portraitist and



historical painter, Corrêa da Lima, Brazilian by birth; the Franco-Brazilian, Banandier; and the well-favored Porto Alegre, pupil of Debret, apparently greatly admired in his day.

The succession of artists continued, and a generation later the leader was Pedro Americo, a man of amazing versatility, not alone in art but in natural science. A pupil of Ingres, Coignet, Flandrin, and Vernet, he nevertheless diffused his talents through manifold branches of the liberal arts and sciences and brought much honor to himself and his country. His paintings are numerous, many of historical subjects,



"ROSINHA,"  
BY PADUA DUTRA

although his predilection appears to have been for religious themes.

A contemporary and fellow painter in the academy was Victor Mireilles de Lima who, judging by his works in the Pinacotheca in Rio de Janeiro, turned, like Pedro Americo, to history for inspiration. This, however, was a tendency less of the artist than of his period, which seems to have relished the heroic and historic. Of this epoch was a numerous group of artists—immediate cicerones of the present-day school—including Almeida Junior, Henrique Bernardelli, Zeferrino da Costa, João da Costa, Elyseo Visconti, Rodolpho Amoedo, and others.



"FAVELLA HILL"

This modernistic painting by Tarsila d'Amaral was inspired by a scene in one of the poorer quarters of a Brazilian city.

Through this prolific line we are brought down to the contemporary artists who figure in our present exhibition and whom we may now consider more particularly.

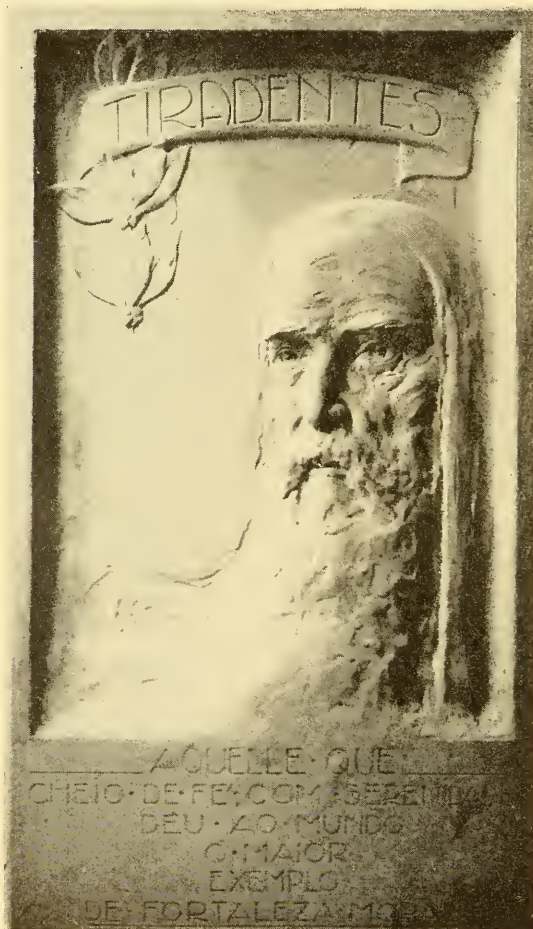
These artists, broadly speaking, are divided into two folds—one, by far the more numerous, finding inspiration mostly in Rio de Janeiro; the other, having its stronghold, to a greater or lesser degree, in Sao Paulo.

Of course, this division is purely arbitrary, and there are many exceptions. But it is reasonable that Rio de Janeiro, which was nurtured directly at the fount of imperial culture, should have been the more influenced by it. Hence the artists living in and about Rio de Janeiro, or those to whom the capital has become a cultural Mecca, have continued this more restrained, more gently tolerant style.

In Sao Paulo and other cities of the various States, farther from this porcelainesque life, there was less convention to be mirrored. The artists of the cities built up by the *Bandeirantes*—the pioneers of Brazil—somewhat closer to nature and indigenous life, show a tendency toward less restraint, toward new departures. They are

seeking expression in new channels, yet attempting to be faithful to the chiaroscuro of Brazilian nature.

The exhibition arranged by the Roerich Museum gives immediate evidence of this diversity of Brazilian art and also of the two ranks into which the artists fall. It is especially gratifying to see how eclectic is the choice of the exhibition. For this we are indebted to the newly formed Brazilian Society of Friends of Roerich Museum, with centers



TIRADENTES, THE PROTO-MARTYR OF THE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

A sculptured panel by Adalberto Mattos, in the National School of Fine Arts, Rio de Janeiro. The inscription reads: "He who full of faith and serenity gave to the world the greatest example of moral force."

in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, the purpose of which is to strengthen the links between the culture of Brazil and the United States.

In considering the contemporary school of Rio de Janeiro, one may mention among its representative members the two Albuquerque, Georgina and Lucilio; Navarro da Costa, Henrique Cavalleiro, Augusto Marquez Junior, Carlos Oswald, Carlos Chambelland, Antonio Bomfim, and Luiz F. de Almeida Junior.



In the present exhibition, Sra. de Albuquerque is represented by three canvases; in her *Nude* and *Fisherman's Mass* she finds opportunity to display the happy light effects which are hers. Entirely individual in his own field, Sr. Albuquerque has sensed the brilliant and varying tone qualities of large spaces in his *Theresopolis Hills*, and further displays his powers in the *Candy Sellers* and the *Colonial Church*.

Cavalleiro shows the versatility of his work in such diverse pictures as *Rio Landscape* and *Youth*, where we note the sensitiveness of his expression. In the still life, *Flowers*, by Marquez Junior, as well as in the landscapes of Oswaldo, we see the deep love of these men for Rio de Janeiro and their inner delight in contemplating the beauties of that city.

Unfortunately space will not permit the discussion of each of the works and artists represented, although all merit study. Among the younger men, one notices the definitely aspiring works of Gilberto Trompowsky, whose Polish blood provides him with a fresh approach, and the favored Oswaldo Texeira. One is also happy to see in this exhibition the consistently gracious contribution to Rio's art life made by such women as Francisca de Azevedo Leão, Sarah Figueiredo, Porciuncula Moraes, Maria Francelina, Solange de Frontin Hess, and Regina Veiga. Other artists who are represented with works worthy of deep respect are: Augusto Bracet, Modesto Brocos, Pedro Bruno, Cicero Dias, Manoel Bas Domenech, Levino Fanzeres, Cadmo Fausto, Gastão Formenti, Ernesto Fracisconi, Alberto da Veiga Guignard, Hernani Irajá, Vicente Leite, Jorge de Mendonça, Edison Motta, Nelson G. Netto, Heriberto Niaud, Jordão de Oliveira, Virgilio Lopes Rodrigues, Quirino Silva, Orlando Teruz, Andre Vento, and Armando Vianna.

Here, however, one must turn for a brief space to a few "belligerents" in the Rio de Janeiro group, creators more akin artistically to the school of Sao Paulo and the other States than to the capital. The three whom one best remembers in this group are Di Cavalcanti, Ismael Leme, and Bellá Latif Paes Leme. The latter two are more abstract in their painting, which is in the French manner. Di Cavalcanti, however, shows an emotional attachment to his country. One is reminded of this in the three canvases exhibited in which he revels in the frank and irresistible Rio of the poorer sections—a Rio which elects to show itself unrestrained, and smacks of the hilarity of the carnival. One notes in his works, especially in his two panels at the new Municipal Theater, the influence of the Mexican Diego Rivera.

Coming to contemporary Sao Paulo, we naturally find fewer artists, but with the preponderance of these on the side of the moderns.

Leading this vanguard are Antonio Gomide, Tarsila d'Amaral, Annita Malfatti, Padua Dutra, and Guiomar Fagundes. Practically all of them received their training in other nations. Gomide and Tarsila, for instance, found their artistic bearings in Paris, and Malfatti in the United States and France. However, they have been impelled to return to Brazil and seek in the phantasy of their native land a creative outlet.



"MADONNA AND CHILD"

A sculpture by Victor Brecheret of Sao Paulo.

Antonio Gomide is represented in this exhibition by typical works—*Indian Archers* and several other paintings of indigenes. One is held by the rhythm, beauty of contour, and interweaving of color in these pictures. Padua Dutra has captivating ingenuousness, while Annita Malfatti gives us some splendid delineations in *Bahianas*, *Country Life*, and *On the Balcony*, folk characterizations done with touching spontaneity. In Tarsila's work we see the zest of the modern in full play. Her *Morro da Favella* and *The Frog* have a true Brazilian flavor and her *Brazilian Religion* a delightful suggestiveness and lack of sophistication. That she is a very sensitive painter one may see in such an inspired work as her *Cristus*, not included in this exhibition, but on view in Sao Paulo.

One must further remember that the impressionist school has its protagonists in Sao Paulo; the fine atmosphere of the works of Tulio Mugnaini bespeak the lyric creator. Similarly, Paulo Valle Junior, Theodoro Braga, Aldo-

brando Casabona, Paulo Rossi, and Leão Vergueiro reflect warmly inspired tradition and a romantic response to the beauty of Brazil. In several names there is evidence of the Italian immigration to Sao Paulo, very considerable in amount.

Although this first exhibition, due to difficulties of transportation, does not include examples of Brazilian sculpture, it would be a

distinct omission to fail to mention some of the excellent sculptors who have graced their native land. Following the period of artistic anonymity, with its fine figures of saints and church decorations, we are brought in sculpture, as in painting, to the beginning of the nineteenth century. Here we must mention Valentim Fonseca e Silva, son of a Portuguese father and mulatto mother, who returned from his studies in Portugal and worked in Brazil, in various mediums, with a catholic interest. His work was continued by his pupils. In

#### "ADOLESCENCE"

The work of one of Brazil's outstanding sculptors, Corrêa Luna, in the National School of Fine Arts, Rio de Janeiro.



1816 the sculptor Auguste Taunay, brother of the painter, was among the French artists called by Dom João to the newly founded academy. He was succeeded by Marco Ferrez and Chaves Pinheiro, the latter a Brazilian, an assiduous worker and apparently an excellent teacher, since he in turn passed on his inspiration to the two fine sculptors Almeida Reis and Rodolfo Bernadelli. The former, after having studied in the Rio Academy, went to Paris, where he worked under Louis Rochet. Europe seems to have given him a new philosophy of life and work, and in his creations we sense a brooding and harassed



spirit, troubled less by technique than by the import of his creative message. Bernadelli, who has had a distinct influence on the present generation of Brazilian artists, became director of the Academy in Rio de Janeiro, where, through his own versatile creations and his stalwart guidance, he did much for present-day artists. His efforts are being continued with signal success by the work of his pupil José Octavio Corrêa Lima, present director of the National Academy in Rio and a sculptor of distinguished gifts. Others to be mentioned are Adalberto Mattos, Magalhães Corrêa, and Cunha e Mello.

"THE PANTHER'S  
LEAP"

A bronze by Magalhães Corrêa, in the collection of the National School of Fine Arts, Rio de Janeiro.



In discussing Brazilian sculpture we must not fail to give special mention to one artist, Victor Brecheret, of Sao Paulo. Inspired largely by the modern sculptors of Europe, he nevertheless achieves distinctly individual work, full of rhythm, chaste beauty, and restraint.

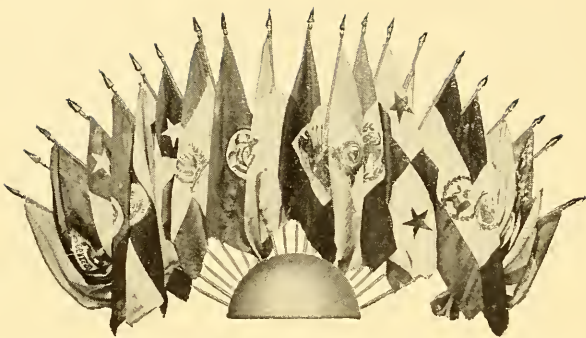
Of necessity this brief study of Brazilian art can convey only a suggestion of the splendid activity of its exponents. In the Brazilian exhibition itself there is ample opportunity to see the wide variety of this creative work and to judge how intimately the Brazilian artist has linked his efforts with his native environment.

As Dr. Christian Brinton has very wisely written in his introduction to the catalogue of the exhibition:

Broadly speaking, the exhibition is divided between the artists of Rio de Janeiro and those of Sao Paulo, the two principal Brazilian cities. It is not surprising that the painters of the capital, the home of the Escola Nacional de Bellas Artes, should be found mainly in the conservative camp. It is equally natural that the more sturdy and vigorous "Paulistas," as they are called, should comprise the vanguard of modernism. Yet, whether traditional and more or less Europeanized, or primitively and boldly simplified, the general trend of this art is toward the fresh inspiration of native scene and theme.

A healthy note of decentralization characterizes Brazilian art viewed as a whole. Not only does one catch in these canvases glimpses of coastal type, of shimmering water front, or the picturesque environs of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Bahia, but one is also taken farther afield. From Belem, in the State of Para, from Cunha, Manaus, and the remote Indian settlements on the Isla do Marajó in the Amazon delta, comes a colorful panorama of native subjects such as the Brasileiros alone could offer us. One can but congratulate these artists upon the frank emphasis on regional motif which their work betrays, and upon the fact that the so-called "aryanization" of their country has not been too drastic. The pioneer settlers of North America began by exterminating the native population. Our neighbors to the south adopted the wiser and more humane policy of gradual assimilation.

We owe a genuine debt of gratitude to the painters of the Estados Unidos do Brasil for their gallant efforts in fostering an artistic expression which has all the characteristics of "a arte nacional." We owe a like debt to the Roerich Museum for being the first institution in America to bring this art to our attention. For, whilst art in its creative aspects should be essentially autonomous and national, the appreciation of art must ever strive to be international and cosmopolitan.



# PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

## THE GOVERNING BOARD

*Election of officers.*—The Governing Board held its first meeting for the year 1930–31 on November 5 last, reelecting as Chairman the Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States, and choosing as Vice Chairman His Excellency Dr. S. Gurgel do Amaral, Ambassador of Brazil.

*Permanent Committee on Agriculture.*—The Permanent Committee on Agriculture, consisting of His Excellency Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, Minister of Nicaragua; Señor Don Pablo Max Ynsfrán, Chargé d’Affaires of Paraguay; and Señor Don José M. Coronado, Chargé d’Affaires of Colombia, presented a lengthy report on the First Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, held in the Pan American Union September 8–20, 1930. (See the BULLETIN for November, 1930, pp. 1081–1093.) This report, which was unanimously approved, provided for putting into effect the many diverse resolutions of the Conference.

*Heads of public health.*—It was announced that on April 20, 1931, a conference of directing heads of public health of the American countries would meet in Washington pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Fifth International Conference of American States.

*Resolution on death of Mr. Charles M. Pepper.*—The Board adopted the following resolution, presented by the Director General:

Whereas the Governing Board of the Pan American Union has learned of the death of Mr. Charles M. Pepper, Chairman of the Pan American Railway Committee and Director of the Chile-American Association, and

Whereas Mr. Pepper was a constant and ardent worker in the field of Pan Americanism, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union

*Resolves:* To spread upon the minutes of the Board an expression of deep regret at the death of Mr. Pepper and to request the Director General to extend the condolences of the Governing Board to the family of the deceased.



The Ambassador of Cuba then spoke as follows: "Mr. Pepper was not only a great Pan Americanist, but also a great advocate of the independence of Cuba, and I should fail in my duties as the representative of Cuba on this Board and as a patriot if I did not make this fact known at the present moment. And further, I must recall something which produced a profound impression in Cuba. In 1901, when Mr. Pepper was representing the United States of America at the Second Pan American Congress, which was then in session in Mexico, he proposed a salutation to the Republic of Cuba still unborn. It is with real sorrow that the people of Cuba learn of the death of Mr. Pepper and with deep reverence that I salute him in death, in the name of my country."

*Special session commemorative of the centenary of Bolívar's death.*—An account of the special session of the Governing Board held on December 17, 1930, to commemorate the centenary of the death of Simón Bolívar, the Liberator, will be found on pages 11-31 of this issue, together with a description of other observances of the day in Washington.

*Radio addresses.*—The following members of the Governing Board have recently delivered addresses on their respective countries over a nation-wide hook-up of the Columbia Broadcasting Co.: His Excellency the Minister of Bolivia, Dr. Eduardo Diez de Medina; His Excellency the Minister of Venezuela, Dr. Pedro Manuel Arcaya; Dr. Fernando E. Piza, Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica; His Excellency the Minister of Honduras, Dr. Ernesto Argueta; and His Excellency the Minister of Ecuador, Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte.

#### THE DIRECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

*Latin American visitors.*—The following distinguished Latin Americans, some of whom were intrusted with special missions for their governments, visited the Pan American Union during recent weeks:

His Grace the Archbishop of Santo Domingo, Primate of America, and former President of the Dominican Republic, Most Rev. Monsignor Adolfo A. Nouel, accompanied by Dr. Persio C. Franco, Chargé d'Affaires of the Dominican Republic at Washington; Señor Don Gonzalo Galván and Señor Don Ramón Nadal of the Archbishop's suite. These distinguished guests were the recipients of much attention during their sojourn in Washington.

His Excellency the Minister of Peru to Cuba, Dr. Ricardo Rey y Boza, accompanied by Madame Rey.

Dr. F. G. Murga, of the School of Medicine of the University of Paris, accompanied by His Excellency the Minister of Guatemala to the United States, Dr. Adrián Recinos.



PRELATE OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AT THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER, ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

His Grace the Archbishop of Santo Domingo, Most Rev. Monsignor Adolfo S. Nouel, Primate of America, and a former President of the Dominican Republic, was a recent visitor to Washington, bringing a message of thanks for the assistance rendered his countrymen after the hurricane disaster.

Dr. Enrique Barros, a leading Argentine physician and scientist and a member of the faculty of the School of Medicine of the University of Cordoba. Doctor Barros has been appointed by the University to make a study of medical education in the United States.

Dr. César V. Miranda, member of the Chamber of Deputies of El Salvador, accompanied by Dr. Carlos Leiva, Chargé d'Affaires of El Salvador at Washington.

Father Manuel Larraín Errázuriz, Librarian of the Catholic University of Chile. Father Larraín's mission to the United States is in the interest of the Medical School recently established in connection with the University.

Señor Don Liborio Justo, of the Instituto Cultural Argentino-Norte Americano.

Señor Don J. H. Ehrman Lefèvre, of Panama, and a group of his fellow countrymen: Señor Don Carlos F. Alfaro, Señor Don Luis R. Alfaro, Señor Don Mario de Diego, Señor Don Ernesto Diez Plaza, and Señor Don Manuel M. Valdés.

Señor Don Mario Estrada, Chief of the Department of Agriculture of the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway.

Members of the Cabinet of the Dominican Republic:

Señor Lic. Elías Brache, jr., Secretary of Justice, Public Instruction and Fine Arts;

Señor Lic. Roberto Despradel, Secretary of Finance;



## DISTINGUISHED PANAMANIAN AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Seated (at left): Señora María Ossa de Amador, widow of the first President of the Republic of Panama; (right) Señora de Alfaro. Standing: Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama in Washington (now President of Panama) and Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union.

Señor Don Rafael Vidal, Secretary to the President, accompanied by Señor Dr. Rafael Brache, Minister of the Dominican Republic to the United States, and Señor Dr. Persio C. Franco, First Secretary of the Legation.

Señor Dr. Manuel E. Malbrán, the newly appointed Ambassador of Argentina to the United States, accompanied by his son, Señor Don Manuel D. Malbrán, jr.

The members of the football team of the Cuban Military Cadets and their commanding officers, Capt. J. J. Jiménez and Lieut. F. Tabernilla Dolz. Accompanying them were the Ambassador of Cuba





VISITORS FROM THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Left to right: Señor Don Roberto Despradel, Secretary of the Treasury; Señor Don Rafael Vidal, Secretary to the President of the Dominican Republic; Señor Don Elias Brache, jr., Secretary of Justice, Public Instruction and Fine Arts; Señor Dr. Rafael Brache, Minister of the Dominican Republic in Washington; Señor Dr. Persio C. Franco, First Secretary of the Legation; and Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union.

at Washington, Dr. Orestes Ferrara; the Military Attaché of the Embassy, Capt. Enrique A. Prieto; and Maj. J. J. O'Hare, United States Army, Military Attaché of the Embassy of the United States at Habana, who was assigned as military escort to the team during its stay in the United States. The visiting team came to play that of the first-year men at West Point Military Academy.

Señora María Ossa de Amador, widow of the first President of Panama, accompanied by the Minister of Panama at Washington, Dr. Ricardo C. Alfaro, and Señora de Alfaro.

Dr. Cupertino del Campo, Director of the National Museum of Fine Arts of Buenos Aires. During his visit he addressed the members of the Editorial Council of the Union. Doctor del Campo was the recipient of many courtesies while in Washington.

Señor Ing. Juan Agustín Valle and Señora de Valle. Señor Valle is Chief of Highway Research of the National Bureau of Roads of the Argentine Republic and came to the United States to study methods of instruction in engineering schools relative to road building.

Señor Ing. Alejandro Quijano, Chairman of the National Co-operating Committee of Mexico on the Columbus Memorial Light-house.



EXHIBIT OF GUATEMALAN TEXTILES

An interesting accession to the exhibit hall of the Pan American Union is the collection of woven and embroidered textiles presented by the Department of Textiles of the Ministry of Agriculture of Guatemala. Señor Dr. Adrián Recinos, the Minister of Guatemala, stands at the left, and Señor Dr. Ramiro Fernández, First Secretary of the Legation of Guatemala, at the right.

*Honorary membership.*—The Director General, Dr. L. S. Rowe, has been accorded the honor of corresponding membership in the Ateneo de El Salvador. The diploma of the society was presented to him by Señor Dr. César V. Miranda, member of the National Chamber of Deputies of El Salvador, in the presence of Dr. Carlos Leiva, Chargé d'Affaires of El Salvador in Washington.

*Addresses delivered.*—The Director General received the delegates to the Convention of the National Association of Gardeners and addressed them on *The Organization and Activities of the Pan American Union*. A tour of inspection of the building and grounds was made at the conclusion of Doctor Rowe's address. Doctor Rowe was the honor guest and principal speaker at a luncheon of the Women's Press Club of Washington. The topic of his address was: *Some Factors Affecting the Relations of the United States with Latin America*.

#### FOREIGN TRADE ADVISER'S OFFICE

*Conferences.*—The chief of the office, Mr. William A. Reid, attended the annual meeting of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce. He addressed that body and also took part in the discussions of the Hampton Roads Maritime Exchange in connection with the efforts of that organization further to develop trade with Latin America. The BULLETIN and other material published by the Pan American Union were displayed at the Conference, and many new contacts were made.



CUBAN MILITARY CADETS AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

The football team from the Military School of Cuba, accompanied by their commanding officers and His Excellency the Ambassador of Cuba, Dr. Orestes Ferrara.

*Booklets published.*—*Viajando por los Estados Unidos* (Seeing the United States) has been completely revised and enlarged to 132 pages. Other booklets revised and republished in this office during the last few weeks are those entitled *Coal Resources of the Americas*; *Iron in the Americas*; *Coffee*; *Brazil*; and *Chile*. The first-named pamphlet includes a number of new illustrations showing the modernizing influences at work in the coal industry.

*Trade terms.*—The office has also finished the preparation of matter relating to the uniformity of trade-term definitions in inter-American commerce. This material, which the office has been collecting and assembling during the last two years, is to be presented for consideration at the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference.

#### COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

*Bibliography of the Americas.*—Among the 331 new books and 10 new magazines added to the shelves of the library during the past month were several noteworthy additions to the collections on bibliography and library science, including *Historia del libro y de las bibliotecas argentinas*, by Nicanor Sarmiento, Buenos Aires, Imprenta Luia Veggia, 1930; *Sistema decimal de catalogación*, adoptado por el instituto internacional de bibliógrafos de Bruselas, para arreglo de las bibliotecas nacionales, by Francisco Arturo Núñez, Guatemala, Tipografía Nacional, 1929; and the first number of *El Libro*, a monthly bibliographical review, issued under the direction of G. Atbaiza, 299 Madison Avenue, New York, for circulation among Spanish-





A VISITOR FROM BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Dr. Cupertino del Campo, Director of the National Museum of Fine Arts, of Buenos Aires, with the Director General of the Pan American Union.

speaking people to inform them concerning recent books published in the United States. Another addition to the periodicals listing new books is *Libros*, a monthly magazine on the bibliographic production of Spain and Hispanic America, published in Madrid at the Librería Fernando Fe.

Furthermore, the Librarian of the Columbus Memorial Library, Mr. Charles E. Babcock, has just completed a revised edition of the mimeographed compilation *Sources of Information on Books of Latin America* in both English and Spanish, copies of which are again available for distribution without charge to those desiring them.

Still another contribution to the general bibliography of the Americas is *Bibliografía Mexicana*, a new monthly first issued in

September, 1930, by Señor Rafael Heliodoro Valle, 62, Calle 25, Mexico City. This little journal of 19 pages is a personal effort on the part of Señor Valle, who is a member of the Mexican section of the Cooperating Committee on Bibliography of the Pan American Union, to make the literature of Mexico better known.

*New books.*—Other notable additions of books during the month are as follows:

*The Troano Codex.* Madrid, Mateu, 1930. 7 p. text. Facsimile. 1 vol.

*La mujer uruguaya reclama sus derechos políticos.* Publicado bajo la dirección de la Dra. Paulina Luisi. Montevideo, 1929. 211 p., map. 12°.

*La escultura en el Ecuador.* (Siglos xvi al xviii.) Por José Gabriel Navarro. . . . Madrid, Imprenta de Antonio Marzo, 1929. 195 p., plates, illus. 8°.

*Leyendas y episodios chilenos.* Prólogo de Don José Toribio Medina. Vol. 1, Crónicas de la conquista. Tomo 1. Tercera edición. Santiago, Soc. Imp. y Lit. Universo, 1930. 310 p. 12°.

*Rubén Darío y Chile.* Anotaciones bibliográficas precedidas de un introducción sobre Rubén Darío en Chile por Raúl Silva Castro. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta La Tracción, 1930. 127 p. 12°. (Publicación de la Biblioteca Nacional.)

*El Paraíso futuro.* Poema por Guillermo Stock. Buenos Aires, 1928. 77, 12 p. 12°.

*Y soplaron otros vientos.* Novela dramática por Guillermo Stock. Buenos Aires, Imprenta Mercatali, 1927. 163 p. 12°.

*Historia documentada de San Cristóbal de la Habana en la primera mitad del siglo xvii.* Por Irene A. Wright. Habana, Imprenta "El Siglo XX," 1930. 190 p., plates. 4°. (Publicación de la Academia de la Historia de Cuba.)

*Estudios de historia militar de Centro-América,* escritos por el General José N. Rodríguez. Primera parte. Guatemala, Tipografía Nacional, 1930. 383 p. 8°.

*Legislación del petróleo en el Perú.* Por R. A. Deustua. Lima, A. J. Rivas Berrio, 1930. 200 p. 8°.

*Historia general de Chile.* 2ª ed. Por Diego Barros Arana. Tomo 1. Santiago, Editorial Nascimento, 1930. 460 p. 8°.

*Los primitivos habitantes del territorio argentino.* Por Antonio Serrano. Buenos Aires, Juan Roldán y Cía., 1930. 215 p. 8°.

*Poesías.* Por José Guillermo Batalla. Panamá, Imp. Nacional, 1930. 2 vols. 12°.

*The people and politics of Latin America.* A history. By Mary Wilhelmine Williams. Boston, Ginn & Co., 1930. 845 p., maps. 8°.

*Artigas y la revolución Americana.* Por Hugo D. Barbagelata. Prólogo de José Enrique Rodó. 2ª ed. Paris, Editions Excelsior, 1930. 319 p. 8°.

*Rememoraciones centenarias.* Gestación y jura de la constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay. Por Vicente T. Caputi. Montevideo, A. Barreiro y Ramos, 1930. 218 p., plates, facsimils. 4°.

*Proceso intelectual del Uruguay y critica de su literatura.* Por Alberto Zum Felde. Montevideo, Imprenta Nacional Colorada, 1930. 3 vols. 8°.

*La República del Uruguay en su primer centenario.* 1830-1930. 2ª edición. Por Celedonio Nin y Silva. Montevideo, Jerónimo Sureda, 1930. 232 p. 8°.

*Rumo à terra.* Pelo Fabio Luz Filho. 2ª edição. Rio de Janeiro, Ty. Benedicto de Souza, 1929. 195 p. 8°.

*Bancos populares e credito agricola.* Sociedades cooperativas. Pelo Fabio Luz Filho. 2ª edição. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. Benedicto de Souza, 1930. 255 p. 8°.

*New magazines.*—New magazines received are as follows:

*Revista de la Cámara Central de Comercio.* (Órgano oficial.) Valparaíso, Chile. Monthly. Calle Blanco 992, Valparaíso, Chile. Año 1, No. 7, July, 1930. 38 p. 7½ by 10½ inches.

*Salubridad.* (Órgano del Departamento de Salubridad Pública.) Antes *Boletín del Departamento de Salubridad Pública.* Calle Calzada de Tacubaya y Av. Sonora, Mexico, D. F. Publicación trimestral. Vol. 1, No. 1, January–March, 1930. 6¾ by 9 inches. illus. 207 p.

*Boletín de Fomento y Obras Públicas.* (Órgano del Ministerio de Fomento.) Managua, Nicaragua. Año 1, No. 1, September 15, 1930. 33 p. 8½ by 11½ inches. illus.

*Boletín de la Oficina de Inmigración y Colonización.* Publicado cada mes bajo la dirección del Sr. Manuel S. López, Anexo a la Secretaría de la Oficina, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Año 1, No. 1, September, 1930. 32 p. 7½ by 11 inches. illus.

*Colombia Ganadera.* (Revista mensual ilustrada de ganadería.) Publicada bajo la dirección del Dr. Roberto Plata Guerrero, Calle 25, No. 1, Bogotá, Colombia. Monthly. Vol. 1, No. 1, September, 1930. 44 p. 6¾ by 9½ inches. illus.

*Revista de Educación.* (Órgano del Ministerio de Instrucción.) Antes *Boletín de Enseñanza.* Lima, Peru. Año 1, No. 1, First semester, 1930. Semiannually. 112 p. 7 by 9½ inches.

*El Salvador Ilustrado.* (Revista gráfica.) [Published under the direction of] Leoncio Díaz C., San Salvador, El Salvador. Año 1, No. 1, August, 1930. 114 p. 10 by 14½ inches. illus.

#### DIVISION OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

*Activities.*—The Chief of the Division, Miss Heloise Brainerd, attended the organization meeting of the American Council of Intellectual Cooperation which took place in the office of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, on November 3, 1930. This Council forms part of the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation which was created by the Congress of Rectors and Deans held in Habana last February. (See page 33 for a list of members of the Council.)

The Division has just completed and has for distribution a comprehensive list of the courses dealing with Latin America which are given in the colleges and universities of the United States.

Among the many topics on which inquiries were received during the month were the following: Latin American art and literature; organizations which send scientific expeditions to Latin America; the education of women in Mexico and Argentina; Mexican journalism; admission of foreign students to the University of Habana; societies devoted to the promotion of cultural relations between the Americas; and fellowships in international law available for Latin American students in North American universities.

The Division cooperated with approximately 100 institutions of higher learning and with as many high schools and organizations interested in holding appropriate exercises commemorative of the



centennial of Bolívar's death. Publicity material was distributed to newspapers and journals throughout the United States and Latin America.

*Visitors.*—The Division has been pleased to welcome during recent weeks the following persons: Mr. and Mrs. Louis Horch, of New York, the former, as President of the Roerich Museum, being particularly interested in a plan of cooperation between that institution and Latin American art centers; Miss Marion Howlett, lecturer, who has recently returned from a tour of South America; Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Lemmon, of the Colegio Internacional at Asuncion, Paraguay; Dr. Julius I. Puente, of Northwestern University, who is making an intensive study of certain aspects of international law in Latin America; Dr. R. L. Kahn, of the University of Michigan, who attended the Biological Congress recently held in Montevideo; Señora Mercedes Gallagher de Parks, prominent in child welfare work in Peru; and Miss Anna Hempstead Branch, of the Executive Committee of the Poets' Guild, who is interested in the publication of a series of international loose-leaf anthologies for which she is eager to secure contributions from Latin American poets.

#### DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

*Requests for seeds.*—During the past several weeks arrangements have been made through this Division for the acquisition of various kinds of seeds, cuttings, etc., for correspondents in Latin America. Among these are the following: Cacao seedlings from the Experimental Station of Lancetilla, Tela, Honduras; cuttings of the disease-free variety of sugarcane C. P. 807 from the United States Government Experimental Farm at Arlington, Va.; samples of pine seeds, which were secured through the cooperation of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation and the United States Forestry Service; cuttings of the sugarcane varieties P. O. J. 2725, P. O. J. 2878, and P. O. J. 2714 from the Insular Experiment Station at Rio Piedras, Porto Rico; rice seeds of the varieties Honduras and Fortuna, obtained through the Experiment Station at Crowley, La.; and tobacco seeds, supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture.

*Requests for information.*—Requests for general information have been received on a great variety of subjects. The Division has supplied special information on numerous topics, among which are the following: Cattle breeders and dealers in the United States; publications and regulations concerning the citrus-fruit industry in the United States; the cultivation of grapes; the cultivation of apples, pears, and peaches and the insects which attack them; the dyewoods of Latin America; the laws and regulations of Mexico dealing with the collection and exportation of biological specimens; rice culture; and various other subjects.

# TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## BOLIVIA

DECORATION OF CHILEAN JOURNALIST.—The Government of Bolivia has formally decorated Sr. Julio Santander, editor of *El Imparcial* of Santiago, Chile, with the insignia of the rank of officer in the Order of the Condor of the Andes in recognition of his recent labors for the rapprochement of the two countries. The presentation was made *in absentia*, the insignia being given the Chilean Minister for delivery. (*El Diario*, La Paz, October 30, 1930.)

## BRAZIL—CHILE

AGREEMENT ON COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION.—According to the terms of an agreement signed on September, 1930, by the Bolsa de Mercadorias of São Paulo and the Cámara Internacional de Arbitraje of Santiago, Chile, any misunderstandings arising out of import or export transactions between members of these two organizations will be arbitrated by the organization located where the claim is presented, in accordance with regulations contained in the articles of the agreement. The agreement will be effective for one year and is automatically renewable for two more, unless denounced by either party 90 days before the date of expiration. (*Boletim de Informações do Brasil*, Serviços Economicos e Commerciaes do Ministerio das Relações Exteriores, Rio de Janeiro, September 18, 1930.)

## BRAZIL—PERU

RADIOTELEGRAPHIC CONVENTION.—On August 23, 1930, the President of Brazil approved the decree passed by Congress on the same date ratifying the radiotelegraphic convention signed by representatives of Brazil and Peru in Lima on December 31, 1928. (*Diario Oficial*, Rio de Janeiro, August 27, 1930.)

## COSTA RICA

COSTA RICAN COMMISSIONERS ON THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRAL AMERICAN TRIBUNAL.—The National Congress ratified the nomination by President González Víquez of Sres. Leonidas Pacheco Cabezas, Carlos María Jiménez Ortiz, Alejandro Alvarado Quirós, and Luis Castro Ureña as Costa Rican members of the International Central American Tribunal, which functions in accordance with the convention signed in Washington, February 7, 1923. The new commissioners will hold office for a term of five years. (*La Gaceta*, San José, July 18, 1930.)

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT RECEIVES DECORATION FROM VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT.—In the presence of members of the diplomatic corps and

of the cabinet, and other high public officials, His Excellency General Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, President of the Dominican Republic, received from Dr. Carlos Lamarche Henríquez, Envoy Extraordinary of His Excellency, Dr. Juan B. Pérez, President of the Republic of Venezuela, the collar of the Order of the Liberator, conferred upon him by the Venezuelan Government through an executive decree issued on September 24, 1930. The impressive ceremony took place on October 28, 1930, in the presidential palace at Santo Domingo. Doctor Lamarche, upon presenting the insignia of the order, the highest award which Venezuela confers on nationals and foreigners for distinguished services to the nation and to mankind, made special mention of General Trujillo's labors during the hurricane which devastated the capital of the Republic September last. (*La Opinión*, Santo Domingo, October 28, 1930.)

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## LEGISLATION

### ARGENTINA

**IMMIGRATION LAWS AFFECTING SHIPS' CREWS.**—On October 7, 1930, the Provisional Government issued a decree regulating the arrival of ships' crews in the Republic. The decree states that members of any crew wishing to enter Argentina will be considered immigrants and therefore subject to all the provisions of the immigration law. By this decree, those dated March 17 and September 17, 1925, are canceled. (*The Times of Argentina*, Buenos Aires, October 13, 1930.)

### BRAZIL

**ORGANIC LAW OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.**—On November 11, 1930, Dr. Getulio Vargas issued the following decree (No. 19398) which institutes the Provisional Government of the Republic of the United States of Brazil and makes other necessary provisions:

The head of the Provisional Government of the Republic of the United States of Brazil decrees:

**ARTICLE 1.** The Provisional Government will exercise fully and within its discretion the functions and attributes not only of the Executive but also of the Legislative Power, until such time as the Constitutional Assembly is elected and effects the constitutional reorganization of the country.

The power to appoint and remove all holders of public office, whether acting effectively, temporarily, or under commission, shall reside exclusively in the head of the Provisional Government.

**ART. 2.** There is hereby confirmed, for all purposes, the dissolution of the National Congress, the existing State Legislative Assemblies (under whatever title they may have been constituted), Municipal Councils or Assemblies, and any other legislative or deliberative bodies that may exist in the States, municipalities, Federal District, and Territory of Acre.

**ART. 3.** The Federal Judicial Power, and that of the States, of the Territory of Acre, and of the Federal District, will continue to be exercised in accordance



with the laws in force, subject to any modifications that may be adopted in conformity with the present law, and to such restrictions as may be imposed by it.

ART. 4. The Federal and State Constitutions, Federal laws and decrees continue in force, as well as statutes and deliberations and other municipal acts, all, however, including the constitutions, being subject to any amendments and restrictions that may be established by the present law or by future decrees or acts of the Provisional Government or of its delegates in their various capacities.

ART. 5. Constitutional guarantees are hereby suspended, and all acts and decrees of the Provisional Government or of the Provisional State Governors (Federal Interventors), issued in accordance with the present law or its subsequent amendments, are hereby excluded from judicial review.

Recourse to *habeas corpus* is maintained in favor of those accused of common crimes, exception being made in cases of administrative investigations and cases within the jurisdiction of special tribunals.

ART. 6. All juridical relations between persons and corporations under private law, established in accordance with previous legislation, remain fully effective and obligatory, all rights acquired under such legislation being guaranteed.

ART. 7. In accordance with previous laws, all obligations and rights resulting from contracts, concessions, or other grants, with the Union, States, municipalities, Federal District, and Territory of Acre shall continue in full force, with the exception of those which, upon investigation, may be found contrary to public interest and honest administration.

ART. 8. Rights acquired up to the present through appointments, retirement, pensions, or subventions and, in general, through all acts connected with the holding of public office and the discharge of the duties pertaining thereto, including, for all purposes, judicial and other positions held under the jurisdiction of the Federal Union, the States, the municipalities, the Territory of Acre, and the Federal District, are not included in articles 6 and 7 and may be annulled or restricted, either collectively or individually, by future decrees.

ART. 9. The financial autonomy of the States and of the Federal District is hereby maintained.

ART. 10. All obligations in connection with loans or other operations of public credit assumed by the Federal Union, the States and municipalities will remain in force.

ART. 11. The Provisional Government will appoint a Federal Interventor for each State, except for those already organized, where the respective Presidents will have the powers here mentioned:

SECTION 1. The interventor shall have in each State the emoluments and prerogatives which the previous legislation of the State conferred upon its President or Governor and shall have the right to exercise fully not only the Executive but the Legislative power as well.

SEC. 2. Each interventor shall have, with relation to the Constitution and the laws of the State, as well as to deliberations, ordinances, and other municipal acts, the same powers which by this law are conferred upon the Provisional Government with reference to the Constitution and other Federal laws, and shall have the duty of executing the decrees and decisions of the Provisional Government in his respective State.

SEC. 3. A Federal interventor is subject to removal at the discretion of the Provisional Government.

SEC. 4. The interventor shall appoint a prefect for each municipality, who shall exercise within his jurisdiction all executive and legislative functions. The interventor may remove him whenever he deems it expedient and may revoke or amend any of his acts or decisions and give him instructions for the proper discharge of his office and the regulation and efficiency of the municipal services.

SEC. 5. No interventor or prefect shall appoint for public office in the State or municipality a relative of his, whether by blood or law, to the sixth degree, unless it be for a position of personal confidence.

SEC. 6. After being duly sworn in, the interventor and the prefect shall expressly ratify or revoke any acts or decisions of theirs prior to their inauguration in accordance with the present law, or those of any other authority which previously may have administered the State or municipality.

SEC. 7. The interventors and prefects shall give as great publicity as local conditions may permit to all their acts and to the determining motives, especially in matters related to the collection and expenditure of revenue, the publication of a monthly statement of receipts and expenditures being obligatory.

SEC. 8. Appeal from the acts of the interventors may be made to the head of the Provisional Government.

ART. 12. The new Federal Constitution will maintain the Federal republican form of government, not being empowered to restrict the rights of municipalities and of Brazilian citizens; it will also maintain the individual guarantees established by the Constitution of February 24, 1891.

ART. 13. The Provisional Government, through its representatives in the Federal Government and the State interventors will guarantee public order and safety, and promote the general reorganization of the Republic.

ART. 14. All the acts of the Provisional Junta which was constituted in this capital on October 24, 1930, as well as those of the present Government, are hereby ratified.

ART. 15. The National Advisory Council (*Conselho Nacional Consultivo*) is hereby created with powers and attributes which will be established by special law.

ART. 16. The Special Court (*Tribunal Especial*) is hereby created with jurisdiction over political crimes, acts of malfeasance in office, etc., to be specified in the law covering the organization of this court.

ART. 17. The acts of the Provisional Government will consist of decrees issued by the head of that Government and signed by the Minister of the department concerned.

ART. 18. All provisions to the contrary are hereby revoked.

Rio de Janeiro, November 11, 1930, in the one hundred and ninth year of Independence, and the forty-second of the Republic.

(Signed)

GETULIO VARGAS.

OSWALDO ARANHA.

JOSÉ MARIA WHITAKER.

PAULO DE MORAES BARROS.

AFRANTO DE MELLO FRANCO.

JOSÉ FERNANDES LEITE DE CASTRO.

JOSÉ ISAIAS DE NORONHA.

(*Diario Oficial*, Rio de Janeiro, November 12, 1930.)

#### CHILE

NITRATE MERGER.—By Law No. 4863, promulgated by President Ibáñez, on July 21, 1930, the Chilean Nitrate Co. was formed, to function for 60 years. The law provides for the merger of all nitrate companies into a single company, and the nationalization of the industry. An extended account of this important company will be given in a later number. See figures on the nitrate industry, p. 79. (*Diario Oficial*, Santiago, July 21, 1930.)

**MILK PASTEURIZATION.**—President Ibáñez promulgated on July 31, 1930, a law approved by Congress for the regulation of the milk industry. The law, which will go into effect September 1, 1931, provides for the pasteurization of all milk sold in the Republic, and includes other sanitary measures for the handling of the product to protect the consumer. (*Diario Oficial*, Santiago, August 4, 1930.)

#### COSTA RICA

**BANANA LAW AND CONTRACT.**—On September 4, 1930, President González Víquez issued a decree approved by Congress August 30, 1930, imposing an export tax of 2 cents gold on every stem of bananas shipped from the country until 1950. The decree guarantees that during this 20-year period no other national or municipal tax of any kind, under any guise, shall be imposed on the banana industry. Half the revenue thus obtained will be spent in such public works as the canalization of Lakes Tortuguero and Colorado port works at Moin, the construction of the railroad to Guanacaste, and in the promotion of agricultural colonies at Pococi.

On the same date a contract between the Government and a foreign fruit company was decreed by the President after approval by Congress, according to the terms of which the company must cultivate at least 3,000 additional hectares of bananas, while the Government agrees to provide port facilities both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts for the exportation of the fruit. Provision for the transportation of the fruit to the ports is also included. (*La Gaceta*, San José, September 6, 1930.)

**NEW TRADE-MARK LAW.**—On October 23, 1930, President González Víquez promulgated the trade-mark law passed by the Congress on the preceding day. The law defines and regulates the use of both domestic and foreign trade-marks. Registration gives the owner of a trade-mark the exclusive right to its use for 15 years; this privilege is renewable indefinitely by the original owner or his legitimate successors, provided that application for renewal is requested before the expiration of the term for which the mark was valid. The law also contains provisions for the protection of trade-mark ownership and penalties for infringement of rights. (*La Gaceta*, San José, October 25, 1930.)

#### EL SALVADOR

**TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER NARCOTICS.**—Regulations covering the traffic in opium and other narcotics were issued by President Romero Bosque on August 11, 1930. They provide in substance that:

The importation, purchase, sale, preparation, possession, or acquisition in any way of opium prepared for smoking, its derivatives, or utensils used in opium smoking, is forbidden. Pharmacies, drug-stores, chemical laboratories preparing medicines, hospitals, and public welfare institutions employing pharmacists,



will be allowed to import opium for medicinal purposes upon the receipt of an authorization from the board of directors of the School of Chemistry and Pharmacy duly approved by the Treasury Department. Applications for such authorization shall contain a statement regarding the nature and quantity of the substances to be imported, as well as the name and address of the firm from which the drugs will be secured. The maximum quantity allowed each purchaser shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the regulations. Importation shall be made only by parcels post through the custom house at La Libertad. All institutions handling narcotics, whether importers or not, shall keep a register in which the quantity of the substance received as well as daily sales made by them of the drugs are noted. A signed and sealed statement concerning the nature, quality and quantity of the substance received shall be required of each purchaser and data on the amounts used currently must be kept by each institution, documents which, with the register, shall be submitted to the examination of the board of directors of the School of Pharmacy and Chemistry once a year. (*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, August 18, 1930.)

**BUREAU OF STANDARDS.**—By virtue of a legislative decree issued on August 27, 1930, a special office has been created to standardize weights and measures in conformity with the law of August 26, 1885, which established the metric system as the standard for weights and measures in the Republic. The work of the office will be temporarily under the supervision of the General Statistical Bureau, which has been authorized to draft and present to the next Congress a plan for permanent organization. (*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, September 5, 1930.)

#### HONDURAS

**BANANA GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.**—In order to improve and promote the production of bananas, growers in the Department of Colon recently formed an organization known as the Colon Banana Growers Cooperative Association. The association owes its creation to a meeting held a short time before, at which the principal banana planters of the section were present and expressed their belief in the need for concerted action. Plans for a definite organization were forthwith formulated and a commission appointed to draft a constitution, which was to be submitted without delay to the President of the Republic for his approval. (*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, October 23, 1930.)

#### PERU

**LAW ON MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.**—A law making civil marriage obligatory and establishing absolute divorce was issued by the Council of Government on October 4, 1930. Its chief provisions are as follows:

Every marriage, to be considered legal, must be performed by a civil officer in accordance with article 1 of the law of December 23, 1897, religious ceremonies being authorized only upon the presentation of a certificate of civil marriage by the parties concerned.

The civil courts shall have jurisdiction in divorce or marriage annulment proceedings.

To all intents and purposes divorce shall be considered identical with annulment when granted on grounds of adultery, notorious incontinency, excessive

cruelty, an attempt by one spouse against the life of the other, absence without just cause for a period of over 50 days, ill health occasioned by a chronic communicable disease, or conviction for perpetration of an infamous crime, or for causes cited in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 12, and 13 of article 192 of the Civil Code.

Even though no appeal is taken, all decisions in favor of the plaintiff in divorce proceedings arising from the causes mentioned above shall be submitted for review by the Superior Court.

Decisions granting divorce for cause shall include an arrangement for the support and care of all children of the marriage under 18 years of age, fixing the amount each parent shall contribute toward their support, and that of unmarried daughters above 18 years of age. In case the mother lacks resources she shall not be obliged to contribute to the support of the children. (*El Peruano*, Lima, October 8, 1930.)

#### VENEZUELA

COMMEMORATION OF THE CENTENARY OF BOLÍVAR'S DEATH.—In accordance with a decree issued by President Pérez on November 29, 1930, and similar action taken by the Governors of the various States, solemn exercises were held throughout Venezuela on December 17 to commemorate the death of the Liberator. Among the impressive events which took place in Caracas were the dedication of the changes recently made in the National Pantheon, where a beautiful bronze urn has been set up to enshrine the mortal remains of Bolívar; the opening of the chapel of the Holy Trinity in the cathedral, once the place of worship of the Bolívar family; ceremonies in homage to the unknown soldier of the war of independence, and the decoration of persons receiving the Bolívar medal. At the same time there were unveiled a bust of Don Diégo de Lozada, the founder of the city; a statue of Gen. José de San Martín, liberator of Argentina; a bust of José Martí, Cuba's apostle of freedom; and a bust of Rafael Rangel, renowned among Venezuela's men of science. Besides these the day witnessed the opening of the Sanitary Conference, the inauguration of various important public buildings, and the distribution of a special book to commemorate the centenary as well as the following works by Venezuelan authors, published in honor of the occasion at Government expense: *Cartas de Bolívar* (10 volumes), the *Archivo de Miranda*, the Spanish translation of the work of Depons entitled "*Viaje por la Parte Oriental de Tierra Firme*," the *Boletín* of the National Archives of History and that of the National Library, the *Manual del Agricultor Venezolano* by Martínez Mendoza, the *Historia de Venezuela* by Eloy González, the *Historia Constitucional de Venezuela* by Gil Fortoul, *Disgregación e Integración* by Vallenilla Lanz, and the *Álbum Musical* by Pedro Elías Gutiérrez, the composer.

Among the public works officially inaugurated in other parts of the Republic on this date were the highway from Valencia to the battlefield of Carabobo, where the Liberator won the victory which gave Venezuela its independence, and several buildings, monuments,

and other public works in Maracay. In the last mentioned city special ceremonies were held to mark the opening of the civil aviation field, new hangars and other improvements at the military aviation field, and a large cavalry and infantry barracks capable of accommodating 4,000 men, the inauguration of Tapatapa Avenue as far as Tacarigua Lake, of Bolívar Plaza and adjacent buildings, and the unveiling of the statue of Bolívar.

NATIONAL PANTHEON,  
CARACAS, VENEZUELA

The reconstructed Pantheon, wherein is the tomb of Simón Bolívar, was dedicated December 17 in commemoration of the centenary of the death of the Liberator.



At 1 in the afternoon, the hour of the Liberator's death, the whole nation united in paying reverent homage to the great patriot, when as a single soul all Venezuelans paused in a moment of silent tribute to his memory. (Communication to the Pan American Union.)

CREATION OF MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL INDUSTRY.—In view of the need for the creation of a new department to take care of the greatly increased volume of work being handled by the various Government offices as a result of their



growing activities, President Pérez issued a decree on August 11, 1930, providing for the establishment of the Department of Public Health, Agriculture, and Animal Industry. The duties of the new ministry include:

The control of the central and branch public health offices, leper colonies, quarantine stations, sanatoriums, and sanitary commissions; inspection of municipal public health services; enforcement of public health laws and other regulations; administration of offices in charge of the sale, rental, concession and surveying of public lands, the granting of mining concessions, conservation and use of forests, water reserves and other natural resources, the direction of immigration and colonization, and the regulation, promotion, protection, and development of agriculture and the animal industry. In carrying out this last, the department will encourage expositions and fairs, maintain agricultural experimental farms, nurseries, and farms for the breeding of fine horses, and promote the Agricultural and Stockraising Bank. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Caracas, August 11, 1930.)

WIRELESS STATION.—By virtue of an executive decree of October 7, 1930, the Attorney General has been authorized to purchase on behalf of the Government a site in the section of the Federal district known as Maiquetía, for a wireless station. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Caracas, October 7, 1930.)

## AGRICULTURE

### ARGENTINA

LIVESTOCK CENSUS.—The Ministry of Agriculture issued on September 1, 1930, comparative figures for the 1930 and 1914 livestock censuses, the last two taken in the Republic. A gain of over 6,000,000 head of cattle was shown during the 16-year period, the figures for 1930 being 31,973,802 and those for 1914, 25,866,763. Sheep and other wool-bearing animals showed a slight decrease, there being 43,083,909 in 1930 against 43,225,452 in 1914. Pigs and horses showed a healthy increase, the figures for the former being 3,763,693 and 2,900,585, respectively, and for the latter 9,839,463 and 8,323,815. A detailed statement of the distribution of cattle and sheep by Provinces is given in the following table:

#### Cattle

Province	1930	1914	Province	1930	1914
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Buenos Aires.....	11,510,882	9,090,536	Formosa.....	981,367	379,092
Corrientes.....	3,841,660	3,543,395	La Pampa.....	895,103	561,284
Santa Fe.....	3,647,753	3,179,260	Other Provinces.....	5,319,936	3,693,827
Cordoba.....	3,082,828	2,540,313			
Entre Rios.....	2,517,613	2,334,372	Total.....	31,973,796	25,866,763
El Chaco.....	1,176,660	544,684			

*Sheep and other wool-bearing animals*

Province	1930	1914	Province	1930	1914
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Buenos Aires.....	14, 118, 193	18, 776, 260	Santiago del Estero.....	1, 020, 034	741, 909
Santa Cruz.....	6, 921, 686	3, 940, 616	Santa Fe.....	547, 241	563, 896
Chubut.....	3, 973, 291	2, 040, 037	Other Provinces.....	8, 735, 995	9, 099, 359
Entre Rios.....	3, 347, 714	4, 304, 305			
Corrientes.....	3, 302, 445	2, 348, 584	Total.....	43, 083, 909	43, 225, 452
Cordoba.....	1, 117, 319	1, 410, 486			

(*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, September 1, 1930.)

AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.—An advisory committee has been appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture to study agricultural problems, especially those related to the livestock industry. The members of the committee, who will be given every facility possible by the ministry, will consult with representatives of the industry, to determine by what measures the Government may best promote that important phase of the national life. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, October 7, 1930.)

## BRAZIL

PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO DURING 1928 AND 1929.—During the years 1928 and 1929 the tobacco crop of Brazil amounted to 68,697 and 107,735 tons, respectively. The following table, taken from statistics recently published by the Ministry of Foreign Relations, gives the production for the two years by States:

States	1928	1929	States	1928	1929
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>		<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Bahia.....	34, 411	52, 855	Sergipe.....	1, 447	1, 670
Rio Grande do Sul.....	11, 737	30, 200	Parana.....	1, 276	1, 300
Minas Geraes.....	6, 414	8, 780	Pernambuco.....	1, 236	1, 200
Sao Paulo.....	3, 300	2, 000	Para.....	1, 050	870
Parahyba.....	2, 670	3, 500	Other States.....	1, 939	2, 786
Santa Catharina.....	2, 130	2, 174			
Rio de Janeiro.....	2, 087	400	Total.....	68, 697	107, 735

(*Informações para o exterior*, Ministerio das Relações Exteriores, Rio de Janeiro, July 28, 1930.)

## CHILE

PRACTICAL COURSE IN POULTRY RAISING.—Under the direction of Sr. Dario Bonilla Vicuña, chief of the bee and poultry section of the Agricultural School, a two months' intensive course in the raising and marketing of poultry was opened on October 4, 1930. Special emphasis was laid on the problems of incubation and care of young

chicks. Classes were held on Saturdays and Sundays, in order not to interfere with the regular duties of anyone wishing to enroll. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, September 24, 1930.)

EXPERIMENTAL FRUIT STATION IN VICUÑA.—Work has been completed on the buildings of the experimental fruit station established in the outskirts of Vicuña. Provision is made for a dehydrating plant for the preparation of dried fruits, especially peaches, the chief product of the valley. The station also contains a nursery, in which are at present approximately 25,000 plants; it is planned to enlarge it to a capacity of 150,000. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, September 5, 1930.)

#### COLOMBIA

CULTIVATION OF RICE.—An organization has been formed in the Department of El Valle to engage in the cultivation of rice in the lowlands along the Cauca River. It is expected that at least 3,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) will be planted to this cereal. (*El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, September 25, 1930.)

#### CUBA

POPULAR LECTURES ON AGRICULTURE.—Antonio Portuondo, Director of the Bureau of Agriculture, spoke at the first of a series of lectures on agriculture in Alquizar during October. The lectures were given on a private estate, attended by a large group of proprietors and tenant farmers in the region. Agricultural experts of the Bureau of Agriculture spoke on special topics, such as the improvement of the quantity and quality of specific crops and the most efficient use of agricultural machinery. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, October 18, 1930.)

#### MEXICO

OPENING OF DON MARTÍN DAM.—On October 6, 1930, the Don Martín Dam in the State of Neuvo Leon was formally opened in the name of the President of the Republic by Gen. Plutarco Calles. At that time 6,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) of land in the vicinity had already been cleared for planting, and practically 1,000 more were to be added to this area within a short while. It is expected that 100,000 farmers and workmen may be supported by the products of the newly irrigated lands. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, October 8, 1930.)

#### PARAGUAY

COTTON PRODUCTION.—According to statistics published by the press, the gross weight of cotton produced in Paraguay during the year 1930 was 11,500,000 kilograms. The crop is harvested from



January to May. This represents an increase of almost 2,000,000 kilograms over the crop of the previous year. The fiber extracted from the product amounted to 3,598,474 kilograms. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, October 9, 1930.)

#### PERU

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.—On September 30, 1930, the Council of Government passed a resolution providing for the creation of a special commission to study present agricultural conditions and to formulate measures it may judge expedient for improving and promoting agriculture in the Republic. One of the specific tasks of the commission is to determine means for reducing the cost of fertilizer brought from the islands off the coast. Besides the Chief of the Technical Division of the Bureau of Agriculture and Stock Raising, who will act as chairman, the commission will include three members of the National Agrarian Society representing the cotton and sugarcane growers and small farmers of the Republic; a representative of the Guano Administrative Co.; a delegate from the Central Mortgage Bank; a representative of the Committee of Navigation Companies; and the Chief of the Tax Division of the Department of the Treasury. (*La Prensa*, Lima, October 1, 1930.)

#### URUGUAY

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED POTATOES.—Announcement was made at the beginning of October that more than 3,000 tons of choice seed potatoes had already been distributed to farmers throughout the Republic by the Official Seed Commission. This seed, which is being sold at reasonable prices in order to encourage production, is transported to purchasers without charge by the Central Railway. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, October 12, 1930.)

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## FINANCE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE

#### ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE RAILWAYS.—Although new works begun by private companies are continuing according to schedule, the construction of the greater part of the lines begun by the former Government has been postponed by the Provisional Government. The reduction in cargo traffic, due to the small harvest and the weakness of the cereal market, has been mirrored in a decline in receipts over the preceding year. The receipts of the major companies for comparable periods of 1929 and 1930 are given in the following table:

Railway	Gage	Length in kilometers Dec. 31, 1929	Receipts Jan. 1 to Sept. 30—	
			1929	1930
STATE RAILWAYS:	<i>Meters</i>		<i>Gold pesos</i>	<i>Gold peso</i>
Argentine North Central.....	1.000	5,403	20,206,500	17,904,800
Formosa.....	1.000	299	390,400	382,300
Eastern.....	1.435	331	567,100	1,114,900
San Antonio.....	1.676	773	675,400	600,400
Puerto Deseado.....	1.676	286	121,200	117,600
Comodoro Rivadavia.....	1.676	200	265,800	143,500
Total for state railways.....		7,292	22,226,400	20,263,500
			July 1 to Sept. 30—	
			1929	1930
PRIVATE RAILWAYS:				
Province of Santa Fe.....	1.000	2,006	2,590,100	2,174,500
Cordoba Central.....	1.000	1,960	4,737,600	4,417,690
Comp. Gral. de la Prov. Bs. As.....	1.090	1,269	1,694,400	1,842,900
Buenos Aires Midland.....	1.000	518	413,000	321,000
Argentine Transandine.....	1.000	179		
Entre Rios.....	1.435	1,212	1,528,600	1,634,500
Argentine North Eastern.....	1.435	1,090	1,079,600	1,010,500
Buenos Aires Central.....	1.435	379	938,300	918,700
Buenos Aires Great Southern.....	1.676	7,604	15,072,100	12,252,200
Buenos Aires and Pacific.....	1.676	4,448	10,294,200	7,915,300
Central Argentine.....	1.676	5,346	16,861,300	13,091,400
Buenos Aires Western.....	1.676	3,098	5,702,800	4,531,000
Rosario to Puerto Belgrano.....	1.676	827	586,100	537,900
Total for private railways.....		29,936	61,498,100	50,647,500

(*Business Conditions in Argentina*, Buenos Aires, October, 1930.)

**SURFACE AND SUBWAY LINES.**—A Spanish company has been awarded the contract for the construction of a new subway line in Buenos Aires which, when finished, will contain 78 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile). The receipts from the surface and subway lines already in operation, and the number of passengers carried, for the first nine months of 1930, compared with figures for the same period of 1929, are shown in the following table:

Company	Length in kilometers, Sept. 30, 1930	Number of passengers carried Jan. 1 to Sept. 30—		Receipts, Jan. 1 to Sept. 30—	
		1929	1930	1929	1930
Anglo-Argentine <sup>1</sup> .....	627.0	350,184,600	332,611,200	<i>Paper pesos</i> 32,388,100	<i>Paper pesos</i> 30,662,700
Anglo-Argentine subway.....	13.5	48,105,000	52,841,200	4,810,500	5,124,300
Lacroze.....	158.8	51,978,200	48,628,400	5,372,300	5,010,600
Tranvías eléctricos del Sud.....	22.7	2,960,500	3,248,800	296,100	324,800
Port and city of Buenos Aires.....	21.7	6,558,300	6,389,600	639,000	620,900
Total.....	843.7	459,786,600	443,719,200	43,506,000	41,743,300

<sup>1</sup> Data for omnibus services not included.

(*Business Conditions in Argentina*, Buenos Aires, October, 1930.)

## BOLIVIA

**AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SYSTEM.**—On August 31, 1930, automatic telephone service was formally put in operation in the city of Oruro. The plant, equipped by the Bolivian Power Co. with the latest accepted devices, has a capacity for 1,000 lines. While sufficiently large to provide for the needs of the city for some time to come, the present number of subscribers being 350, the system has been so arranged that it will be possible to enlarge the plant at any time without impairing or interfering with the service. The company expects to effect similar installations in Cochabamba and La Paz, thereby uniting the two principal Departmental capitals and La Paz in a single telephone system. (*El Diario*, La Paz, September 4, 1930.)

## BRAZIL

**UTILIZATION OF OITICICA TREE.**—A new industrial use for oiticica oil, produced from the seed of the tree of that name, has been begun by several companies who are producing it for use in the manufacture of paints and varnishes. The oiticica tree, or *Pleuragina umbrassissima*, which is native to Brazil, is found in abundance in Ceara and various other States in the northern part of the Republic. It is characterized by a very leafy crown and attains a great height; its fruit ripens between the months of December and March. Although the wood is often employed for construction purposes, the principal reason for the economic importance of the tree is the seed from which an oil, well known for its drying properties, is extracted.

In the interior of Brazil the natives living in the forests extract the oil by a rudimentary process. The seeds are hulled, the kernels crushed and placed in a vessel in which they are boiled for several hours; the oily substance floating on the surface of the water is then skimmed off with a wooden spoon. The method employed in clarifying the oil thus obtained is merely a repetition of the boiling process. The indigenes use the oil as a remedy for rheumatism and certain kinds of inflammations, but, despite its disagreeable odor, it is also utilized in the manufacture of soap.

Two factories, one in Rio de Janeiro and the other in Fortaleza, are producing oiticica oil for industrial purposes at the present time. Although both are working on a small scale they are considered successful, their average yield of oil from the seeds being from 35 to 40 per cent. (*Informações para o exterior*, Ministerio das Relações Exteriores, Rio de Janeiro, July 1, 1930.)

## CHILE

**NITRATE INDUSTRY.**—The nitrate industry, which has been carried on in Chile for over 100 years, has been one of the major sources of revenue for the Republic for nearly half that time. In 1898, 67.73



per cent of the total national revenue came from that one industry. Figures showing the production and exportation of nitrate, and the amount and percentage of taxes paid by the industry for the last 10 years, are given in the following tables:

Year (July 1-June 30)	Production	Exportation	Year (July 1-June 30)	Production	Exportation
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>		<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
1920-21 .....	2, 174, 099	2, 051, 512	1925-26 .....	2, 619, 520	2, 248, 968
1921-22 .....	890, 964	613, 638	1926-27 .....	1, 317, 553	1, 545, 413
1922-23 .....	1, 499, 620	2, 106, 147	1927-28 .....	2, 547, 857	2, 872, 370
1923-24 .....	2, 219, 453	2, 175, 608	1928-29 .....	3, 280, 326	2, 960, 931
1924-25 .....	2, 409, 698	2, 565, 855	1929-30 .....	2, 996, 441	2, 199, 077

Year	National Income	Nitrate taxes	Percentage contributed by the nitrate industry	Year	National Income	Nitrate taxes	Percentage contributed by the nitrate industry
	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>			<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	
1920 .....	638, 167, 530	316, 855, 337	49. 65	1925 .....	695, 693, 709	258, 705, 488	37. 18
1921 .....	274, 441, 532	126, 592, 899	46. 12	1926 .....	755, 401, 152	175, 185, 563	23. 19
1922 .....	375, 821, 946	117, 567, 806	31. 28	1927 .....	909, 129, 764	235, 248, 408	25. 18
1923 .....	561, 840, 153	229, 234, 027	40. 78	1928 .....	1, 021, 041, 399	290, 025, 279	28. 44
1924 .....	602, 632, 395	238, 863, 773	39. 63	1929 .....	1, 267, 556, 419	299, 782, 473	23. 65

(Boletín oficial de la Bolsa de Corredores de Valparaíso, Valparaíso, July 17, 1930.)

FIRST CONGRESS OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—The National Federation of Cooperative Societies of Chile held its first congress in Santiago from September 14-17, 1930. The congress met to study cooperation in its social, economic, and patriotic aspects, and to consider the need for unifying the cooperative movement and coordinating its manifestations; necessary measures for the protection of cooperative interests; the most satisfactory development of cooperation; the advisability of revision of the law regulating cooperative societies; and studies and resolutions dealing with credit, sales, agricultural, mutual benefit, housing, and similar cooperative organizations. The congress held its opening meeting in the University of Chile; the inaugural address was delivered by Señor don Jorge Gustavo Silva, professor of Social Legislation of the University and president of the Congress. Among other conclusions, the congress voted in favor of the following: The issuance of a special number of the official organ of the federation containing all studies and measures approved by the congress; the publication of an official publicity organ, subscription to which shall be obligatory for all societies; the establishment of a cooperative printing office which shall publish pamphlets, lectures, and similar material for the instruction of members; the introduction of theoretical and practical instruction on the cooperative movement in the schools; and the establishment of a

Bureau of Cooperative Societies in the Ministry of Promotion. The second congress will be held in Valparaiso July 6, 1931. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, September 3, 6, 8, 15, 18, 20, and October 1, 1930.)

NEW LIGHTHOUSE.—On September 5, 1930, the new lighthouse on Cape Carranza, south of Constitucion, was put in operation, to replace one destroyed by earthquake in November, 1928. The new edifice, one of the most modern in South America, is entirely automatic in its functioning. The light, which is of 15,000 candlepower, is run by "solar valves," a recent invention based on the physical law of the expansion of metals by the light or heat of the sun. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, September 17, 1930.)

### COLOMBIA

MOVEMENT AND EXPORTATION OF COFFEE.—During the first six months of 1930, 1,772,011 bags<sup>1</sup> of coffee were shipped from the interior to Colombian ports. Actual exports during the period were 1,648,886 bags. Both shipments and exports compare favorably with those of the same period during 1928 and 1929, when shipments totaled 1,544,423 and 1,391,543 bags, respectively, and exports 1,475,416 and 1,423,796 bags. Over 40 per cent of the shipments was made through the port of Buenaventura, although Barranquilla was a close second, with approximately 33 per cent of the exports. Cartagena and Cúcuta were next in importance, their exports having amounted to about 19 and 7 per cent, respectively, of the total shipments. A comparison of shipments and exports for the first half of the three years is as follows:

SHIPMENTS				EXPORTS			
Months	1928	1929	1930	Months	1928	1929	1930
	<i>Bags</i>	<i>Bags</i>	<i>Bags</i>		<i>Bags</i>	<i>Bags</i>	<i>Bags</i>
January.....	247, 266	254, 621	316, 590	January.....	241, 223	232, 822	256, 200
February.....	269, 944	186, 992	279, 221	February.....	241, 045	169, 117	284, 746
March.....	309, 704	204, 859	232, 244	March.....	273, 091	228, 563	261, 777
April.....	197, 367	215, 573	237, 196	April.....	207, 898	294, 651	245, 279
May.....	296, 299	273, 640	381, 884	May.....	270, 984	237, 301	327, 577
June.....	223, 843	255, 858	324, 876	June.....	241, 175	261, 342	273, 307
Total...	1, 544, 423	1, 391, 543	1, 772, 011	Total...	1, 475, 416	1, 423, 796	1, 648, 886

(*Revista Cafetera*, Bogotá, August 26, 1930.)

PACIFIC RAILWAY.—A comparison of the receipts and expenditures of the Pacific Railway during the 10-year period from 1920 to 1929, inclusive, as published in the official organ of that company on August 8, 1930, is as follows:

<sup>1</sup> Bags of 60 kilograms or 132 pounds.

Year	Length of lines in operation	Receipts	Expenditures	Expenditures as compared with receipts	Kilometers run by trains
	<i>Kilometers</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>
1920.....	233	898, 222	891, 312	99. 23	397, 044
1921.....	269	1, 100, 731	915, 554	83. 18	440, 757
1922.....	306	1, 122, 173	817, 412	72. 84	394, 945
1923.....	330	1, 483, 858	1, 008, 261	67. 95	478, 392
1924.....	390	1, 888, 298	1, 035, 658	54. 84	633, 008
1925.....	480	2, 585, 605	1, 457, 617	56. 37	748, 756
1926.....	548	4, 864, 073	2, 892, 975	59. 47	1, 031, 260
1927.....	577	5, 575, 777	4, 558, 749	81. 76	1, 163, 923
1928.....	577	6, 591, 334	5, 999, 728	91. 02	1, 524, 499
1929.....	577	6, 081, 928	5, 153, 817	84. 74	1, 573, 477

During the first six months of 1930 receipts and expenditures were as follows:

Month	Gross receipts	Expenditures	Expenditures as compared with receipts	Net profit
	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
January.....	324, 514	283, 434	87. 34	41, 079
February.....	294, 570	231, 639	78. 63	62, 931
March.....	260, 339	229, 977	88. 33	30, 362
April.....	306, 647	213, 217	69. 53	93, 430
May.....	357, 908	228, 184	63. 75	129, 724
June.....	319, 350	220, 194	68. 94	99, 156

(*Ferrocarril del Pacífico*, Cali, August 8, 1930.)

PERMANENT INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS.—Action has been taken by the Colombian National Industrial Society in Medellin, an organization similar to the Industrial Federation recently founded in Bogota, for the establishment of a permanent exposition of domestic products in each of the offices maintained by the association throughout the Republic. The expositions, which will be in charge of persons who can point out interesting details of the exhibits to visitors, will be divided according to trades, a definite amount of space being allotted each of the associated industries. (*Revista del Banco de la República*, Bogota, September, 1930.)

#### CUBA

EXPORTATION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—According to figures supplied by the Department of Agriculture, fruits and vegetables valued at \$4,921,275 were exported during 1929. Figures for the four preceding years are as follows: 1925, \$6,283,680; 1926, \$4,441,924; 1927, \$4,163,397, and 1928, \$4,119,117.



The department has published details for the amount and value of the exports of 1928 and 1929, as follows:

Article	1928		1929	
	Kilograms	Value	Kilograms	Value
Alligator pears.....	2, 068, 117	\$94, 422	4, 200, 482	\$167, 623
Coconuts.....	40, 776	1, 459	150, 260	9, 574
Lemons.....	2, 525	197	5, 482	435
Oranges.....	15, 273	459	11, 700	470
Grapefruit.....	9, 293, 610	262, 571	6, 507, 171	192, 147
Pineapples.....	36, 373, 777	956, 411	40, 688, 733	1, 183, 042
Bananas.....	64, 490, 216	1, 186, 574	79, 169, 472	1, 514, 537
Other fresh fruit.....	10, 029, 402	346, 973	14, 439, 342	454, 999
Eggplant.....	3, 408, 984	120, 882	4, 506, 281	159, 214
Pumpkins.....	88, 971	4, 950	374, 273	8, 495
Beans, black.....	488, 042	42, 559	428, 610	40, 502
Beans, other varieties.....	126, 318	9, 603	460	50
Beans, lima.....	886, 824	55, 821	1, 895, 060	111, 529
Beans, kidney.....	40, 397	2, 606	924	67
Malangas.....	105, 909	3, 248	145, 479	3, 541
Potatoes.....	4, 099, 798	212, 830	2, 444, 732	107, 422
Peppers.....	4, 125, 103	146, 654	3, 099, 908	154, 535
Cucumbers.....	497, 348	17, 247	899, 195	31, 373
Okra.....	315, 700	21, 565	449, 814	35, 324
Tomatoes.....	16, 688, 047	618, 499	18, 837, 953	741, 004
Tapioca.....	68, 892	2, 412	107, 504	3, 361
Other fresh vegetables.....	236, 871	11, 175	42, 822	2, 031
Total.....		4, 119, 117		4, 921, 275

(*Boletín Oficial de la Cámara de Comercio de la República de Cuba*, Habana, September, 1930, and *Cuba Importadora e Industrial*, October, 1930.)

COFFEE PRODUCTION IN ORIENTE.—The value of coffee crop of the Province of Oriente for the year 1929 has been estimated at \$9,413,913. That of the yield in the three previous years was as follows: 1926, \$11,504,910; 1927, \$9,264,770; and 1928, \$11,365,848. (*Cuba Importadora e Industrial*, Habana, October, 1930.)

#### HAITI

FOREIGN TRADE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1929-30.—The total foreign trade of Haiti for the fiscal year 1929-30 (October 1-September 30) amounted to 134,930,967 gourdes as compared with 169,-808,779 gourdes in 1928-29, a decrease in value of 20.5 per cent. The excess of exports over imports during the year amounted to 6,514,703 gourdes, as compared with an unfavorable balance at the end of the year 1928-29 amounting to 2,570,445 gourdes. Coffee, cotton, logwood, sugar, and cacao, which together constitute 95 per cent of the Haitian exports, showed an increase in quantity as compared with the previous year, but the returns were considerably less. The following table shows the quantity and value of the major exports during the years 1928-29 and 1929-30:

Products	Fiscal year 1928-29		Fiscal year 1929-30	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Gourdes</i>	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Gourdes</i>
Coffee.....	28,556,644	64,493,905	34,321,114	52,032,362
Cotton (raw).....	4,754,579	10,353,545	5,124,551	7,858,656
Cacao.....	1,365,707	1,186,357	2,272,863	1,974,797
Logwood.....	23,402,456	2,511,079	26,775,964	2,441,619
Sugar.....	4,729,450	1,053,948	14,941,808	2,969,029
Sisal.....	47,479	44,259	364,173	226,700
Other products.....		3,976,074		3,219,672
Total.....		83,619,167		70,722,835

From a point of volume, coffee exports during 1929-30 exceeded the 1928-29 exports by 20.2 per cent, 9.3 per cent above the average for the last 14 years, but did not equal the 1927-28 exports. The value of the 1929-30 crop shows a decrease of 19.3 per cent as compared with last year's, and a decrease of 9 per cent from the average value of the coffee crops of the past 14 years. Cotton exports showed a gain of 7.8 per cent as compared with last year, but notwithstanding the increase in volume values declined 24.1 per cent.

Cacao shipments during the fiscal year showed an increase in quantity of 64.4 per cent as compared with the shipments of the previous year and the value of the crop increased by about the same percentage. Logwood also showed an increase in volume, 14.4 per cent, but lower prices resulted in a decline of 2.8 per cent in value. The year's total of sugar exports, of which 3,757,271 kilograms were refined sugar, was the highest in 14 years. Values, however, dropped considerably. The cultivation of sisal for export, a relatively new industry in Haiti, has increased steadily during the last few years. The 1929-30 exports of this product were nearly eight times as large as those of last year and exceeded all previous records. Another new industry which is expanding rapidly is the cultivation and export of pineapples, both fresh and canned. In June, 1930, the first canned pineapples were shipped from Haiti and in the four months following a total of 210,131 kilograms, valued at 180,424 gourdes, were exported. Increased quantities of tortoise shells, bananas, and goatskins were exported during the year.

France remained Haiti's best customer, taking 49.72 per cent of the value of all exports during the year 1929-30. Italy advanced to second place, taking 9.34 per cent, and the United States was a close third, absorbing 9.23 per cent.

The value of total imports during 1929-30 was 64,208,132 gourdes, as compared with 86,189,612 gourdes in 1928-29, a decrease of 25.5 per cent. The heaviest import declines were in machinery and certain foodstuffs. Imports of all classes of machinery declined 70.9 per

cent, as compared with the previous year; lard substitutes, 86.2 per cent; rice, 63.7 per cent; and wheat flour, live animals, and refined sugar about 50 per cent. Perfumery, chemical products, and cotton piece goods were the only items that showed increases.

The United States had the largest share in the import trade, or 70.09 per cent; it was followed by the United Kingdom, which made a slight gain to 7.30 per cent; France, with 6.61 per cent; Germany, with 4.31 per cent; Curaçao, with 3.21 per cent; and Holland, with 3.05 per cent. (*Monthly Bulletin*, Office of the Financial Advisor-General Receiver, Port au Prince, September, 1930.)

### HONDURAS

EXPORTS.—The following is a résumé of the exports of Honduras during the first six months of the fiscal year 1929-30:

Articles	Value	Customhouses through which shipped	Value	Destination by countries	Value
	<i>Pesos</i>		<i>Pesos</i>		<i>Pesos</i>
Live animals.....	177, 226	Amapala.....	1, 658, 927	British Honduras...	92, 043
Food products and beverages.	23, 379, 604	Choluteca.....	127, 452	Colombia.....	150
Raw materials.....	503, 506	Copan.....	316, 009	Cuba.....	25, 491
Manufactured products..	181, 310	El Paraiso.....	1, 800	El Salvador.....	402, 272
Gold and silver.....	1, 512, 057	Gracias.....	15, 065	England.....	2, 255, 197
		La Ceiba.....	2, 306, 151	France.....	85, 368
		Ocatepeque.....	41, 078	Germany.....	3, 588, 061
		Puerto Castilla.....	7, 229, 381	Gran Caiman.....	296
		Puerto Cortes.....	3, 953, 510	Guatemala.....	155, 944
		Roatan.....	175, 911	Holland.....	97, 636
		Santa Barbara.....	19, 965	Italy.....	9, 434
		Tela.....	9, 784, 085	Jamaica.....	45
		Trujillo.....	100, 875	Mexico.....	10, 650
		Valle.....	23, 494	Nicaragua.....	101, 042
				Scotland.....	348, 927
				Spain.....	5
				United States.....	18, 581, 141
Total.....	25, 753, 703		25, 753, 703		25, 753, 703

Of the articles included in the résumé, exports paying duty amounted to 22,439,546 pesos and those which were duty free a total value of 3,314,157 pesos. (*La Gaceta*, Tegucigalpa, October 31, 1930.)

### MEXICO

ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS.—According to statistics published by the National Irrigation Commission, there were 588 electric power plants with a combined capacity of 463,563 kilowatts (630,000 horsepower) in operation in Mexico at the beginning of May, 1930. Taking into consideration the plants under construction which are soon to be com-



pleted, and smaller private plants which have never been registered, the capacity of all plants in operation would probably reach 700,000 horsepower. Of the 588 plants included in the survey, 179 are hydroelectric and have a combined capacity of 262,155 kilowatts (356,000 horsepower), or 56.55 per cent of the total capacity of all plants in the Republic. The remaining 409 represent 395 thermo-electric plants, and 14 others the source of whose power is unknown. The former have a total capacity of 200,177 kilowatts (272,000 horsepower), or 43.18 per cent of the capacity of all plants. The hydroelectric plants include 115 plants engaged in the production of power for public consumption, 45 for private, and 19 for semiprivate consumption, these last representing those in which all power above that utilized for private purposes is sold to the public. The thermo-electric plants include 256 plants engaged in production of power for public consumption, 95 private and 37 semiprivate plants. In regard to the 14 plants whose source of power is not given, 7 are public service plants, 2 private plants, and 2 semiprivate plants. There is a total of 378 plants engaged in the production of power for public consumption whose combined capacity is 342,110 kilowatts, or 73.80 per cent of that of all plants in operation; the private power plants, with a capacity of 80,946 kilowatts, or 17.47 per cent of capacity of all plants in the Republic, number 142; and the semiprivate, with a capacity of 40,192 kilowatts, or 8.66 per cent of the capacity of all plants, total 58. The distribution and capacity of the plants are as follows:

State or Territory	Number of plants	Capacity		State or Territory	Number of plants	Capacity	
		Kilo-watts	Percent-age			Kilo-watts	Percent-age
Aguascalientes.....	7	2,680	0.58	Nuevo Leon.....	21	19,117	4.13
Campeche.....	13	514	.11	Oaxaca.....	22	3,843	.82
Chiapas.....	15	1,448	.31	Puebla.....	43	119,742	25.83
Chihuahua.....	12	33,066	7.13	Queretaro.....	4	2,380	.52
Coahuila.....	50	20,582	4.44	Quintana Roo.....	1	20	.....
Colima.....	6	555	.12	San Luis Potosi.....	22	3,473	.75
Durango.....	29	39,674	8.55	Sinaloa.....	17	3,684	.79
Federal District.....	9	39,480	8.52	Sonora.....	13	16,611	3.58
Guanajuato.....	14	1,850	.40	Tabasco.....	10	684	.15
Guerrero.....	13	695	.15	Tamaulipas.....	9	19,523	4.21
Hidalgo.....	15	14,589	3.15	Tlaxcala.....	9	512	.11
Jalisco.....	59	21,255	4.59	Veracruz.....	46	33,042	7.13
Lower California.....	4	2,239	.48	Yucatan.....	15	3,974	.86
Mexico.....	32	21,399	4.62	Zacatecas.....	17	15,230	3.29
Michoacan.....	41	19,814	4.28				
Morelos.....	5	332	.07				
Nayarit.....	15	1,557	.33	Total.....	588	463,563	100

(*Irrigación en México*, Órgano de la Comisión Nacional de Irrigación, Mexico City, September, 1930.)

## NICARAGUA

COMMUNICATIONS BUILDING.—The new building of the General Bureau of Communications in Managua was formally opened on the morning of September 15, 1930. Those present at the ceremony included President Moncada, members of his cabinet, other high Government officials and prominent figures of the national capital. (*El Diario Nicaragüense*, Granada, September 14, 1930.)

CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS.—A project for the construction of extensive public works and completion of others already in progress, at a cost of 1,000,000 cordobas, has been presented the Nicaraguan Government by a well-known foreign company. The proposal has been accepted in principal by the President and representatives appointed to draw up the bases for the contract, the actual work to be started as soon as it can be approved. It is understood that the Government has been offered very favorable terms as regards time payments and the rate of interest. (*El Comercio*, Managua, October 4, 1930.)

SAN JORGE-RIVAS RAILWAY.—According to information received through the press, the San Jorge-Rivas stretch of the San Jorge-San Juan del Sur Railway, the construction of which was begun by the Government on July 13, 1930, was opened to traffic on October 26, 1930, with formal ceremonies attended by President Moncada and many other especially invited guests. Other work anticipated in the near future includes the erection of a station at the Plazuela de San Ramón in Rivas and the construction of shops and a locomotive shed at San Jorge. At the present time trains are being run on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays to connect with the service from Victoria. (*El Comercio*, Managua, October 18 and 23, 1930, and *El Diario Nicaragüense*, Granada, October 23 and 26, 1930.)

NEW RAILWAY STATION.—On September 24, 1930, work was begun on the construction of a new railway station at Masaya. Concrete is being used as the construction material and it is expected that when completed it will constitute one of the best stations on the line, being entirely in keeping with the importance of the city and volume of traffic at that point. Its cost will be approximately 30,000 cordobas. (*El Comercio*, Managua, September 25, 1930.)

NEW HIGHWAY.—On November 1, 1930, the San Juan de Oriente-Granada highway was formally opened to traffic before a representative gathering which included President Moncada, members of his cabinet, and other distinguished guests. (*El Comercio*, Managua, October 29, 1930.)

OPENING OF COLON PARK.—A park, named for Columbus, was opened in Piedrecitas, a suburb of Managua, on October 12, 1930, as a feature of the special exercises held to commemorate the discovery

of America. Great interest was manifest in the occasion. A number of children from the public schools of the capital participated in the ceremonies. (*El Comercio*, Managua, October 12, 1930.)

#### PARAGUAY

AIR MAIL SERVICE TO INTERIOR.—Regular air mail service between Asuncion and cities of the cordillera and the northeastern part of the Republic was put into operation on September 5, 1930, by the flight of an army plane from the Campo Grande Field in Asuncion to these points. Altos, Atyra, Tobati, Caraguatay, Barrero Grande, Itacurubi de la Cordillera, San Jose, Colonia Nueva Australia, Ajos, Carayao, Ybajhay, Yhu, Union, and San Estanislao have been chosen as places of landing, suitable aviation fields having been constructed at each prior to the opening of the service. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, September 5, 1930.)

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.—Telephone service between Asuncion and Caacupe was officially opened on October 5, 1930, when civic authorities of the latter place exchanged greetings with Government officials in the capital. Due to difficulties encountered in its construction, the new line cost an average of 1,000 Argentine pesos per kilometer, which is the highest amount thus far expended for the construction of such a line in Paraguay. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, October 3, 4, 1930.)

EXTRACTION OF PALM OIL.—Special machinery for extracting and utilizing the meat of the coconut to manufacture oil for commercial purposes has recently been installed by the owners of a factory in Luque. It has been estimated that should all the material previously discarded by Paraguayan producers in the preparation of coconut oil be utilized, an annual saving of more than 16,800,000 pesos paper would result. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, September 18, 1930.)

#### URUGUAY

COMPLETION OF INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.—Information has recently been received of the completion and opening of the international bridge over the Yaguaron River between the cities of Rio Branco, Brazil and Yaguaron, Uruguay. The construction of the bridge, authorized by the Brazil-Uruguayan treaty of July 22, 1918, was begun early in 1927. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, September 28, 1930; *Bulletin* of the Pan American Union, June, 1927.)

#### VENEZUELA

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTATION OF PETROLEUM.—The production of petroleum in Venezuela during the first six months of 1930 and the exportation of the same during that period were as follows:



*Production*

Metric tons

The Caribbean Petroleum Co.....	1, 514, 764, 000
Venezuela Gulf Oil Co.....	2, 098, 415, 077
Lago Petroleum Corporation.....	2, 844, 534, 671
The Venezuelan Oil Concessions (Ltd.).....	3, 012, 255, 000
The Colon Development Co. (Ltd.).....	338, 121, 000
British Controlled Oilfields (Ltd.).....	129, 914, 643
The Bermúdez Co.....	24, 939, 729
Richmond Petroleum Co. of Venezuela.....	5, 207, 153
Orinoco Oil Co.....	38, 485
Standard Oil Co. of Venezuela.....	8, 740, 429
American British Oil Co.....	1, 333, 552
Central Area Exploitation Co. of Venezuela.....	2, 188, 897
Río Palmar Oilfields Corporation.....	54, 888
Tocuyo Oil Fields of Venezuela (Ltd.).....	10, 536, 000
Total.....	9, 991, 043, 524

*Exportation*

Metric tons

The Caribbean Petroleum Co.....	1, 209, 170, 940
Venezuela Gulf Oil Co.....	2, 574, 175, 000
Lago Petroleum Corporation.....	3, 039, 390, 623
The Venezuelan Oil Concessions (Ltd.).....	2, 980, 064, 344
British Controlled Oilfields (Ltd.).....	125, 281, 419
The Bermúdez Co.....	4, 640, 354
The Colon Development Co. (Ltd.).....	322, 586, 392
Total.....	10, 255, 309, 072

(*Venezuela of To-day*, New York, October, 1930, and *Boletín del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*, Caracas, October, 1930.)

## POPULATION, MIGRATION, AND LABOR

### BOLIVIA

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.—An association of professional and cooperative character has recently been organized by the public accountants of La Paz. The aims of the newly constituted body, which was organized under the name of National Association of Public Accountants, include the establishment of public accounting offices to handle the auditing of national, departmental, municipal, and private accounts; the encouragement of the adoption by both public and private offices of a uniform accounting system and regular form for the rendering of audits; the founding of an information and statistical bureau to supply data to commercial houses and others interested; the publishing of a bulletin of economic and financial information; and the organization of a cooperative

organization for the mutual benefit of its members and improvement of their social and economic status. The association also plans to sponsor lectures and talks and otherwise engage in the diffusion of educational material on questions of public and private economic and financial interest by means of special publications and articles in the press. (*El Diario*, La Paz, September 7, 1930.)

MEETING OF NATIONAL POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES.—A convention of the national postal and telegraph service employees' convention was recently held in La Paz. Preliminary to this meeting, the delegates from the various postal and telegraph districts had met and approved a plan for the formation of two separate organizations of more or less similar character whose activities would be carried on under the supervision of a central committee. This committee will also be empowered to settle questions arising from the extension of the postal and telegraph services, have charge of such technical institutions as may be created, administer the Pension Fund, encourage a spirit of unity and cooperation among the employees of the two Government services, and take such other action as may contribute to their mutual benefit. The program of the opening session included addresses by the Minister of Promotion and Communications and the Director General of the Postal and Telegraph Service, together with discussions of the program by the presidents of the respective divisions of the convention. (*El Diario*, La Paz, September 5, 1930.)

#### COLOMBIA

TEN LARGEST CITIES.—According to figures published in the June-July, 1930, issue of the bulletin of the office of the Controller General, the 10 largest cities of the Republic in the order of size are as follows:

City	Population	City	Population
Bogota-----	235, 421	Cucuta-----	49, 279
Barranquilla-----	139, 974	Cienaga-----	45, 428
Cali-----	122, 847	Bucaramanga-----	44, 083
Cartagena-----	92, 494	Chiquinquirá-----	34, 807
Ibague-----	56, 333	Armenia-----	33, 348

(*Boletín de la Contraloría General de la República*, Bogota, July-August, 1930.)

#### COSTA RICA

IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS.—Foreigners admissible by law to Costa Rica must observe certain formalities, according to a decree promulgated by President González Víquez on September 3, 1930. Within eight days after their arrival in the Republic, foreign visitors must appear at police headquarters in the capital, or in the province where they are staying, and present their passport; state the length of their stay, the object of their visit, and the nature of their business; prove that they have sufficient means of subsistence; present Costa Rican references, or be vouched for by their consular representative; and provide themselves with an immigration identification certificate.

This certificate must contain the name, nationality, place of residence during the past two years, civil state, occupation or profession, date of entrance into the country and steamer of arrival, personal description, photograph, finger prints, signature and references. It is valid for two years, and must be shown to any person in authority asking to see it. Members of the diplomatic and consular corps, persons holding high office in their own country, those entering in an official capacity or as representatives of schools, foundations or similar institutions, and tourists, are not required to obtain the certificate. (*Gaceta Oficial*, San Jose, September 5, 1930.)

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND COMMUNICATIONS.—The Department of Labor and Communications, whose efficient cooperation with the labor organizations of the Republic contributed materially to expedite relief work after the hurricane which devastated the capital last September, has undertaken the preparation of a labor code and the study of a number of social questions, according to information received by the International Labor Office, Geneva. The program of the department includes the investigation of such questions as relations with workers' organizations, examinations of decisions taken at labor conferences, workers' insurance, savings banks, housing, and evening classes. The department also contemplates taking a census of the working population of the Republic.

#### EL SALVADOR

UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTER.—Preliminary to the adoption of measures for the reduction of unemployment, President Romero Bosque has issued an order providing for the establishment in each departmental capital of a register containing the name, age, sex, nationality and occupation of all persons unemployed in that department. Weekly reports will then be filed with the Department of Labor which, as a result, will be in a position to furnish information to all firms or individuals seeking to employ labor. Persons who refuse to accept work thus offered them will be considered vagrants. (*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, July 21, 1930.)

#### HONDURAS

COMPLETE DEPARTMENTAL CENSUS.—According to figures quoted by the press, the total population of Honduras as enumerated by the census of 1930 is 553,756. (*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, September 4, 1930.)

#### PERU

ASSISTANCE OF UNEMPLOYED.—A special act to alleviate in part the unemployment situation in Peru was passed by the Council of Government on September 15, 1930. The act provided for the strict enforce-



ment of measures compelling owners or managers of rural property to devote at least 15 per cent of their lands to the cultivation of food plants; for the keeping of unemployment registers in Lima, Callao, and other places throughout the Republic where it should prove necessary; and for the suspension of the law of eviction for unpaid rent for a period of 60 days, workers regularly employed up to August 20, 1930, and able to prove that they had been paying rent of 30 soles or less being allowed a moratorium of 60 days for the payment of that due. The act also suspended the payment of fees for building permits for a period of 90 days and authorized the immediate resumption of certain specified public works. (*El Peruano*, Lima, September 23, 1930.)

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## EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS

### ARGENTINA

UNIVERSITY CITY.—On September 28, the first stone was laid for the construction of the "University City" in El Tigre, on the outskirts of Buenos Aires, which will house the University of Buenos Aires. According to the accepted plans, the "City" will consist of several dormitories, with provision for social gatherings, a boat club, an amphitheatre, a stadium with a capacity of 130,000 persons, infirmary, athletic field, lecture hall and a great artificial lake. The grounds, which will cover about eight city blocks, are on the banks of the Luján River. The ceremony was attended by Government officials, representatives of the students and faculty of the university, and the general public.

The university campus, as known in the United States, has only recently begun to be adopted in Latin America, where university buildings have, as a rule, been situated in various parts of a city. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, September 29, 1930.)

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.—The new members of the National Council of Education appointed by the Provisional Government, took office September 13, 1930. Dr. Emilio Giménez Zapiola is president of the council, and the other members are Señor Manuel A. Bermúdez, Prof. Pablo A. Pizzurno, and Drs. Guillermo Correa and Ángel Acuña. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, September 12, 1930.)

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION IN ROSARIO.—The twelfth salon of painting and sculpture was formally opened in Rosario on September 1, 1930. The opening was attended by city officials, as well as by many prominent members of artistic circles throughout the Republic. The exhibition remained in view during the entire month of September. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, September 2, 1930.)

COMMEMORATIVE STAMP ISSUE.—Provisional President Uriburu issued a decree on October 16 authorizing a special stamp issue to

commemorate the events of September 6, 1930. The total value of the stamps to be issued under this decree is 4,417,000 paper pesos, and the denominations will be  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 20, 24, 25, 30, and 50 centavos, and 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 paper pesos. (*Boletín de Correos y Telégrafos*, Buenos Aires, October 18, 1930.)

#### BOLIVIA

**BOLIVIAN SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.**—A body known as the Bolivian Scientific Society has been organized in La Paz as a free institution dedicated to the study and investigation of pure and applied science. This society will carry on scientific investigation and work to utilize the physical forces and natural resources of the country. It contemplates the establishment of laboratories, libraries, the publication of a magazine and similar activities. In its work it will endeavor to collaborate with the Department of Public Education and all other branches of the Government. One of its sections will be devoted to a study of the first inhabitants in South America, and especially of the Tiahuanacu civilization. (*Bolivia*, New York, September-October, 1930.)

**HISTORICAL AND LITERARY COMPETITION.**—A competition for the two best works on Bolívar, presented from a historical and a literary viewpoint, respectively, was recently held under the auspices of the Young Women's Hispanic American Intellectual Center in connection with the ceremonies commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the death of the Liberator. All historical works were required to have as their subject a description of the arrival of Bolívar in Upper Peru and the reception given him in La Paz, while the poems were to describe his ascent of Potosí. A prize was also awarded for the best essay on the work of the Liberator in Bolivia. Although all writers in the Republic were invited to participate in the general competition, only women were eligible to compete for the history prize. (*El Diario*, La Paz, October 29, 1930.)

**READING TEXT FOR THE SCHOOLS.**—In compliance with suggestions made by various teachers of Cochabamba and members of the faculty of the university, the National Council of Education has approved the work *Sol y Horizontes* by Señor Man Céspedes as a reading text for the primary and secondary schools of the Republic. Señor Man Céspedes is well known as a writer not only in Bolivia but in the rest of Hispanic America as well. Sufficient funds have been made available for the purchase of 500 copies, which will soon be distributed to school libraries throughout the country. (*El Diario*, La Paz, October 26, 1930.)

**SCHOOL NAMED FOR MEXICO.**—The National Council of Education recently passed a resolution changing the name of Primary School No. 2 in the city of La Paz to "Mexico School" as a token of esteem for the sister republic. The official ceremony took place on Sep-

tember 19, 1930, the special exercises being attended by the Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico in La Paz and many other distinguished guests. (*El Diario*, La Paz, September 16, 1930.)

## CHILE

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—By a decree promulgated by President Ibáñez and published in the *Diario Oficial*, September 23, 1930, all normal schools will be under the direct control of the Ministry of Public Education. This decree annuls that of November 13, 1929, by which the normal schools were made a part of the University of Chile. (*Diario Oficial*, Santiago, September 23, 1930.)

RETROSPECTIVE ART EXPOSITION.—To celebrate its fiftieth anniversary, the Museum of Fine Arts of Chile organized a retrospective art exposition which illustrated the history of painting in Chile. The exposition was opened September 18, the anniversary of the opening of the first museum, in 1880, in an upper room of the congressional building. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, September 17, 19, 1930.)

## COLOMBIA

HONOR TO PRESIDENTS.—Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera, President of Colombia, and Sr. Florencio H. Arosemena, President of Panama, were designated by the Bolivarian Society of Colombia on September 9, 1930, to receive the Bolívar medal. (*El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, September 10, 1930.)

LIBRARY FOR CHILDREN.—As a result of action taken by the Colombian Academy of History, a children's library has been opened in one of the buildings in Independence Park in Bogota. The library, to which all the books in the childrens' section of the National Library have been removed, was formally opened on August 11, 1930. Supervision of the Library has been assigned to the Director of the National Library. (*El Nuevo Diario*, Bogota, August 27 and 31, 1930.)

## CUBA

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.—The last Executive message contains the following information relative to the academic year 1929-30: An Industrial School for Girls is now being built on grounds provided by the Government, with funds made available through the generosity of Señora Rosalía de Abreu. By vote of the Board of Superintendents taken last April, manual work and English have been made compulsory for boys, and domestic science for girls, in all the upper primary schools of the country. A classification and promotion scale for principals in all the districts into which the island is divided, and another for district and assistant inspectors have been devised. There are in the Cuban schools 7,375 classrooms in charge of 7,301 teachers. The average school attendance is 242,413 pupils. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, November 12, 1930.)



FELLOWSHIPS FOR CUBANS.—The Cuban press mentions the fact that two large foundations in the United States have indicated that competition for fellowships which they offer is open to Cuban students. The Guggenheim Latin American Fellowship, the purpose of which is to stimulate scientific investigations and further good relations between the United States and Latin America, will grant to Cuban men and women fellowships for study in the United States, not only on academic subjects, but also on such practical subjects as public health, tropical agriculture, banking and financial matters, and public works. The fellowships of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace were founded to further the study of international law, both by preparing adequately teachers to present the subject, and by helping colleges and universities to extend and improve their courses in the subject. The scholarships are divided into two classes, one for professors of international law, and the other for students, who should have at least a knowledge of the elements of international law, and profound knowledge of history. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, November 8, 9, 1930.)

ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.—The Academy of Arts and Sciences resumed its meetings for the winter under the leadership of the new officers, headed by Dr. José Manuel Carbonell. Among its other projects, the Academy plans to cooperate with the Royal Spanish Academy by compiling a list of Cuban words, phrases, and expressions for inclusion in the forthcoming edition of the Academy dictionary. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, October 18, 1930.)

#### ECUADOR

EDUCATION REFORM.—In view of the fact that there is no school in the southern provinces of Ecuador devoted solely to the encouragement of agriculture and the agricultural development of that region, President Ayora issued a decree on September 15, 1930, authorizing the establishment of a course in agriculture in the Juan Bautista Vásquez school of Azogues at the beginning of the next school term. The course, which will provide sufficient technical and practical training to enable students to secure positions as farm managers, will cover a period of three years and lead to a diploma as agricultural expert.

Another decree, issued the same day, provides that, owing to the need for normal school graduates in the Province of Carchi, a special course of pedagogy for the purpose of preparing teachers for the primary schools shall be offered in the Bolívar School at Tulcan. The present legislation forms part of the policy of the Government to modify the curricula of the various secondary schools throughout the provinces to make them meet the particular needs of the region in which the schools are located. (*El Comercio*, Quito, October 1, 1930.)

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.—The following are statistics for the academic year 1929–30:

	Number of schools	Number of teachers	Total regis- tration
Primary schools.....	1,864	3,485	113,583
Secondary schools.....	16	239	2,532
Institutions of higher learning:			
Central University, Quito.....		68	552
University of Guayaquil.....		36	207
University of Cuenca.....		25	141
Law School of Loja.....			20
Special education:			
Normal institutes.....	4	76	1,207
Special Secondary School for Girls, Quito.....		16	190
School of Fine Arts, Quito.....		7	59
Conservatory of Music, Quito.....			403
Conservatory of Music, Guayaquil.....		19	322
Model School, Pachala.....		9	212
Pedro Carbo Commercial School, Bahía.....		7	65
Trade schools.....	3	41	211

(*El Ecuador Comercial*, Quito-Guayaquil, August, 1930.)

#### EL SALVADOR

LIBRARY IN PENITENTIARY.—As a result of a suggestion made by Sr. Emilio Aragón, a well-known poet, action was taken by the Department of Promotion for the establishment of a library in the Central Penitentiary in San Salvador. A number of books were provided by the department, but it was announced during September by those in charge that contributions of books from private sources would also be greatly appreciated. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, September 30, 1930.)

#### GUATEMALA

LIBRARY OF NATIONAL AUTHORS.—A library containing a representative collection of Guatemalan books was inaugurated on October 12, 1930, at Guatemala City under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Instruction. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala, October 13, 1930.)

#### HONDURAS

SECOND PEDAGOGICAL CONGRESS.—On August 15, 1930, the National Council of Education issued a call for the appointment of delegates to the Second Pedagogical Congress which opened in Tegucigalpa on January 1 of the current year.

Among the subjects announced for discussion by the Congress in its study of the reform of the Code of Public Instruction are the following:

The number of years of compulsory school attendance; reduction of length of school day to four hours; establishment of coeducation; revision of curricula and teaching programs of primary school; organization of instruction to be given in

schools for adults and in prison and barrack schools in accordance with the needs and age of those attending them; establishment and regulation of courses for special students; traveling teachers and educational missions; establishment of classes for the preschool child; creation of rural normal schools; lengthening of normal courses to five years and addition to their curricula of studies in biology, sociology, logic, constitutional law, political economy, statistics and bookkeeping; the extension of normal practice studies to include all grades; creation of a teachers college; reduction of the length of the school year to 10 months, with vacation periods in May and November; simplification of examinations; distribution of school supplies to pupils in the elementary grades; establishment of instruction in gardening and poultry raising; addition of facilities for vocational education; organization of school savings banks; regulations for the promotion of teachers; and retirement and pension laws. (*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, August 25, 1930.)

## MEXICO

OPENING OF SOCIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Formal ceremonies attending the opening of the Mexican branch of the International Sociological Institute took place in the University of Mexico in Mexico City on October 10, 1930. Sr. Ignacio García Téllez, rector of the university, presided at the ceremony, assisted by Dr. Francesco Cosentini, a professor in the university and director of the institute, and Sr. Antonio Caso, Director of the School of Liberal Arts. Doctor Caso, who is the Mexican representative on the Permanent International Council of the Institute, spoke on the aims and program of that organization, stating that much of the work of the Mexican section during the immediate future would be in preparation for the Fourth International Sociological Congress, scheduled to meet in Mexico City from April 19 to 26, 1931. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, October 11, 1930.)

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.—According to a recently published book<sup>1</sup> devoted entirely to educational statistics for Mexico, and giving figures for 1927 (the latest available for the country as a whole), the total number of schools that year was 18,463, staffed by 37,636 teachers, and attended by 1,400,733 pupils distributed as follows:

	Public schools			Private schools		
	Number	Registration	Staff	Number	Registration	Staff
Kindergartens.....	88	13, 929	353	304	9, 570	235
Rural.....	9, 658	467, 795	9, 706	1, 691	87, 083	1, 691
Primary.....	4, 197	669, 710	15, 605	2, 003	81, 969	4, 230
Technical, industrial, and trades.....	62	24, 808	1, 468	20	8, 537	487
Commercial.....	18	4, 004		176		
Secondary and preparatory.....	41	13, 454	1, 109	38	3, 114	467
Normal.....	52	6, 236	926	23	716	228
Professional.....	51	5, 579	1, 158	14	177	33
Fine arts.....	17	3, 693	118	10	359	22
Total.....	14, 184	1, 209, 208	30, 443	4, 279	191, 525	7, 393

<sup>1</sup> *Noticia Estadística sobre la Educación Pública en México*, correspondiente al año 1927.



**SCHOOL OF PAINTING AND PLASTIC ARTS.**—In view of the large number of persons engaged in the production and sale of objects of art, and the corresponding economic importance of the industry, President Ortiz Rubio has issued an order providing for the establishment in Mexico City of a special school for instruction in painting and the plastic arts. In this way an attempt will be made to promote and improve the production of artistic wares, and increase the output. The Department of Education is also commissioned to study means whereby the number of schools of popular industrial arts throughout the Republic may be increased. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, October 7, 1930.)

#### NICARAGUA

**GIFT TO SCHOOL LIBRARY.**—In an endeavor to insure students attending the Managua Normal School the best possible preparation for their profession, the Assistant Secretary of Public Instruction recently presented the library of that school with a fine collection of a hundred books by modern educators. The books, which include among their number works by such well-known authorities as Binet, Decroly, Dewey and Dalton, cover a wide range of educational subjects, including methods of teaching, school programs, history of education, psychology and related topics. (*El Comercio*, Managua, October 31, 1930.)

#### PANAMA

**PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.**—The following information taken from the Message of the President of the Republic to the National Assembly on September 1, 1930, gives an idea of the educational organization and the rapid development of public instruction in the Republic of Panama:

The development of popular education in the Republic has kept pace with the progress of the country along other lines. While scarcely 6,000 pupils were registered in the schools in 1903, the present enrollment is 57,592 and will probably be increased to 60,000 by the beginning of the next school year. Equal advantages for obtaining an education are being offered to both girls and boys. Of the pupils attending the primary schools in the Republic, 28,748 are boys and 28,844, girls. Only 65 of the 598 primary schools are located in the cities, the remaining 533 being in rural districts.

All the secondary schools, with the exception of the rural normal schools in Aguadulce and David, are located in the capital. The total enrollment of these schools is 2,175, divided among the various schools as follows:

National Institute.....	626
Normal School.....	576
Vocational School for men.....	365
Vocational School for women.....	466
Agadulce Rural Normal School.....	47
David Rural Normal School.....	95

The National Institute comprises sections for preparatory, normal, and commercial courses as well as provision for instruction in surveying and pharmacy. Besides its regular work, the Normal School offers a business course. The vocational school for women provides instruction in home economics, telegraphy, commerce and other kindred subjects, while that for men teaches various occupations. The work of the two rural normal schools is confined solely to the training of teachers for the rural schools. (*Star and Herald*, Panama City, September 2, 1930.)

#### PARAGUAY

FELLOWSHIPS IN TULANE UNIVERSITY.—Information has been received by the Dean of the Law School in Asuncion through the Institute of International Education in New York that five fellowships for advanced study and research have been made available for Paraguayan students by Tulane University in New Orleans, La. Only students who are graduates of the Law School of the National University will be eligible for these fellowships. The offer is the result of interest aroused at the time of the International University Congress held in February, 1930, in Habana. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, September 5, 1930.)

NATIONAL ART SOCIETY.—A society was recently formed in Asuncion under the name of National Art Society for the purpose of promoting the foundation of a national theater. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, October 1, 1930.)

#### PERU

APPOINTMENT OF TEACHERS.—In accordance with an order issued by the Council of Government on September 18, 1930, all directors of education, sectional chiefs, and other paid employees of the Department of Education and its branch offices; principals, teachers, and other employees of academies and institutes of art, national libraries and museums; as well as the principals, assistant principals, treasurers, and teachers of national schools, pedagogical institutes, and normal schools, will be appointed by the Executive. Inspectors of instruction, directors of teaching centers, principals and assistant teachers and other employees in the primary schools will receive their appointments from the Minister of Education with the approval of the Director General of Education, and persons holding subordinate positions in the secondary schools will be appointed by the principals of those schools. (*El Peruano*, Lima, September 22, 1930.)

SERIES OF LECTURES.—The first of a series of lectures recently held in Lima under the auspices of the Society of Archaeology and History was given by Sr. Atilio Sivirichi on September 27, 1930. Señor Sivirichi, who is one of the younger group of Peruvian archaeologists, spoke on the sociological interpretation of Peru's prehistoric architecture. (*La Prensa*, Lima, September 28, 1930.)

# PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

## ARGENTINA

SANITARY CONFERENCE IN 1932.—The Pan American Sanitary Bureau has been informed by cable that the Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference will be held in Argentina in 1932, the exact date to be announced later.

CONGRESS OF ENDEMIC PATHOLOGY.—The Society of Endemic Pathology held its sixth congress in Salta at the end of September, 1930. In addition to members from other parts of Argentina, there were also delegates from Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Peru. The material presented before the congress was of great scientific value, especially that dealing with malaria, septicemia, and mycosis. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, October 1 and 2, 1930.)

## CHILE

CONSULTATION CLINIC.—On Sunday, October 5, 1930, the Bureau of Public Health opened in Santiago its first consultation clinic for mothers and children. The clinic provides for the following consultation services: For men and women before marriage, for women before and after childbirth, for nursing mothers, for the preschool child, dental service for mothers and preschool children, vaccination, and eye, ear, nose, and throat examinations. In order to make known throughout the country the purposes of the new organization, Dr. José M. Vergara Keller, who is in charge of the movement for promoting the welfare of mothers and children, gave a radio address a few days before the formal opening of the clinic to emphasize the need for increased protective measures for mothers and children throughout the Republic. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, September 26 and 30, 1930.)

## COSTA RICA

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE COUNCIL.—The National Child Welfare Council, created by the law of August 15, 1930, held its first meeting on September 6. Prof. Luis Felipe González was elected president, Alejandro Alvarado Quirós, vice president, and Dr. Mario Luján, secretary; the other member of the council are Prof. Miguel Obregón and Justo A. Facio, with Srta. María Isabel Carvajal, Dr. Alejandro Montero Segura, and Sr. Horacio Acosta García as alternates. The council published after the meeting on September 13 a summary of The Rights of Childhood. The work of the council is threefold, social, medical, and educative, and its purpose is to decrease infant mortality and determine the most appropriate social and economic



conditions for child development. Subjects under consideration by the council have included child vagrancy, boys' reformatories, the reinstatement of the institution of adoption into civil legislation, pure milk, and the compilation of all national laws at present in force having to do with child welfare in a pamphlet entitled "The Child before the Law." It has been proposed that a separate children's hospital be built so that the care of mothers and children might be concentrated in a single center. This is important in view of the limited equipment of the children's section of the Hospital de San Juan de Dios, and of private hospitals. The council has also advocated the passage of a law requiring a health certificate for domestic servants and is discussing plans for a child welfare congress to be held in April, 1931. The council has begun the publication of a bulletin in which child welfare measures in Costa Rica will be reported, as well as information regarding similar work done in other countries. (*Boletín del Patronato Nacional de la Infancia*, San Jose, 1930; *Diario de Costa Rica*, September 7, 14, 19, 21, 28, October 12, 19, and November 11, 1930.)

#### GUATEMALA

DENTAL CLINIC.—A clinic in which pupils and teachers of the public schools of Antigua Guatemala may receive free dental service was established last September in the normal school of that city. The necessary funds for its installation were obtained through private contributions. The National Government has appointed a competent dental surgeon to take charge of the clinic and deliver a series of lectures on oral hygiene during the school year. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala, September 27, 1930.)

NEW RED CROSS OFFICERS.—In accordance with the constitution of the Guatemalan Red Cross which provides for the election of a part of the board of directors of the Red Cross each year, the following members were elected as board members on September 16, 1930: Sr. Rodolfo Catillo Azmitia, President; Dr. Carlos Federico Mora, Vice President; and Sr. Daniel Menéndez Aguilar and Sr. Teodoro Rudeke. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala, September 17, 1930.)

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.—The National Health Department has undertaken the free distribution of a 150-page booklet by Dr. Máximo Silva, a well-known Mexican physician, in which through photographs and description of actual cases he shows the effect of the excessive use of alcoholic beverages. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala, September 19, 1930.)

#### NICARAGUA

MATERNITY WARD.—A maternity ward equipped in accordance with the latest requirements of modern medical science was recently constructed adjoining the San Juan de Dios hospital in Granada. This



Courtesy of Alfredo Nobel Ellauri

THE HARBOR OF MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

work, whose cost was estimated at 1,200 cordobas, was made possible through the public-spirited gift of Sra. Doña Rosa V. de Dreyfus, who has made similar donations to other hospitals in the Republic. (*El Diario Nicaragüense*, Granada, October 8, 1930.)

#### PERU

PRISON REFORM.—As a step toward the improvement of prison conditions throughout the Republic, a commission was appointed on September 20, 1930, to draft new regulations for the Central Penitentiary, the Surco Reformatory for Minors, the Asylum-School for Minors, and the departmental and provincial prisons. The commission will make a careful study of the latest repressive, preventive, and corrective systems, and while it will undoubtedly incorporate much of the best in each, its chief aim will be to adopt only such measures as will meet the peculiar needs of each institution. (*El Peruano*, Lima, September 22, 1930.)

#### URUGUAY

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC GATHERINGS.—The Centenary Medical Congress, held in Montevideo from October 5 to 12, 1930, as a feature of the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the oath to the constitution, was formally opened before a brilliant assemblage in the Solís Theater on the afternoon of October 5. Dr. Luis Morquio, President of the Congress, presided, there being seated with him on the platform the Minister of Public Instruction, the Rector of the University, the presidents of the foreign delegations, and the national medical authorities. Especially invited guests included the President of the Republic, members of the National Administrative Council, the cabinet, and the diplomatic corps. Following the inaugural address representatives of the Argentine, Brazilian, Chilean, Colombian, Costa Rican, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and the United States delegations presented the greetings of their respective groups, and the congress then adjourned to convene the following day. Subsequent sessions took the form of lectures and discussions of the many papers submitted by the delegates.

Outside of regular sessions, the delegates were given an opportunity to visit the principal hospitals and social welfare institutions of the city and were especially invited guests at the opening of the Institute of Clinical Pediatrics, the laying of the corner stone of the new building of the Children's Hospital, and the unveiling of a monument to the great contemporary French scientist, Emile Roux, to whom the world is indebted for the discovery of antidiphtheria serum. Numerous social functions were also held in their honor, the President of the Republic and Señora de Campisteguy being among those who entertained.





THE URUGUAYAN LEAGUE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

One of the league's buildings in the Uruguayan capital

Three other conferences were held in Montevideo during the sessions of the Centenary Medical Congress, one a meeting of the Argentine and Uruguayan specialists in tuberculosis, another the International Congress of Biology, and the third, the sessions of the Latin American Confederation for the Study of Cancer. Meeting on October 5, specialists from Argentina and Uruguay held a 2-day conference to consider means for effectively coordinating their programs for the study, prophylaxis, and treatment of tuberculosis. The International Congress of Biology, which was the first ever held, met from October 8 to 12. For the purpose of organization, the Congress of Biology was divided into five sections, whose respective duties were the study

and consideration of the more than 400 papers submitted to the Congress by scientists from all parts of the world. The first section was concerned with subjects related to general biology; the second to those of cytology, histology, embryology, and anatomy; the third, physiology and biochemistry; the fourth, parasitology, microbiology, hematology, and serology; and the fifth, the methods and didactics of the biological sciences. Sessions of the Latin American Confederation for the Study of Cancer, under the chairmanship of Dr. Ángel H. Roffo, took place on October 9, 10, and 11, 1930. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, October 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1930.)

FUNDS FOR ANTITUBERCULOSIS WORK.—A law was passed by Congress on October 3, 1930, authorizing the National Bureau of Public Welfare to contract a loan of 2,000,000 pesos for the construction of various hospitals and hospital units to be used in its antituberculosis campaign. The constructions provided for in the law include a hospital with a capacity of 500 beds to be erected on a tract of land on the outskirts of Montevideo; two sanatoriums with 200 beds each; 36 wards, sufficient in size to accommodate 10 patients each, to be constructed adjacent to the general hospitals; and 18 sanatoriums with an average capacity of 20 beds each to be built in the Departmental capitals. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, October 17, 1930.)

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## FEMINISM

### ARGENTINA

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.—At a meeting of the National Council of Women, held September 30, 1930, the annual report of the organization was read and accepted. Among the activities of the group are included a library and library school, from which 58 students were graduated during the past year, and a social service department. The following officers were reelected for a term of five years: President, Sra. Carolina Lena de Argerich; national corresponding secretary, Sra. Belén T. de Oliver; international corresponding secretary, Sra. Carolina M. K. de Elías; recording secretary, Sra. Josefa de L. D. de Ragusín; and treasurer, Sra. Filomena Devoto de Devoto. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, October 1, 1930.)

### CHILE

CORPORACIÓN SOCIAL FEMENINA.—There has been formed in Santiago a women's society under the name La Corporación Social Femenina, to help all women lacking means of improving their situa-

tion by providing courses in nursing, whose diploma will be recognized by the authorities, domestic economy, languages, music, millinery, dressmaking, shorthand, typewriting, and similar subjects. The society has also established a polyclinic with the cooperation of eminent physicians. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, September 9, 1930.)

## MEXICO

WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.—A cooperative association known as the Society for the Protection of Mexican Women was recently organized in Mexico City and registered in accordance with law with the Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor. The constitution of the newly formed organization empowers it to establish and operate such commercial, industrial, and agricultural enterprises as may be deemed necessary or expedient in order to provide employment for women, to whom membership in the society is limited. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, October 3, 1930.)

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## NECROLOGY

## ARGENTINA

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED DIPLOMAT.—On November 5, 1930, Dr. Julián Enciso, a distinguished Argentine diplomat, died on board the steamship *Western Prince* as he was returning to his native land. Doctor Enciso had represented his Government in Washington since August 1, 1928, when he assumed the post of Counselor of Embassy. On November 17 of the same year he was appointed chargé d'affaires, a position which he held with distinction until his departure from Washington shortly before his death.

Doctor Enciso, a graduate of the Law School of the University of Buenos Aires, had served as Secretary of the Legation of Argentina in Madrid, Berlin, Santiago (Chile), Berne, and Rio de Janeiro before his appointment to the United States. He had also been chargé d'affaires at Copenhagen, and official observer of his Government at the League of Nations. His untimely death is mourned by the many friends he had made in his 22 years of diplomatic service in Europe and America.

## CUBA

CUBAN PHILANTHROPIST.—On November 3, 1930, Sra. Rosalía Abreu, well known for her philanthropy and her interest in anthropology, died at the age of 68. The great affection for animals which Sra. Abreu showed from early childhood was centered in later life in



the study of anthropoid apes and other simians, of which she had a collection of approximately 180, one of the most complete in the world. Always ready to cooperate in the advancement of scientific knowledge, Sra. Abreu welcomed at her estate, the Quinta de Palatina, scientists from all parts of the world. Her collection of animals will, according to her wishes, form the nucleus of a zoological park in General Machado, an industrial suburb of Habana. Sra. Abreu's interest in that suburb was recently evinced by the establishment of a foundation for the construction there of a vocational school for women, shortly to be opened (see BULLETIN for September, 1930, p. 968). (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, November 4, 1930, and *Cuba Review*, New York, December, 1930.)

# SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO DECEMBER 1, 1930.

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Review of the commerce and industries of Argentina for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.	1930 Oct. 9	Avra M. Warren, consul at Buenos Aires.
BRAZIL		
Present status of the proposed construction and financing of the port of Torres.	Aug. 14	C. R. Nasmith, consul at Porto Alegre.
The Brazilian market for tin plate.....	Sept. 9	Claude L. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Balance sheet of the Mafra Municipal Administration, State of Santa Catharina, quarter ended June 30, 1930.	Sept. 12	Arthur G. Parsloe, vice consul at Santos.
Receipts of the State railway, first 6 months of 1930.....	Sept. 13	C. R. Nasmith, Porto Alegre.
Public instruction in Rio de Janeiro.....	Sept. 15	Claude L. Dawson.
Coffee exports from Bahia during August, 1930.....	do.	Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Bahia.
Matto Grosso to build 229 kilometers of road.....	Sept. 26	C. R. Cameron, consul general at Sao Paulo.
Review of commerce and industries of Santos district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.	Oct. 7	Arthur G. Parsloe.
CHILE		
Report on the commerce and industries of Iquique district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.	Oct. 14	S. L. Wilkinson, vice consul at Iquique.
Review of the Concepcion district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.	do.	Camden L. McLain, vice consul at Concepcion.
Review of commerce and industries of the Antofagasta district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.	Oct. 17	Thomas S. Horn, consul at Antofagasta.
COLOMBIA		
Exportation of coffee from Antioquia, calendar year 1929, and first 8 months of current year.	Sept. 28	Raymond Phelan, vice consul at Medellin.
Review of commerce and industries of Cali district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.	Oct. 11	Harold B. Minor, vice consul at Cali.
Review of the Medellin district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.....	do.	Carlos C. Hall, vice consul at Medellin.
Review of the Santa Marta consular district for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.	Oct. 14	LaVerne Baldwin, vice consul at Santa Marta.
Report on the commerce and industries of Cartagena, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.	Oct. 15	Eli Taylor, vice consul at Cartagena.
Sanitary conditions, port of Buenaventura.....	Nov. 11	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Buenaventura.
COSTA RICA		
National Infant Patronage of Costa Rica.....	Oct. 22	Edward Caffery, consul at San Jose.
Report of commerce and industries for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.	Oct. 28	Do.
Registration—The law of trade-marks in Costa Rica.....	Nov. 9	Do.
CUBA		
Review of commerce and industries of the Matanzas district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.	Oct. 11	John T. Wainwright, vice consul at Matanzas.
Review of the Nuevitas district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930..	Oct. 15	E. A. Wakefield, consul at Nuevitas.
Review of the Antilla consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.	Oct. 16	Horace J. Dickinson, consul at Antilla.
Report on commerce and industries of Santiago de Cuba, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.	Oct. 20	Edward I. Nathan, consul at Santiago de Cuba.
Progress of poultry industry in Cuba.....	Oct. 23	Harold B. Quarton, consul at Habana.
Suspension of new activities by the Cuban Department of Public Works.	Nov. 6	Do.
ECUADOR		
Review of commerce and industries of Ecuador, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.	Oct. 25	Sheridan Talbott, consul at Guayaquil.

*Reports received to December 1, 1930—Continued*

Subject	Date	Author
<b>EL SALVADOR</b>		
Population of El Salvador, census of May 1, 1930.....	1930 Sept. 29	A. E. Carleton, consul at San Salvador.
Report on commerce and industries, third quarter of 1930.....	Oct. 8	Do.
Imports and exports of El Salvador for six months of 1930.....	Oct. 10	Do.
Registration of trade-marks for October, 1930.....	Nov. 4	Do.
Salvadoran business conditions, January to September, 1930.....	Nov. 5	Do.
Inter-Republican trade, 1928 and 1929.....	Nov. 22	Do.
<b>GUATEMALA</b>		
Report on commerce and industries, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.	Oct. 14	G. K. Donald, consul general at Guatemala City.
<b>HAITI</b>		
Use of wood for construction in the Tropics.....	Sept. 30	Donald R. Heath, consul at Port au Prince.
<b>HONDURAS</b>		
Spanish language required in documents legalized by Honduran consuls.	Oct. 1	David J. D. Myers, consul at Tegucigalpa.
Honduran census—June 30, 1930.....	Oct. 7	Do.
Publication on the life of Francisco Morazan.....	Oct. 8	Do.
Review of the Puerto Castilla district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.	Oct. 26	Lawrence F. Cotie, vice consul at Puerto Castillo.
<b>MEXICO</b>		
Preliminary census figures of 1930 of the chief commercial centers of Mexico compared with 1921.	Oct. 1	Dudley G. Dwyre, consul at Mexico City.
<b>NICARAGUA</b>		
Periodical report on coffee.....	Sept. 9	Girvan Teall, vice consul at Corinto.
The commerce and industries for calendar year 1929.....	Sept. 23	Samuel J. Fletcher, consul at Bluefields.
Review of Bluefields district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.....	Oct. 7	Do.
Review of western Nicaragua, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.....	Oct. 20	Girvan Teall.
<b>PANAMA</b>		
Imports into Panama during September, 1930.....	Oct. 16	Willard Galbraith, vice consul at Panama City.
<b>PERU</b>		
Review of commerce and industries of Peru, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.	Oct. 14	Archibald E. Gray, vice consul at Callao-Lima.
<b>URUGUAY</b>		
Review of commerce and industries for the half year, January-June, 1930.	Sept. 5	Leslie E. Reed, consul general at Montevideo.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.	Oct. 20	Do.
<b>VENEZUELA</b>		
Coffee—Maracaibo district.....	Oct. 2	Gerald A. Mokma, vice consul at Maracaibo.
Maracaibo imports for August and September, 1930.....	Oct. 6	Do.
Exports from Maracaibo for September, 1930.....	Do.	Do.
Review of commerce and industries of Maracaibo, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.	Oct. 10	Do.
Review of the La Guaira district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.....	Nov. 3	Ben C. Matthews, vice consul at La Guaira.
Review of the Caracas district, quarter ended September, 1930.....	Nov. 10	H. C. Von Struve, consul at Caracas.
Survey of the Ciudad Bolivar commercial district for 1929.....	Nov. 20	Do.





ARGENTINA-BOLIVIA-BRAZIL-CHILE-COLOMBIA

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# BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

FEBRUARY, 1931



Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, President of Panama

Sténio Vincent, Haiti's New President

Presentation of the Statue of Henry Clay  
to Venezuela

First Baltimore Pan American Exhibition  
of Contemporary Paintings

Latin American Foreign Trade in 1929

Wings from Miami

The Fourth Pan American Commercial  
Conference

The Pan American Union Month by Month

MEXICO-NICARAGUA-PANAMA-URUGUAY-GUATEMALA

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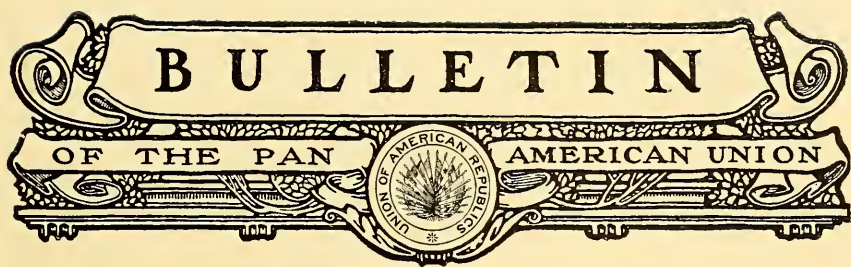
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HIS EXCELLENCY DR. RICARDO J. ALFARO, PRESIDENT OF PANAMA  
Inaugurated January 16, 1931



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VOL. LXV

FEBRUARY, 1931

No. 2

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## DR. RICARDO J. ALFARO, PRESIDENT OF PANAMA

**D**R. Ricardo J. Alfaro, since 1922 the distinguished and highly esteemed Minister of Panama in Washington and member of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, left the United States early in January to assume the Presidency of his country, the Supreme Court having named him on January 2, 1931, to succeed President Florencio H. Arosemena. Doctor Alfaro was thus the second member of the Governing Board within six months to become the Chief Executive of his nation, since Dr. Enrique Olaya was inaugurated President of Colombia on August 7 of last year. Doctor Alfaro took office on January 16, in the presence of Government officials, diplomats, and the members of the Supreme Court.

At the meeting of the Governing Board on January 7, 1931, the vice chairman, His Excellency Dr. S. Gurgel do Amaral, Ambassador of Brazil, presiding in the absence of the chairman, spoke as follows:

The Minister of Panama had expected to meet with us here to-day for the last time before going to his country to occupy the high position to which he has been called by the people of Panama. The fact that he had to hasten his departure deprives us of the pleasure of his company and he begs all his honorable colleagues on the board to excuse his absence.

I am sure that I interpret faithfully the sentiments of all the members of the Governing Board when I express our satisfaction at seeing that a man of his worth has been distinguished by so high an honor from his country. To this feeling of satisfaction for the distinction that the minister has received is joined a feeling of regret at his withdrawal from this board, where his collaboration has been so useful to our labors and has contributed on broad lines to the development of the cause of Pan Americanism. Doctor Alfaro has always given evidence of great intellectual endowments and liberal education. He is an eminent jurist, a man of reflection, distinguished for the beauty of his ideas and literary style. For all these qualities he has always merited our admiration, and our cordial friendship for his qualities as a perfect gentleman.

I move that the Director General be authorized to transmit to His Excellency Doctor Alfaro, the Minister of Panama, the sentiments which I have just expressed in the name of the Governing Board.

The motion of the Ambassador of Brazil, seconded by the Ambassador of Mexico, was unanimously adopted.

Doctor Alfaro, who was vice chairman of the Governing Board in 1927-28, took an active part in the board's work during his entire membership, serving on numerous committees, in which his able co-operation was highly valued.

In many of the important Pan American congresses of recent years Doctor Alfaro represented his country and played a leading rôle; in fact, few other diplomats have had as extensive a participation in constructive Pan Americanism. Chairman of the delegation of Panama to the Sixth International Conference of American States held in Habana in 1928, he was not only rapporteur of the committee on public international law for the topic *Pacific Settlement of International Disputes*, but also vice chairman of the committee on intellectual cooperation.

Other gatherings to which Doctor Alfaro, as head of the delegation of his country, brought the contribution of his interest, good will, and signal ability include the Second Pan American Red Cross Conference (1926), the Third Pan American Commercial Conference (1927), the International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration (December 10, 1928—January 5, 1929), the Pan American Trade-Mark Conference (1929), and the meeting of the Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities (1929). He was also delegate of Panama to the Inter-American Commission on Commercial Aviation (1927) and to the International Radio Congress (1927).

In the course of his brilliant public career, Doctor Alfaro has also rendered valuable service to his country as a member of the committee on the revision of judicial organization and procedure, judge of the mixed claims commission created by the Panama Canal treaty, and as Secretary of Government and Justice, the ranking position in the Cabinet. During part of the four years spent in the last-named post, Doctor Alfaro also held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, a department in which he had earlier been first a chief of bureau and later undersecretary.

Although busy with his law practice during the years 1910 to 1918, Doctor Alfaro nevertheless showed his devotion to the cause of education by occupying for seven years the chair of history in the Instituto Nacional. In 1917 he became professor of civil law in the National Law School, of which he was one of the founders.



His erudition is recognized by his membership in the Academies of History of Spain and Panama; the Academy of American History, of Buenos Aires; the Academy of Political Science of New York; and the American Society of International Law.

Among valuable publications by Doctor Alfaro may be mentioned the *Life of General Tomás Herrán*; *Boundaries between Panama and Costa Rica*; *Panaman Judicial Code*; *Divorce*; *Trusteeship*; *Bolívar*, and other historical monographs.

No one who read in the December, 1930, issue of the BULLETIN, which was devoted to commemoration of the Bolívar centenary, Doctor Alfaro's poignant description of *The Last Days of the Liberator* will forget his beautiful and majestic picture of that hero, "great in thought, great in action . . . great in suffering, in abandonment and death." Dr. Alfaro's powers as historian and author have perhaps never been more fully displayed than in this masterly essay.





M. STÉNIO VINCENT, PRESIDENT OF HAITI

Inaugurated November 18, 1930, for a term of six years.

## STÉNIO VINCENT, HAITI'S NEW PRESIDENT

ON November 18, 1930, the one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of the Battle of Vertière, the National Assembly of Haiti met in special session to elect a new President of the Republic for the term 1930 to 1936. On the fourth ballot Senator Sténio Vincent was elected by a large majority, and on the same day took the oath of office.

The distinguished jurist and statesman who will direct the affairs of Haiti for the next six years was born in Port au Prince, February 22, 1874. He was educated at the Lycée "Pétion" in Haiti, and at l'École des Sciences Morales et Politiques, l'École des Hautes Etudes, and l'École des Chartes, in Paris. M. Vincent started life as a journalist, a field in which his able pen early won him distinction. He founded the well known daily *Haiti Journal*, a newspaper devoted to the best interests of his country.

Early in public life he held the position of secretary of the board of school inspectors of Port au Prince, followed shortly by that of secretary-editor of the national Senate. Among other public posts filled by M. Vincent with credit and distinction are the following: Secretary of the Legation of Haiti in Paris and in Berlin; Chief of Bureau of the Department of Public Instruction; magistrate of Port au Prince; Chargé d'Affaires of Haiti at The Hague; member of the Haitian Commission to the Universal Exposition of Brussels in 1910; Secretary of the Interior and Public Works; President of the national Senate, 1917; director of the Commercial School, founded by the Chamber of Commerce at Port au Prince; and professor in the national School of Law. The zeal, conscientiousness, and ability displayed in the fulfillment of these functions made him the outstanding candidate for the Haitian Chief Magistracy, and augur for his country a sound and disinterested administration.





Courtesy of Hon. Maurice H. Thatcher

#### STATUE OF HENRY CLAY IN CARACAS, VENEZUELA

This monument, the gift of the United States to the Government and people of Venezuela, was unveiled and formally presented December 9, 1930.

# PRESENTATION OF THE STATUE OF HENRY CLAY TO VENEZUELA

By Hon. MAURICE H. THATCHER

*Representative in the Congress of the United States from Kentucky and Member of  
the Special Commission Appointed to Make the Presentation*

THE following is a recital of the general facts touching the presentation, for and on behalf of the United States of America, to the United States of Venezuela, of a statue of Henry Clay; and there are included herewith the formal addresses delivered in connection with the functions involved. It is to be hoped that by a perusal of the whole the readers of the BULLETIN may come to have a fair understanding of the subject.

## FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN VENEZUELA AND THE UNITED STATES

The friendship which the people of Venezuela and those of the United States have entertained for each other has been of a long, unbroken, and most cordial character. It began more than a hundred years ago when Simón Bolívar, a native of Caracas and Venezuela, against overwhelming odds, was waging war in behalf of Latin American independence, and Henry Clay, the great commoner, inspired by the patriotic deeds of *El Libertador* and his compatriots, became the outstanding and all-powerful North American advocate and champion of that cause. Rooted in a heroic past, this friendship has grown and strengthened with the years, and to-day may be deemed both traditional and historic.

Thus Bolívar and Clay, both "universal" men, came to be friends; and the marvelously eloquent appeals made by the latter in behalf of the freedom of the Spanish colonies in America gave to the former and his comrades in arms an even greater courage and zeal for their immortal tasks. No wonder that in Venezuela, as, indeed, throughout all of Latin America, the memory of Henry Clay is held in deepest love and reverence!

## STATUES OF WASHINGTON, BOLÍVAR, AND CLAY

It was but natural, therefore, that the Republic of Venezuela should have erected in the capital of that country a statue of George Washington; and that later, in 1921, it should have presented to the city of New York, and thereby to the people of the United States, an equestrian statue of Bolívar, the work of Sallie James Farnham.

The last-named monument, which stands in Central Park, is a noble piece of art.

Hence, in turn, it was also but natural and most fitting, withal, that the United States of America should desire to provide some visible token of its appreciation of Venezuelan good will, some physical evidence commemorative of the long-enduring friendship between the two nations. Thus it came to pass that the Congress of the United States enacted the necessary legislation, and made the necessary appropriation, by means of which a statute of Henry Clay, the



Courtesy of Hon. Maurice H. Thatcher

#### THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION TO VENEZUELA AND AIDES

Left to right: Mr. Robert J. Phillips, Secretary of the Commission; Col. Blanton Winship, Military Aide; Hon. George T. Summerlin, Minister to Venezuela and Commissioner; Hon. James R. Sheffield, Chairman of the Commission, with rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; Hon. Maurice H. Thatcher, Commissioner; and Capt. Lamar R. Leahy, Naval Aide.

work of American artists, was, on the 9th of December last, in Caracas, formally presented to the Republic of Venezuela.

#### THE SPECIAL COMMISSION

The three United States commissioners appointed by President Hoover, under the act of Congress, were Hon. James R. Sheffield, of New York, chairman, with the rank of ambassador; Hon. George T. Summerlin, United States Minister to Venezuela (who had preceded us to Caracas); and the writer. Commissioners Sheffield and Thatcher, accompanied by their wives and the duly designated aides of the commission, made the trip on the new United States cruiser *Northampton*. President Hoover and Secretary Stimson deemed this good-will mission



of such importance as to arrange, through the courtesy of the Navy Department, for the use of the *Northampton* for the indicated purpose.

In passing, it seems but fair to state that the ladies of the party, as unofficial "aides," were able, because of the many social contacts arising, to render substantial service and materially to contribute to the success of the mission.

The voyage to and from Venezuela was a very pleasant one. The members of our party were deeply indebted to Capt. Walter N. Vernou, the capable commanding officer of the *Northampton*, and to



Courtesy of Dr. Pedro Manuel Arcaya

#### THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET OF VENEZUELA AT UNVEILING CEREMONY

Right to left: His Excellency Dr. Juan Bautista Pérez, President of Venezuela; Dr. Rubén González, Minister of the Interior; Dr. P. Itriago Chacín, Minister of Foreign Relations; Gen. Rafael María Velasco B., Minister of Finance and Public Credit until recently, when he was made Governor of the Federal District; Dr. Gumersindo Torres, Minister of Promotion; Dr. Federico Álvarez Feo, Minister of Public Works.

his official staff and the crew for their unfailing courtesy and constant efforts to provide for our comfort and pleasure.

In the Caracas address of the writer, hereinafter set forth, a more complete statement touching the personnel of the commission and its staff will be found. A statement of the legislation authorizing the presentation of the statue under discussion and certain historical data are also to be noted therein.

We left New York on the afternoon of December 2 and returned there on the forenoon of December 18, having spent five days in Venezuela. We arrived at La Guaira, the port of Caracas, on the morning of December 8. There we were met by a reception committee, com-

posed of Venezuelan officials and others, and were conveyed thence, in automobiles, up and over the magnificent mountain roadway extending from La Guaira to the Venezuelan capital. The members of our party were domiciled, as "hosts to ourselves" and as guests of the President of Venezuela, in the lovely residence or villa known as *Quinta Bella Vista*, located on the mountain side overlooking Caracas. Here we maintained our headquarters, and made our home.

#### HOSPITALITY ACCORDED—CEREMONIES AND FUNCTIONS

Four days we spent in Caracas in fulfilling our mission and in participating in the many delightful functions arranged for our party. There were assigned by the Venezuelan Government, as aides to our commission, representatives of the Foreign Office, and of the Army and Navy. Automobiles were regularly provided for our use, and everything possible was done to insure our comfort and pleasure. In fact, we were literally overwhelmed by the character and extent of the courtesies accorded us by the officials and people of Venezuela. We are sure that a more charming hospitality can not anywhere be found than in that beautiful country. It was our very great pleasure to meet there some of the most cultured and delightful people ever to be encountered. And in this category must be included the members of the American colony in Caracas; that is to say, men and women of the United States who for reasons of pleasure or business are residing there.

We were kept very busy during the entire stay in Venezuela in taking part in the ceremonials and functions involved in the discharge of our mission. Formal luncheons, dinners, receptions, calls made and calls returned, unveiling and presentation exercises, the placing of wreaths on the statues of Bolívar and Sucre by our commission, and on the statue of Washington by Venezuelan officials, visits to the Pantheon (where rest the remains of Bolívar and other early heroes), to Casa Bolívar, and other places of interest, were matters that engaged us.

#### THE STATUE AND ITS UNVEILING AND PRESENTATION

On the forenoon of Tuesday, December 9, in the presence of a large concourse of people, the formal unveiling of the statue and its presentation to the Republic of Venezuela took place in the lovely plaza in the heart of Caracas, named in honor of Henry Clay. Among those present and participating in the exercises were His Excellency, Señor Dr. J. B. Pérez, President of Venezuela, and members of his Cabinet, with other Venezuelan officials, national and local; the members of the

diplomatic corps; the members of our commission, the accompanying aides and others of our party, together with the officers of the *Northampton*. The day was ideal—filled with glorious sunlight and the springtime warmth of Caracas. The costumes and uniforms of the Venezuelan and American aides and other officers gave added color and brilliance to the scene. The national anthems of Venezuela and the United States were played by a Venezuelan band. The day marked the one hundred and sixth anniversary of the great battle of Ayacucho, which signalized the final overthrow of Spanish dominion in South America. The date was, therefore, propitious; the event, happy and historic.

First came the formal unveiling of the statue, performed by President Pérez. Thereupon, the chairman of the commission, Ambassador Sheffield, delivered the address of presentation. To this, response was made by the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. P. Itriago Chacín. Then a more extended address was delivered by Dr. José Santiago Rodríguez, who had been designated by the Venezuelan Government as orator of the day.

These addresses are hereinafter included.

The statue, which is of bronze, is somewhat more than life size, and depicts Mr. Clay in speaking posture. The pedestal is inscribed in English and Spanish. The English inscription reads thus:

HENRY CLAY; 1777–1852; apostle of fraternity among the countries of America, and valiant defender of their independence.

To the United States of Venezuela the United States of America gives this statue of its illustrious statesman, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Senator, and Secretary of State.

In the container placed in the monument there was deposited, among other things, an original document or statement prepared and signed by the United States commissioners, of the tenor following:

CARACAS, *December 9, 1930.*

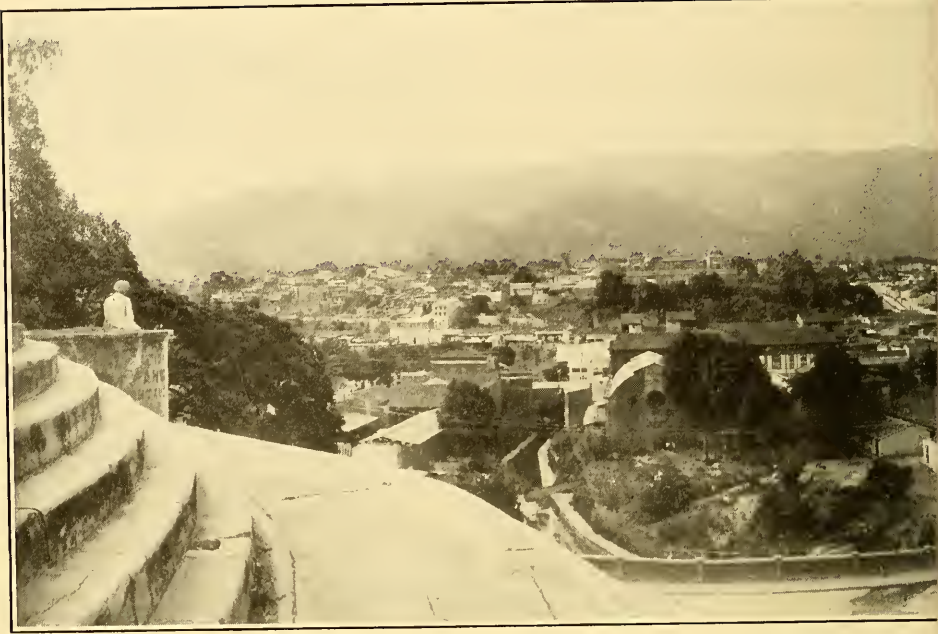
On this anniversary date of the Battle of Ayacucho, which finally and forever determined the independence of the Spanish colonies of South America, we, as the representatives of the Government and people of the United States of America, duly chosen for the purpose, formally present, in their name, to the Government and people of the United States of Venezuela this statue of Henry Clay, the great North American, whose courage, zeal, eloquence, and statesmanship so effectively aided the independence cause.

It is the earnest hope and prayer of the people of our Republic that this statue shall here stand as a perpetual token and witness of the good will, affection, and esteem which they bear, and have ever borne, for the people of the Republic of Venezuela.

JAMES R. SHEFFIELD, *Chairman*,  
GEORGE T. SUMMERLIN,  
MAURICE H. THATCHER,

*Commissioners of the United States of America.*





A SECTION OF CA

A panoramic view of the beautiful and pic

## PRESENTATION OF GAVEL

The writer carried with him to Caracas a handsome gavel, the head of which was made from the timber of an ash tree that grew at Ashland, the historic home of Henry Clay near Lexington, Ky. It appears that this tree was one of those under which Mr. Clay was accustomed to meditate on questions of national and international concern, and it is believed that some of his great speeches on the subject of Latin American independence were, in large measure, thought out and formulated beneath this and the other fine trees that distinguished Ashland in the days of old.

This gavel it was the writer's pleasure to present to Casa Bolívar, the home of the great Liberator, in Caracas. There it will be preserved and cherished, together with many highly prized possessions of the great South American whose heroic and successful efforts for the independence of his continent won the love and esteem of Mr. Clay.

RECEPTION AT THE VENEZUELAN CLUB—PAN AMERICAN SOCIETY  
BANQUET

An outstanding feature of the entertainment accorded us in Caracas was the reception given in our honor, under the auspices of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the Venezuelan Club on Tuesday



CARACAS, VENEZUELA

esque capital and metropolis of Venezuela.

evening, December 9. This was a very elaborate affair, and was attended by a great number of people. We were thus given enlarged opportunity to meet many of the most prominent members of the social, political, and official circles of Caracas and the Republic.

Of similar character was the banquet given in further honor of our party, at the Caracas Country Club on Wednesday evening, December 10, by the Pan American Society of Venezuela. There were in attendance at this function, in addition to the members of the diplomatic corps and many prominent government officials, a large number of Venezuelans, together with a considerable contingent of North Americans. On this occasion the writer was privileged to deliver the principal address, reference to which has already been made.

#### MARACAY—PUERTO CABELLO—HOMEWARD BOUND

Our fifth and last day in Venezuela was Friday, December 12. There had been arranged for our party an automobile drive to Maracay, about 60 miles distant from Caracas over the mountains, luncheon at Maracay, and an afternoon drive of similar distance from that city to Puerto Cabello on the Caribbean, westward from La Guaira. At Puerto Cabello we were scheduled to embark at the close of the day on the *Northampton* for our return voyage.

This delightful itinerary was carried out. Accompanied by Venezuelan officials and others, we traversed the beautiful paved highway leading from Caracas, over the intervening mountains, to Maracay, which lies in the lowlands. The mountain scenery thus encountered, as well as that which we saw on the afternoon ride to Puerto Cabello, is of superb character. We were thus enabled to see a most rugged and beautiful cross section of Venezuela, and also to observe much of the typical life of the country. During the day we passed through a number of important sections and communities, including, besides Maracay, Los Teques and Valencia. The last is one of the largest cities of the Republic.

At Maracay we paid a call upon General Juan Vicente Gómez, former President of Venezuela, and now commander in chief of the Venezuelan Army. Here he makes his home. Despite his seventy-odd years, he is keen-eyed, active, and alert.

In the immense dining hall of the new and lovely Hotel Jardín at Maracay, just being thrown open, we were formally entertained at luncheon, our hosts being Dr. Rafael Requeña, President of the State of Aragua, wherein Maracay is situated, and his charming wife.

The span of roadway stretching from Maracay to Puerto Cabello was reeled off all too soon for us, and a little before sunset we came to that historic city. Looking seaward, we saw the *Northampton* lying at anchor, ready to take the members of our party aboard. Most regretfully we said our farewells and went out to the ship. Then night settled down and we were soon ploughing northward and homeward through the starlit waters of the Caribbean, delighted with the hospitality that had been accorded us and happy in the thought that the token of good will which had thus been presented by and for our country to the Venezuelan Republic should have the purposed effect of rendering even stronger than before the time-tested and fully-proven bonds of friendship existent between the two nations.

## I

ADDRESS OF JAMES R. SHEFFIELD, AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY, AT THE PRESENTATION AND UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF HENRY CLAY

To-day is the one hundred and sixth anniversary of the Battle of Ayacucho, which changed Spanish colonies to independent sovereign states. The echoes of that battle still reverberate in the 21 free Republics of the western world.

It is fitting in the city where Simón Bolívar was born and where he forever sleeps, that the sister republics of Venezuela and the United States should join in celebrating that which led to such historic and far-reaching results. On this day and in this distinguished presence, on behalf of the people and Government of my country, I rejoice to bring you a message of fervent good will and to express our earnest hopes for enduring friendship.

May I also be permitted to express the respect of my people and my Government for President Pérez and for your former President, General Gómez.



The progress of your country under their intelligent services and their patriotic support has made this event, so happily binding together our two Republics, a harbinger of lasting peace and of good will between our nations.

This occasion also gives my country an opportunity to express its profound admiration for Simón Bolívar. Patriot, inspiring leader of men, a military genius, and a great statesman, the name and the fame of the great liberator will forever be cherished by all who love freedom, admire courage, and appreciate unselfish devotion to the cause of human liberty. His name is linked as liberator with George Washington and as emancipator with Abraham Lincoln.

Who knows but it may have been his practical idealism and amazing efforts to free the Spanish colonies from Spain that made the most popular idol and foremost statesman of his day in the United States the ardent champion of the recognition of the Latin-American Republics of South America.

Go back with me 112 years. The place is the House of Representatives in the American Congress—the speaker is a young Representative from the State of Kentucky. It is a time when the new Republic of the United States needs friends among the older nations of Europe. Especially did it desire to be on good terms with Spain. Yet this young man of unblemished character, with an eloquence unequaled in our political history, dares to make one of the most forceful addresses ever delivered in the Congress on behalf of the South American struggle for independence. In the Congress or from the political platform he never ceased to plead your cause. He went further than that—he sought when Secretary of State to gain the support of certain countries in Europe to induce Spain to discontinue the war against her American colonies. His speech of March 24, 1818, in the Congress was translated into Spanish and read to your armies fighting the battles for the liberty of a continent. When in 1826 the first Pan American Conference was held in Panama, under the leadership of Bolívar, this ardent American champion of your rights induced the United States to recognize the congress and to send delegates to it.

Who is this American of whom I speak? He was born on a farm, while still a youth sent to the legislature of his State and then to the Congress of the United States, made Speaker of that body in his first term, to which he was reelected four times, afterwards appointed Secretary of State, and served later for many years as a Senator of the United States. He was five times nominated for the office of President, and though he never succeeded, he is universally regarded as the most popular American of his day. I refer to Henry Clay.

The personal correspondence between Bolívar and Clay reflects their fine qualities of mind and heart. The former expressed his gratitude, the latter his faith. It was the union of two great souls, differing in country, race and language, but sharing common beliefs in the liberties of mankind and the freedom of a continent.

In a debate in the American Congress in January, 1817, Clay declared:

“For my part, I wish their [the Spanish colonies’] independence. \* \* \* Let them have free government if they be capable of enjoying it; but let them have at all events independence. \* \* \* I may be accused of an imprudent utterance \* \* \* on this occasion. I care not; when the independence, the happiness, the liberty of a whole people is at stake, and that people, our neighbors and brethren, occupying a portion of the same continent, imitating our example, and participating of the same sympathies as ourselves, I will boldly avow my feelings and my wishes in their behalf, even at the hazard of such an imputation.”

Clay like your own Bolívar has been hailed as the father of Pan Americanism. His unquenchable spirit still lives in the policy of our Department of State toward our neighbors and friends in the Republics of South America.

I am speaking to the people of Venezuela. In a larger sense I am trying to interpret to all the Republics of South America the friendly attitude of my country and its faith in the complete triumph of free institutions and free government in the splendid and still not fully developed western world.

Your success in the great adventure of self-government is as dear to us as it is to you. You won your right to independence by the sword. So did we. You patterned your Government on the broad foundations of liberty and justice. So did we. You emancipated slaves. So, a little later, did we. Our problems may not always have been the same, but the end we are both seeking, by similar or different pathways, is the same.

We admire your culture nourished by that ancient and scholarly seat of learning, the University of Caracas. Here have lived and died authors, artists, and statesmen representative of what was best in the thought and purpose of the leadership of your beautiful country.

We recognize your inalienable rights to your own institutions built out of your environment, your cultural aspirations and your national character. We aspire to no leadership in your affairs. We covet no part of your territory. We only want to help you, whenever you desire it, in attaining the highest development of your national consciousness and your sovereign rights, just as we hope for your cooperation in the attainment of our national ideals. You sit with us at the council table of the nations, and your place there will be respected and maintained.

This is in accord with the spirit of Henry Clay. It is the test of international friendships and the seal of international good-will. It makes our deeds square with our words. It includes the reciprocal obligations of dealing justly with your nationals in my country and my nationals in yours. This would be following the life teachings and example of both Simón Bolívar and Henry Clay. It is the way to peace at home and abroad. That should be and I do not permit myself to doubt is the hope both of your country and of mine.

It is my especial privilege and honor in the name of my country to help you dedicate this monument to the memory and the influence of a great American who lived and died with an abiding faith in the future destiny of the Republics of South America—HENRY CLAY.

## II

ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY DR. P. ITRIAGO CHACÍN, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF VENEZUELA, ACCEPTING THE STATUE OF HENRY CLAY ON BEHALF OF HIS COUNTRY

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

In the name of the Government and the people of the United States of Venezuela, I take pleasure in replying to the noble sentiments which you have expressed in dedicating this monument to Henry Clay. Please convey to the Government and the people of the United States, and express also to the illustrious State of Kentucky and to the initiators of the project which has to-day been so splendidly realized, our sincere gratitude and affection.

We accept with particular satisfaction this gift from the first nation to win independence on our continent—your great Commonwealth whose sound strength, developed by labor and by peace, has given her one of the outstanding rôles in history—to us, a sister republic, also signalized in the annals of liberty for her strength of will, which matched every demand for sacrifice. Venezuela fought against a race of heroes; this is the anniversary of that memorable day when, after years of epic warfare, the sword of a Venezuelan demonstrated to the world the glorious culmination of the united efforts of those South American peoples

who, consecrated by a victory won by the fortitude and self-abnegation of each one individually, opened the path to a future promising new life and new justice in America.

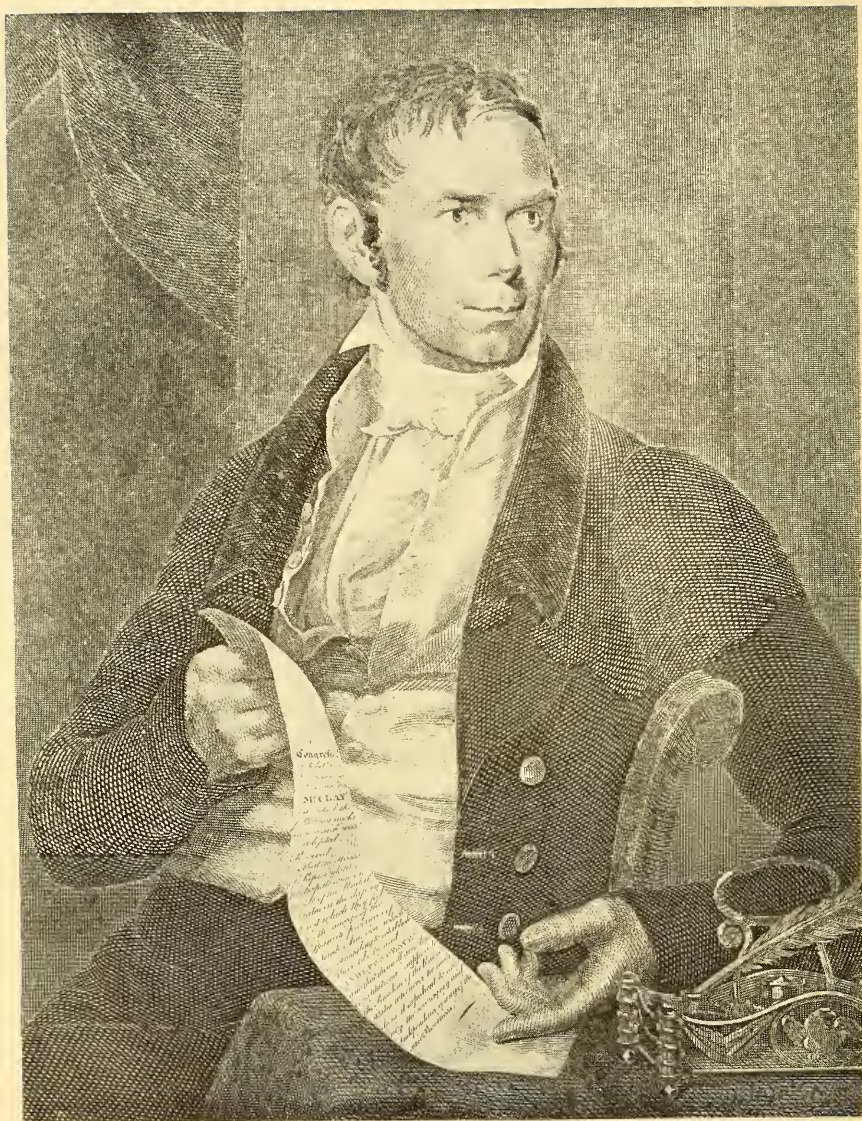
This gift is one that is significant and inspiring in every way, because the memory of Clay is linked with that of Hispanic American emancipation; its bronze will be eloquent to our people of brotherhood, of virtue, of unceasing endeavor, of the efficacy of cooperation in obtaining the noble ends of progress. It is a new and felicitous tribute to the cordial friendship between our two countries that has lasted uninterruptedly for over a century. From this point of view, as you have so truthfully and so stirringly said, it is more than a monument—it is a symbol.

No expression of this friendship, on the other hand, could have been more welcome to the Government of my country, and especially to the illustrious citizen during whose Presidency this statue was offered. For it has always been his ardent desire to increase among our people an appreciation of their benefactors by evoking patriotic memories, now through the name of a humble country schoolhouse, now through the memorial of marble and bronze dedicated with great ceremony in the city square. All expressions of this reverence are tributes from the present generation to those pioneers who opened the way, tributes revealing loyalty to the guiding principles of democracy and their enduring gratitude. Such expressions are, furthermore, the best, the most pleasant, the most memorable object lessons possible for stimulating unselfishness and nobility in a nation's soul.

The memory of great men—and here I include not only figures outstanding in history for courage or achievement, but also those moral heroes noteworthy for altruism and constancy to an ideal—truly perpetuates, in a form forever fresh, forever sure, the lessons taught by their lives. In the shade of their memory, as formerly in the light of their presence, hearts are quickened with enthusiasm, and nation treats with nation as with a brother. Their high example continues to unite around their banner the multitude, aglow with struggle or exalted by triumph. That is one of the indubitable characteristics of liberators, of creators, of every man who has thrown himself heart and soul into the altruistic undertakings that have illumined the pages of human history. Such a one was Washington to his Nation, and he will remain a perennial inspiration to posterity. And such men as Clay, who have served a cause vital to other countries, have linked their memory in those other nations, where their names awake warm affection, to the achievement of their ideal. "Defender of American independence," comments a distinguished professor, "from 1816 on he kept the subject before the House of Representatives with tenacious enthusiasm." Prophet and genius, he displayed in his speeches a romantic faith in the liberty of Spanish America, a daring conception of future continental solidarity, a generous confidence in the capacity of the Latin democracies for self-government. Heartily, therefore, do we welcome this champion of American rights to the home of Bolívar. It is surely fitting to erect in this country a statue to this man who thought for all time with his miracle-working mind, who spoke for all nations with his silver tongue.

This statue is a symbol as gratifying as it is magnificent. As the star twinkling in the heavens above indicates his course to the searcher below on the overwhelming immensity of the sea or of the plain, so the souls of great men, nay, of all men who in their daily tasks see beyond themselves, point out to their nations the path of progress, of virtue, and of glory. In the radiance of such lives, transcending boundaries, national interests, and racial distinctions, an ennobled humanity pauses to evaluate itself, and realizes the unity of all the world.





HENRY CLAY

In this engraving, published in Washington in 1822, Clay is shown with a copy of his resolution for recognizing the independence of South American Republics, presented to Congress February 10, 1821.

## III

ADDRESS OF DR. JOSÉ SANTIAGO RODRÍGUEZ UPON THE OCCASION OF THE  
UNVEILING AND PRESENTATION OF THE STATUE OF HENRY CLAY

MR. PRESIDENT, MR. AMBASSADOR AND MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION, YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

There could have been no more appropriate occasion than this splendid and auspicious anniversary of Ayacucho—a date which marks in burning characters the final success of the democratic movement in Spanish America—whereon to dedicate this lasting tribute which deservedly exalts the memory of Henry Clay. Of him it is sufficient to recall that, in the great Republic of the north, proud and magnificent, he rose to be the champion and leader of this movement, to which he devoted heart and soul. And it may well be said of him that in his soul there ever glowed a vibrant and noble zeal for a free and independent Spanish America, as though the living flame of his patriotic faith, which never ceased to illumine the sanctuary of his ideals, had enveloped in its dazzling radiance the revered and beloved images of his country and of our Spanish America. In no other statesman of the north was there so marked a sense of the significance of two events, outstanding among all recorded by history: The discovery of America, and the democratic evolution effected in colonial life throughout the length and breadth of the continent. Indeed, John Niles, an intimate friend of Henry Clay's, observed, after studying the Spanish American Revolution, that no other event, with the sole exception of the discovery of the New World, would wield so great an influence on the destinies of the human race, because it was not only the latest but the most notable era in the annals of the world. But on Henry Clay this idea made a still deeper impression. He planted it, as though he had sown a star, in his conception of that profound political and social transformation which was historically the same in both North and South America; and soon it flowered in his lofty spirit, in that brilliant constellation of his immortal ideas respecting continental solidarity. From that moment he held as brothers the Hispanic peoples who resolutely, with a faith and a heroism which will be the wonder of every age, were writing for us an imperishable record, the matchless pages of the American epic.

It is common knowledge that among the historians of North America it was a novel concept that the War of Independence of Spanish America was of a social character. Henry Clay was the first to recognize the implications which were the inevitable consequences of that great event. And following step by step as he did the march of those very events, especially in the southern part of the continent where the social effects were from the first most evident, his political genius perceived the oneness of the democratic movement in both Americas, the harmonious parallel of both emancipatory processes, and the similarity between their underlying causes. For, while the revolution may have been precipitated in the United States by the imprudence of oppressive taxation and in South America by the events in Bayonne, yet the real causes were other and far deeper, arising from the sociological evolution of the colonial organism. That uniformity, that inner analogy, and that same elective affinity were rooted in the very substance of the continent itself and made both movements spiritually kin, as is proved by the inclusion of groups ethnologically distinct; and that great man—who, in advance of his age, united in a single heart and a single soul, as great, as proud, and as majestic as the imposing spectacle presented by the New World—identified himself with the aims and ideals which the penetrating mind of the Liberator had been formulating since 1813. Clay dreamed of peace throughout the con-



continent, peace founded on mutual respect and equal rights, wherein disparity between American nations should and could never be imagined, and wherein wars of conquest would be considered as noxious as the tragic note of the accursed drums of battle, breaking in with the raucous note of a death cry upon the joyous feast of brothers.

Thus, when his patriotism and exceptional oratorical gifts had placed Henry Clay at the head of the House of Representatives of his country, when about the year 1816 there arose a debate regarding the reduction of the war tax, followed a year later by a bill to prohibit the arming of vessels in North American ports, Henry Clay, with all the eloquence at his command, opposed both projects as inconsistent with the concept of continental fraternity and solidarity. Thenceforth his unshakable faith in the inevitable establishment of the future republics assumed greater proportions, as did also his no less constant faith that this idea of continental solidarity would serve as a basis for an American international law. Then Henry Clay undertook his most difficult task, but withal the most memorable one in his notable career as statesman and patriot: to secure the recognition by the great Republic of the north of the young Republics of the south, then being crystallized in the powerful social transformation which had taken place in the centuries-old organization of the great Spanish empire in America.

Indeed, the majority of Henry Clay's eminent colleagues, while intimately acquainted with the internal problems of their own country, were not animated by his broad Pan American spirit, because, until he had expounded it to them with his magnificent oratory, they had not been aware of the splendid process of our emancipation. At first they could not understand his enthusiasm, or his lofty determination, or the warm tribute of his praise, so that they sometimes opposed his plans, not perceiving that his ideas were not the visions of a Utopian deceiving himself with the dream of spiritual unity and equality of rights throughout America, but rather the high and powerful thoughts of a great statesman, thoughts like the flight of the condor which, to extend its view over a vast horizon, tries the strength of its pinions to scale the loftiest heights of the continent.

For this magnificent and undying achievement Henry Clay was admirably prepared, and one marvels, truly, at the prodigious knowledge of the history of South America displayed by that great thinker. He was profoundly convinced that the independence of the countries of Spanish origin was not the ephemeral work of a few idealists nor the transitory innovation of a handful of agitators. Conscious as he was of the full significance of the word "revolution" in the history of a people, and its particular meaning in South America, Henry Clay knew that the restlessness latent in every soul, and the struggle waged with an almost unbelievable tenacity, were not in their essence a war against the mother country but a genuine expression of the radical change in American psychology, the important transformation in the economic, political, and social systems of the colonial period, and the climax of a series of pressing needs which social circumstances had created and which a historical determinism would carry to victory over every obstacle and all opposition. He knew therefore that the Jamaica letter<sup>1</sup> was not a dream but a prophecy of Bolívar, and that as the latter said therein, the destiny of America was irrevocably fixed and, though the political ties which had bound it to the mother country were broken, the spiritual ties remained unbreakable. That was why Clay's noble heart was not dismayed by the pain of those tragic hours of our struggle, when the flag of the Revolution fell for a time and the storm of defeat dragged all hopes and all dreams in its mad and merciless path. In that moment of deep affliction for our countries, the tempest

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<sup>1</sup> Written in Jamaica in September, 1815, and sometimes called "the Prophetic Letter."—EDITOR.



was powerless to extinguish the light of his unshakable faith in their final triumph, as though the Sybilline books of the Revolution had prophesied to him the secret of the voice of Pativilca, and had shown him the miracle of the paths of a victory which, making from all our South American countries a single entity, as the Liberator had predicted at Angostura in 1816, and building out of them all a temple of glory, would thus unite Carabobo with Ayacucho, Buenos Aires with Maipu.

Strengthened by faith in this profound conviction, Henry Clay followed every event which took place in Spanish America. He watched closely, step by step, not only the ebb and flow but every detail of the struggle; he was cognizant of the feats of its leaders as well as of the accents, doctrines, and prophecies of its orators and its seers. In the scale of justice he weighed the claims of the Revolution, and later with splendid, convincing, and extraordinary eloquence he expressed his opinion: Glory for the Liberator; unstinted applause for the Supreme Director of the Rio de la Plata, whose message he hailed as a model public document worthy of the pen and talents of Jefferson or of Madison; anathema for such as Goyeneche; laurel for our incomparable Margariteños—those island dwellers who, in the Homeric days when a great army vaingloriously considering itself invincible offered to a mere handful of valiant men the pardon of Ferdinand VII or the alternative of the devastation of the island, replied, like the paladins they were in their stoic defiance of death, by reaffirming their vow to win or perish—whom he held up as a shining example of the spirit of liberty in Spanish America, “where every man, woman, and child,” as he said, “is a soldier of Greece, defending our liberty.”

With equally far-seeing statesmanship Henry Clay had followed the trend of events and the march of civilization in the West, with knowledge which left its indelible mark on his brilliant discourses. His perfect acquaintance with the Spanish colonial régime gave him also that profound insight into the internal administration of the monarchy of which he made such remarkable use. The events which had followed the peace of Basle and those plans of our famous Miranda for an alliance with Great Britain must have made him understand the active cooperation of that power in favor of the emancipatory movement of the Spanish colonies in America, in spite of the incomprehensible invasion of the viceroyalty of the Rio de la Plata in 1806. He realized, too, the inevitable decline of the celebrated European Pentarchy which had threatened the American Continent by elevating to the category of accepted law the principle of intervention in the internal affairs of another state, a principle in open opposition to that idea of solidarity, of mutual consideration and reciprocal respect which should bind together the nations of the whole continent. With this idea in mind, in speaking of our Spanish American nations, Clay enunciated this noble doctrine: “They will, no doubt, adopt those kinds of government which are best suited to their condition, best calculated for their happiness. Anxious as I am that they should be free governments, we have no right to prescribe for them. They are, and ought to be, the sole judges for themselves.”

Similarly he delved into the sources of the democratic movement started in Europe by the French Revolution. He knew, because he had seen it in his own country, but especially because he had followed its development in South America, that the ideas of equality and fraternity which that revolution proclaimed were spreading and taking root in the New World as if they were a democratic gospel especially prepared for American political and social organization. The fundamental basis of our democracy was the necessarily close cooperation of all classes

of society, without which emancipation would have been impossible. In Europe, on the other hand, where the political and social structure precluded the possibility of such cooperation, the final triumph of revolutionary ideas had to wait for a complete transformation of the social order. Basing his opinion on a comparative knowledge of both civilizations, Henry Clay expressed the most profound and significant idea of the many which made him the true apostle of Pan Americanism in the north: "There can not be a doubt that Spanish America, once independent, whatever may be the form of the governments established in its several parts, these governments will be animated by an American feeling, and guided by an American policy," and he ended his great thought thus: "They will obey the laws of the system of the New World, of which they will compose a part, in contradistinction to that of Europe."

And indeed, the democratic movement on the American Continent, which closed the cycle opened by the great achievement of its discovery, had contributed to the creation of a new era in the world and to the formulation on fundamental sociological bases of a Pan American international law. The firm foundation of this new law was of necessity the abolition of the imperialism and wars of conquest not only issuing from the Congress of Vienna as an expression of contemporary European international law, but also appearing in the heart of western civilization as an atavistic phenomenon manifest in the triumphant rise of Napoleon, not from the shadows of an absolutist congress, but from the glory of the French Revolution.

How then was the American movement so totally different from the European? It was simply that across the sea, a survival of the old Roman Empire (which had been the guide and model for European civilization), the dazzling and ostentatious glory of the consul so well versed in war and victory had been slowly silencing the voice of the tribune, who had survived only as the archaic emblem of afflicted peoples; and that here in America, by one of those miracles which sometimes occur in history, the genius of war and the evangel of liberty were blended in the person of the Liberator. Thus in Bolívar's passage through America, the nations that greeted his triumphal chariot were free nations, and when at last they beheld him retire saddened and disillusioned, it was because he was consumed by the grief of not having been able to make them great in the boundless measure whereof his soul had dreamed.

It happened, too, that despite ethnological differences, the democratic movement, in its main outlines, was the same throughout the continent: There was the class in whose hands were wealth, social prerogatives, and privileges, the class which began and carried on the emancipatory and democratic movement. There was the same lack of interest shown in the beginning by the majority, and the same frenzy soon after the inception of the revolution. There was the same spirit of equality and the same general social leveling which everywhere spread so amazingly, and which meant abolition of primogeniture, contempt for family interrelationship, and radical changes in the distribution of inheritances. There was the profound alteration in the division of land, a problem especially intensified in Argentina and Paraguay by the sad effects of the evils of the *Encomienda* system, common ownership of lands which could not be broken up, and the system of mortmain. There was the abolition of slavery, which was not only a lofty and noble expression of democratic ideas in their full implication, but a sign also of the profound economic transformation which was the most signal consequence of national emancipation; the antislavery movement, whose origin in North America appeared in the abolitionist societies contemporaneous with the Battle of Lexington, and which became effective at the very outbreak of the

South American revolution, triumphing finally at those celebrated Manumission Juntas, so courageously supported by the Liberator with inspired and patriotic zeal. There was the same confiscation of the property of those who had taken no part in the revolution, a reaction against feudalism characteristic of the revolutionary movement over the whole continent. This was the origin of an immense area of public lands, the foundation in North America for an astounding agricultural development, whose counterpart was thwarted in South America by anarchy. There was the same use of these public lands in paying the soldiers who had helped win national freedom.

There was, too, the same influence of the Encyclopaedists and the French Revolution, an influence which did not fail to have its effect on the powerful intellect of Henry Clay as well as on that of Thomas Jefferson, who was encouraged thereby to enlarge upon and to immortalize in a more favorable era the plea of Roger Williams for liberty of conscience. And finally, there was the geographic influence on politics and society throughout the length and breadth of the continent: In South America, the pampas unceasingly preached equality and democracy; in North America, the vast prairies of the West inspired the credo of that region—the heart of democratic expansion in the United States—which, kindling the interest, and stimulating the great spirit of Henry Clay, gave him the proper background for understanding the secret of our struggle for freedom and its historical significance. So thrilled was he by the South American revolutionary movement that he became its champion and its spokesman, meriting a fervent encomium from the Congress of Rosario de Cúcuta in its decree of October 14, 1821, and the immortal words with which the Liberator blessed him in the famous letter written to Clay on November 21, 1827: "All America, Colombia, and myself, owe Your Excellency our purest gratitude for the incomparable services you have rendered to us by sustaining our cause with a sublime enthusiasm." These words, gentlemen, as imperishable as bronze, because justice and truth alone could fall from the unsullied lips of the Liberator, constitute the first and finest monument to Henry Clay in America.

In view of the splendid meaning of this great man's life, it can be understood with what boundless gratitude and joyful accord the people of Venezuela and their Government receive the precious gift of this statue, which reaffirms the definite and indissoluble bonds of firm friendship which throughout the years has united the great fatherland of George Washington with ours.

In America statues have a special symbolism. I recall that in his admirable pages Lucas Ayarragaray, the profound Argentine psychologist, has said, in connection with the custom of unceasing devotion in colonial days, that the daily duties, the intimate acts of social and family life, were regulated by the ringing of the bells, and that their pealing or tolling consecrated both public events and private dramas of conscience and sentiment, while the clangor of the larger bells gave the alarm in case of fire, attack, or other public calamity. He concludes by remarking that, in the life of present-day cities, bells have lost their social significance, and their sound dies away without having aroused any emotion in our unheeding consciousness. But I remember also that on closing the book the thread of his ideas led me to the thought that the forgotten function of the bells has been transferred to the bronze immortalization of the lives of heroes, and that this is the cult which inspires all the nations of America. Thus the dedication of a statue to an apostle of democracy, such as Henry Clay, is a sacred act, the modern equivalent of the blessing of the bells.



## IV

ADDRESS OF HON. MAURICE H. THATCHER, MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND MEMBER OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES PRESENTING STATUE OF HENRY CLAY TO VENEZUELA, DELIVERED AT THE COUNTRY CLUB AT CARACAS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE PAN AMERICAN SOCIETY OF VENEZUELA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10, 1930

Mr. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Your Excellencies, Mr. Chairman, ladies, gentlemen, and fellow Americans: I know that I voice the sentiment of our entire delegation, including, of course, the ladies who accompany us, Mrs. Sheffield and Mrs. Thatcher, when I say that the hospitality which has been extended us since our arrival at La Guaira last Monday has been of an unparalleled character. The Government and the people of Venezuela have accorded us a welcome so generous, and have showered on us courtesies so ample and gracious, as utterly to overwhelm and amaze us. Except for the fact that somehow we have been able to maintain our wits sufficiently to recall that we are citizens of a republic and know nothing save the customs of democracy, we would certainly indulge the belief that by some sort of magic, incident to contact with your hospitable shores, we had been transformed into royal personages, and acclaimed and maintained as such.

Upon a certain historic occasion Cæsar said, as you will recall: "I came, I saw, I conquered." We paraphrase that famous dictum, and on this most delightful mission declare that "We came, we saw, and we are conquered."

We know that you who live in Venezuela give to all strangers who come to your lovely land the most generous welcome, and had we come unofficially your hospitable spirit would have manifested itself in its accustomed way; but we realize and are deeply grateful for the fact, that in the last analysis your magnificent reception of us arises from your deep desire to give evidence of the good will and affection you bear for the Nation whose evangels of amity we are.

Please be assured, beloved friends of Venezuela, that in our heart of hearts, so long as life shall last, there will glow the tender memory of this brief visit here, and that memory will be sanctified by the realization that what ye have done unto us, among the least of our citizenry, ye have done unto our Nation and to all our people.

I trust that I may be pardoned for speaking somewhat as an individual, as well as a member of the commission appointed by President Hoover to present in the name of the Government and people of my own country, to the Government and people of Venezuela, the statue of Henry Clay. The formal unveiling and presentation, as you know, took place in the beautiful Henry Clay Plaza in Caracas yesterday forenoon, in the presence of a large and brilliant assemblage of Venezuelan citizens and officials, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and others.

It is with peculiar gratification that I find myself in Venezuela. I must confess that ever since I have understood the meaning of travel I have desired to see this country, the land whose shores were visited by the great Columbus in 1498 and whose people, under the leadership of the great Liberator, Simón Bolívar, came to independence more than a hundred years ago. During my several years of residence on the Isthmus of Panama, during the construction of the great canal there, where I had the honor to serve as a member of the commission charged with the duty of that construction, my wife and I had hoped to visit Venezuela, but no opportunity permitted. Hence, the delight we feel in being here now under these circumstances.

And thus, in this inadequate way, having sought to express the appreciation which we, your visitors, feel because of what has been done for us on Venezuelan soil, and especially in Caracas, including, of course, the charming hospitality of

this evening, with your permission I shall speak briefly touching some matters bearing upon our mission.

#### THE BIRTHPLACE OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBERTY

Here, in these mountains, plains, and valleys, was born the conception of Latin American independence; that ideal of liberty which, after years of bitter warfare and ever-changing fortune, came to glorious fruition. We, who have come into your midst to-day, feel that we are treading on holy ground. Here was the cradle and nursery of South American freedom. We come from the land of Washington and Clay into the land of Bolívar and Sucre. Your forefathers lighted their torches from the fires of Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, and Yorktown. We renew our own from the glorious light shed by Boyaca, Carabobo, Junin, and Ayacucho. We have come to you as messengers of good will, and we shall return to our country bearing, if you may but permit it, as the informal messengers of Venezuela, the good will of the Venezuelan people.

#### KENTUCKY'S CONTRIBUTION

It is a matter of especial pride with me to-day that I am a Kentuckian, because the immortal Clay was a Kentuckian. It is a matter of pride with me that I am a citizen of the American Commonwealth, which the great commoner so long and so illustriously represented in the two Houses of the National Congress of my country. It is also a matter of gratification that I have the honor to be a Member of the House of Representatives from the State of Kentucky; and it was my very great pleasure to support in the House the measure introduced by my former colleague from the old Henry Clay district of the State, Hon. Virgil Chapman, authorizing the presentation of this statue; and also to aid in securing the necessary appropriation therefor. For nearly 14 years Clay was the Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was the most distinguished presiding officer the House has ever had. In all that time never once was a decision of his reversed by the House, such were his ability and fairness.

It was during Mr. Clay's service in the House that he rendered such great and timely aid to the cause of Latin American independence. His eloquence, courage, zeal, vision, and statesmanship finally brought the full recognition of the independence of the Latin American countries by the United States Government.

It is also very gratifying to the people of my State that it was the first of all the American Commonwealths to declare formally its sympathy for the cause of freedom of the Spanish colonies in America. This, of course, was due to the commanding influence of Mr. Clay. Thus, in 1817, Gov. Gabriel Slaughter, in his message to the Kentucky General Assembly, expressed his very earnest sympathy for the success of the South American colonies in their efforts for independence. Agreeably to this message the general assembly promptly passed, in the early part of 1818, a resolution favoring such independence. Again in 1820-21 the general assembly of the State passed another similar resolution and commended the Kentucky Members of Congress for their efforts in behalf of that cause. Then, of course, there were the great speeches of Mr. Clay in the House of Representatives favoring Latin American independence, and his other splendid activities in that behalf.

These speeches and these activities are too well known to require on this occasion more than a general reference to them. Step by step, and in the face of the gravest difficulties, he fought his way until the people of his country were behind him, and he secured the passage by the House in February, 1821, of a resolution expressing sympathy for the heroic struggles of the Latin American countries for freedom, and pledging the support of Congress to the President of the United States of America whenever he might recognize those countries. Finally,

in March, 1821, President Monroe sent to Congress a message favoring such recognition, and under Mr. Clay's leadership there was promptly passed by Congress a resolution "to establish foreign intercourse with the independent nations of South America," and formal recognition promptly followed.

During these years there grew up between Henry Clay and Simón Bolívar the historic friendship as revealed by their correspondence and the history of the times.

Again the State of Kentucky was brought into the picture. Col. Charles S. Todd, of that State, was the first representative appointed from my country to a South American nation. He was sent by President Monroe on a special mission to Colombia. He was next sent as the first regularly accredited diplomatic representative of the United States to a Latin American country; that is to say, to Colombia as *chargé d'affaires* and as bearer of the recognition of independence.

Then, in 1823, at the instance of Mr. Clay, another Kentuckian, Richard Clough Anderson, jr., was appointed as the first regularly accredited minister from the United States to Greater Colombia, and had the honor of negotiating the first treaty of commerce and amity between the United States and a South American country.

Henry Clay, as Secretary of State, cooperated with General Bolívar in regard to the holding of the first Pan American Congress in Panama in 1826; and also, as Secretary of State, Mr. Clay selected Minister Anderson as one of the delegates from the United States to that Congress. Mr. Anderson died, however, en route from Bogota to Panama.

Then, the third minister from the United States to Greater Colombia was another Kentuckian, Thomas P. Moore, appointed by President Jackson. Nor must I forget to mention our recent able minister to Venezuela, Hon. Preston McGoodwin, a Kentuckian, who likes your country so well that he has remained among you.

So much for the Clay and Kentucky contacts with Venezuela and the other South American countries in independence days. Now, permit me to speak of the recent interest which Kentucky has shown touching matters Venezuelan. Kentucky's general assembly in 1926 passed a resolution, of which Hon. C. B. Truesdell, of the State senate, was the author, authorizing the appointment by the governor of delegates to the Panama and Caracas congresses to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the Panama Congress of 1826. These delegates were appointed and attended the 1926 congress in Panama.

The congress in Caracas was, I believe, postponed and not held. The same resolution memorialized the President and Congress of the United States for the enactment of the necessary legislation to provide for the presentation to the people and Government of Venezuela of a statue of Henry Clay. In 1921, as you will recall, the Venezuelan Government presented to the city of New York a beautiful statue of Simón Bolívar, which now adorns Central Park in that great metropolis. My country deeply appreciated that evidence of Venezuelan good will and has been most happy to reciprocate it.

#### ACTION OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES—SPECIAL COMMISSION

The act of Congress authorizing the presentation of the Henry Clay statue to Venezuela became a law in February, 1927. The appropriation for the statue thereupon followed in 1928. An American sculptor, Edmond T. Quinn, began the work, but died before its completion. Thereupon another American sculptor, Francis H. Packer, completed the undertaking. In compliance with the act of Congress the President of the United States appointed as a special commission to present the statue to the Government and people of Venezuela, Hon. James R. Sheffield, former ambassador to Mexico; Hon. George T. Summerlin



our present minister to Venezuela; and myself. Mr. Sheffield was appointed chairman of the commission with the rank of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. Also there were named to accompany the commission Col. Blanton Winship, as military attaché; Capt. Lamar R. Leahy, as naval attaché; and Mr. Robert J. Phillips, of the State Department, as secretary.

#### PRAISE DUE TO RUDOLF DOLGE

Touching the subject of this statue, I trust that the honored president of the Pan American Society of Venezuela, Mr. Rudolf Dolge, will not be offended when I suggest that more to him, a citizen of the United States, but long resident in Venezuela, than to any other person is due the credit for having made possible the presentation of this token of good will to Venezuela. The seed sown by him in Kentucky some years ago found fruitful lodgment there, and all this that is now taking place is the happy harvest. The people of my State and of my country were only too glad to embrace an opportunity to indicate their love and esteem for the people of Venezuela. The statue will stand here as an enduring witness of that love and esteem.

#### CONCLUSION

And now a few general observations and I am done. Speaking for our delegation, permit me to say that it is hoped that our mission hither and the duties we are here discharging may prove of lasting value, not only to your country and to mine, but, as well, to all the countries of America. All of the Republics of the New World have had the same character of struggle and hardship to gain their independence. All of them are grounded upon the same basic principles and ideals; they have the same outlooks; and they have a common destiny. All of them have their problems—this is inevitable—but the formula for the solution of those problems lies in the practical application of the great principles set forth in the constitutions and laws which our nations have adopted. We are all Americans. Whatever affects any one of our Republics, whether yours, mine, or another's, must affect the others. Hence in the last analysis it is possible that in the years to come we may all go up or down together. All of us face in the same direction; that is to say, toward the sunrise. Each must be touched by the weakness or the strength of the others.

Therefore the leaders of thought in my Nation, like the leaders of thought in your own and the other Latin American countries, are the most earnest advocates of Pan Americanism, the great policy formulated by Bolívar and Clay. More and more we must counsel together for the good of all.

Let us hope that in the future, as in the past, my Nation and that of Venezuela may maintain the closest mutual bonds of friendship and fraternity. May we hope also that the generations of the future may hold for each of our countries the blessings of prosperity, culture, and happiness far beyond our power to anticipate. Your country, like my own, has a heroic past, and like my own is possessed of great natural resources. Your potential wealth is nothing less than marvelous. It is a refreshing experience to visit a country that is practically free from debt. This is the splendid record that Venezuela presents to the world.

And permit me to express the faith that in this hour of reverent and loving ceremonial and remembrance; that during this time of mutual exchange of the sentiments and assurances of good will, when our minds and hearts are filled with patriotic zeal and ennobled by the occasion, there hover over and join with us in these exercises the spirits of those two master souls of their generation in the cause of American liberty, the great commoner, Henry Clay, of my land, and Simón Bolívar, the peerless soldier-leader, El Libertador, of your own. So long as the memories of these dauntless men may live in the Republics of America their destinies will be secure.

# FIRST BALTIMORE PAN AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF CONTEMPORARY PAINTINGS

JANUARY 15-FEBRUARY 28, 1931

By WARREN WILMER BROWN,

*Assistant to the Director, Baltimore Museum of Art*

THAT the First Baltimore Pan American Exhibition of Contemporary Paintings at the Baltimore Museum of Art more than meets expectations, in regard both to dimensions and to the general quality of the work, is an opinion that is being enthusiastically expressed among art lovers, especially connoisseurs. Twelve Latin American nations, the United States, and Canada are represented.

This exhibition represents the culmination of a plan that had its inception last spring when Roland J. McKinney, director of the museum, suggested the desirability of such an event. This suggestion met with a very hearty response and he was authorized by the board of the museum to start preparations at once, since it was announced that an anonymous friend of the museum would supply the large fund necessary for expenses.

Not only the character of the landscapes but also the dominant national traits expressed in the people chosen as subjects demonstrate clearly that the Latin American artists contributing to the show are deeply concerned in the interpretation of their own lands. The element of strangeness and of intriguing mystery of many of these scenes evidently makes a decided impression upon visitors. Notable examples of landscapes are that of Rio de Janeiro by Carlos Chambel-land, a Brazilian artist, the subject being loosely handled in a sketchy way but creating a strong dramatic effect, and *Lapacho Tree in Bloom*, by Pablo Alborno of Paraguay, which attracts particular attention because of the gorgeous red of the tree, a color entirely foreign to any large flowering tree in this part of the United States. Figure subjects exotic to our eyes are noticeable in the Ecuadorean, Mexican, Guatemalan, Argentine, and other sections.

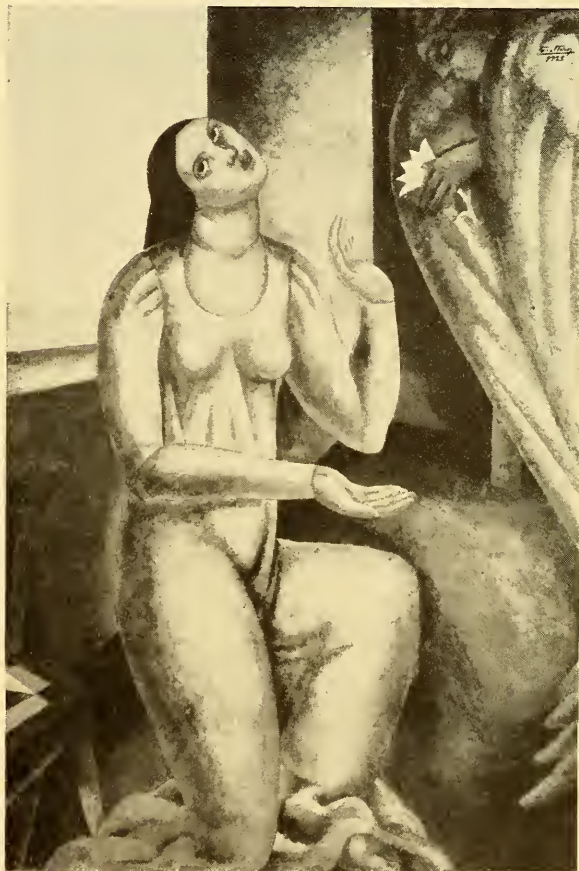
To sum up the exhibition, it is plain that the tendencies of the majority of the Latin American artists, and indeed of all those represented, are in the direction of a sane and healthy modernism. There is, as a matter of fact, considerably less in the way of sheer eccentricity and unbalanced individualism on the walls than in most shows of similar size we have been accustomed to seeing in the United States during

recent years. The neurotic symptoms so frequently felt in a great deal of contemporaneous European art are almost entirely lacking in the contributions from Latin America.

Señor Guttero's *Annunciation*, which won first prize, occupies the position of honor in the large gallery set aside for the 15 paintings from Argentina. This work is very beautiful from the standpoint of both design and idea, and furthermore establishes an exquisite

"ANNUNCIATION," BY  
ALFREDO GUTTERO, OF  
ARGENTINA

Awarded the Baltimore Museum of Art prize of \$1,000 at the First Baltimore Pan American Exhibition of Contemporary Paintings.



Photograph by Schindlé

harmony of color in subtle sympathy with the subject. Other striking works in this room are Pedone's *Calves*, a canvas of fine warmth of tone and sincerity of feeling; Aurelio Canessa's *Peasants*, a family lunching beside horse and plow; *The Cloister of San Isidro*, by Cupertino del Campo, a quiet, reposeful picture of a colonial church; *The Christ of the Rock*, by A. Gramajo Gutiérrez, which portrays a pilgrimage of brightly dressed country people to a great rock showing





Photograph by Schindéle

"TYPICAL GIRL," BY OSWALDO TEIXEIRA, BRAZIL

A fruit vendor is a subject providing opportunity for the use of brilliant colors.

a face in profile; *Boy and Cock*, by Enrique Policastro; *The Circus*, an amusing composition by Alberto M. Rossi, in which appear the barker, the strong man, the fat lady, the clown, and other performers at the tent door, stared at by a group of spectators; two nudes, by Jorge Soto Acebal and Francisco Vidal; and *Those Who Work*, by Luis Tessandori. A special note is also due Ana De Rossi Weiss' study of two children called *Breakfast*. It will be seen from the titles mentioned that a number of these paintings are of the warp and woof of Argentine life, especially of its fundamental industry, agriculture, but in being faithful to the soil of Argentina, they are not less faithful to universal values.

The Brazilian section also numbers 15 paintings, lent by the Roerich Museum from the exhibition of Brazilian art organized under its

auspices.<sup>1</sup> They vary in style from extreme conservatism to a restrained modernism. The delightful landscape of Rio de Janeiro by Carlos Chambelland has already been mentioned. *The Old Church, Ouro Preto*, by Regina Veiga, depicts a charming colonial edifice, while in *Typical Girl* Oswaldo Teixeira paints a fruit vendor and her wares in full opulence of tropical color.

The Mexican section demonstrates the greatest range of technical experimentation in the Latin American group. The majority of these works were lent by the Delphic Studios of New York, others being

"PORTRAIT," BY  
ADOLFO BEST  
MAUGARD, MEXICO

A modernized treatment of indigenous motives forms the decorative background of this portrait by a versatile Mexican artist.



Photograph by Schindéle

shown through the courtesy of Frances Flynn Paine, Weyhe & Co., of New York, the Valentine Gallery, also of New York, and Mrs. Mabel Ulrich, of St. Paul, Minn. Among them are such striking pictures as Julio Castellanos' *Woman Washing Child*; Miguel Covarrubias' *Portrait of Rosa Rolando*; José Clemente Orozco's *Fourteenth Street*, in which skyscrapers tower over the tense faces of passers-by; Diego Rivera's *Dancers of Tehuantepec*, a small canvas of warm color and rhythmical line; Pedro Redón's *The Sculptor*; Carlos O. Romero's extremely modernistic *Landscape*; and Cordelia Urueta's *Woman Praying*, a worn face impressive for its rapt look.

<sup>1</sup> See *Brazilian Art*, by Frances Grant, BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, January, 1931.





Photograph by Schindéle

"INDIAN PIPER," BY VICTOR MIDEROS, ECUADOR

It may be added here that while no women painters are represented in the United States section of the exhibition, 10 have pictures—and excellent pictures—in the various Latin American sections, and 6 in the Canadian.

Of the four Cuban paintings, we may mention especially Armando R. Maribona's *The Virgin of the Doves*, a composition of considerable quiet charm carried out in a harmonious low key. It shows the Virgin seated beside a window through which is seen a typical Cuban landscape. On the sill are perched two doves, the iridescent sheen of whose plumage is exquisitely rendered. Also worthy of note is the large mountain landscape *Ledena (Santander)* by Domingo Ramos, the atmospheric perspectives of which are memorable.

Ecuador contributes six works, all of a distinctly national flavor. *The Piper*, by Victor Mideros, is a much admired canvas which occupies a position all to itself in one of the Museum corridors, a position for which it might have been painted. The piper, playing on his *rondador* a *yaraví*, one of the native Indian melodies, holds his audi-





Photograph by Schindéle

"THE WEAVERS," BY HUMBERTO GARAVITO, OF GUATEMALA

ence enthralled. The brightly garbed figures stand out against the white clouds and glorious blue of the Ecuadorean sky. Although Mideros usually paints pictures imbued with a deep religious mysticism, this venture into another genre is extremely successful. Other noteworthy paintings in this section are Juan León Mara's *The Volcano Tungurahua*, a landscape dominated by this snow-crowned Andine peak; María Josefina Ponce's *Church of San Francisco*; and José A. Yépez' *Paved Street in the Andes*, a steep village street against a distant view of mountains, the whole conveying an indefinable nostalgia.

Humberto Garavito's *Weavers*, a Guatemalan painting, is one of the most brilliant works from the color standpoint among all the Latin American contributions. The Indians of Guatemala still weave their own garments by hand. These, although in general of the same type throughout the nation, differ in pattern and color from village to village so that a person familiar with the various designs can tell at once whence the wearer comes, for it is a matter of pride to each village to preserve its characteristic costume. The other Guatemalan painting, *Two Native Country Women*, by Alfredo Gálvez Suárez, is also colorful.



Photograph by Schindéle

"THE THREE COMRADES," BY MELCHOR MÉNDEZ MAGARIÑOS, URUGUAY

Awarded \$100 and honorable mention.

The three works from Peru establish quite a high standard. They are intimate and outstanding Indian types by Julio Berrocal, called *The Mystic* and *Inca Huáscar*, and *A Street in Cerro de Pasco*, by A. Rodríguez, a canvas of effective simplicity.

Uruguay sent eight canvases, most of which are marked with boldness of color and technique, particularly Señor Méndez Magariños' *The Three Comrades*, a group of women who might well be the Fates. Other works of special note in this section are Domingo Bazzuro's *Sunny Morning*, Milo Beretta's *The Siren of Ballena Point*, a rock in the sea near a shore of high cliffs, and José Cuneo's *Still Life*, a flower study of considerable subtlety.

Three Paraguayan artists are represented, Pablo Alborno sending four pictures, Juan Samudio three, and Delgado Rodas one, all of



Paraguayan subjects. The gorgeous *Lapacho Tree in Bloom* of the first artist has already been described; the landscape called *Caacupé*, by Juan Samudio—a town set in the midst of rolling country—won a bronze medal in the International Exhibition at Rio de Janeiro in 1922.

Bolivia is represented by four works—*Maternity*, by Jorge de la Reza; *The Interment*, by Victor Pabón; *The Triumph of Nature*, by Cecilio Guzmán; and *Canto de la Sangre*, by Ramón Catari. The artists from Costa Rica are Claudia Jiménez, Ezequiel Jiménez, Tomás Povedano, Teodorico Quirós, and Emilio Span. Unfortunately, the arrival of their paintings and the four from Bolivia was



Photograph by Schindler

"CAACUPÉ," BY JUAN SAMUDIO, PARAGUAY

too long delayed to permit their inclusion in the exhibit on the opening day, but they were put into position during the first week.

The other Latin American Republic represented in the exhibition is Honduras, with two works of a subjective nature—Maximiliano Euceda's *Repose* and Zúñiga Figueroa's *Meditation*, both of which occupy favorable positions.

Much more general satisfaction is being voiced with the results of the jury decision than one usually hears at art exhibitions. The judges were George Luks and Leopold Seyffert, both distinguished American painters, and Henri Marceau, curator of painting and



sculpture at the Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia. Their selections were as follows: Baltimore Museum of Art awards of \$1,000 and \$500, respectively, for the outstanding paintings from Canada and Latin America—first, *Annunciation*, by Alfredo Guttero, of Argentina; second, *North Shore, Lake Superior*, by Lawren Harris, of Canada; Baltimore Museum of Art award of \$500, to the outstanding painting by a United States painter, *Zelda*, a nude, by Leon Kroll; honorable mentions and cash awards of \$100, to Antonio



Photograph by Schindéle

"THE INTERMENT,"  
BY VICTOR PABÓN

A notable canvas in the  
Bolivian group.

Pedone, also of Argentina, for his study of calves; *Night Windows*, by Edward Hopper, of the United States group, and *The Three Comrades*, by Melchor Méndez Magariños, of Uruguay. The gold medal of the Maryland Institute of Fine Arts, another well-known Baltimore art institution, was awarded to Gari Melchers for his large study of a country woman called *A Native of Virginia*. Mr. Melchers has long been identified as one of the distinguished artists of the United States.



Photograph by Schindèle

"PEASANTS," BY AURELIO CANESSA, OF ARGENTINA

Thirty-one artists of the United States and twelve from Canada were invited to send works to the exhibition, all of them being well known in their respective countries and some of them possessing international reputation. Mr. Kroll's prize-winning piece is a nude of great beauty carried out with delicacy and refinement and exploiting a low-keyed palette. Mr. Melchers' *A Native of Virginia*, chosen as the most important painting in the entire exhibition and hence awarded the Maryland Institute gold medal, is particularly remarkable for its bold color. The subject is a woman of the lower farming class. Other outstanding works in this section are James Chapin's *George Marvin and his Daughter Edith*; *Nude* by William J. Glackens; the late Charles W. Hawthorne's *Bertha Davis*; Rockwell Kent's beautiful landscape *Vieux Var, France*; an extremely vital portrait of a boy called *Butts*, by Mr. Luks, member of the jury; Malcolm Parcell's *Bill Bice*; Abram Poole's *Gladys*; J. W. Schlaikjer's *The Pink Cameo*; John Sloan's *Spring Green, Washington Square*, and Simka Simkhovitch's *Russian Dance*.

Of the Canadian paintings we like best Mr. Harris's prize-winning picture, *North Shore, Lake Superior*, a work of daring originality and great beauty of color and form; Frank Carmichael's *A Northern Silver Mine*; Arthur Lismer's *Fishing Village, Nova Scotia*; Bess Housser's

*In New Ontario; A. J. Casson's House on Parry Sound; Lilius T. Newton's Portrait of Leila; and Anne Savage's Shacks at Gaspé.*

The private inauguration of this exhibition on January 15, 1931, was the most important event in the art history of Baltimore, initiating as it did what it is hoped will become a series of biennial events, and marking one of the most interesting innovations in the exhibition season in the United States.

The opening ceremonies took place in the beautiful classical sculpture court of the museum; the guests of honor, a highly distinguished group representing the Latin American embassies and legations in Washington, the Department of State of the United States, and the Pan American Union, were seated in front of a screen of palms over which rose in a gorgeous spread of color the grouped flags of the American Republics. Music for the occasion was furnished by a string orchestra, the program including a number of Latin American melodies.

In his opening address, the Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, spoke of the value of such an exhibition in increasing international friendship and understanding, saying:

This exhibition of paintings constitutes an outstanding event in the history of Pan American cultural relations. It affords a striking opportunity for all lovers of art, for all those who desire to study and to become further acquainted with the work of those masters which is represented here by the paintings that adorn these walls.

The number of countries that are contributing to this exhibition is impressive indeed. Many of our sister Republics, from Argentina in the south to Mexico and Cuba in the north, have sent notable examples of their national art. In addition, it is particularly gratifying that the great dominion to the north of us has also accepted the invitation to cooperate and is doing so in such a generous manner.

A perusal of the list of painters and an inspection of their works exhibited here indicates clearly the vigor of the artistic life that is flourishing in America. Numerous excellent art schools have been established to train the youth of American countries. Many of these schools are under the supervision and patronage of the national governments and, by lending encouragement and assistance to the young artist, they are discharging the high responsibility of acquainting the rising generation with cultural development.

The cultural history of the nations of this continent gives evidence of many diverse influences, some of them European, others distinctively national. The latter is strikingly exemplified in the beautiful canvases executed by certain notable Mexican artists, which are among the paintings shown here. As a general principle, however, it may be stated that each nation quite naturally affects the work of its painters, whether their tendencies be conservative or modernistic. The climate and character of a country, the manners and customs of its people, are unconsciously reflected by the artist. The work of the Uruguayan painter will thus, in all probability, differ from that of a Mexican or Canadian, a difference which adds to the charm and interest of an international exhibition. This fact has a special significance, for paintings, like the printed word, constitute a means of conveying not only the thoughts of the authors but also the character of the



nations which proclaim these artists as their citizens; they thus enable Americans to know and to understand each other better.

In the past the relations between the United States and other countries of this hemisphere have been mostly of an economic or governmental character. Artistic contact between the American nations is essential for true mutual understanding and appreciation. Such contacts may be effected through exhibitions, such as the one we are inaugurating to-day, through books and publications, and through the visits of distinguished representatives of the respective countries, such as that for instance of Dr. Cupertino del Campo, the director of the National Museum of Fine Arts at Buenos Aires, who has recently completed a journey in the United States. His name, I may add, is found in the catalogue of the painters whose work we shall have the privilege of enjoying here. It is on the cultural side that there is the greatest opportunity for further development of the relations between the United States and other American nations. Young and vigorous as the latter are, and engaged in the multifarious activities relating to the development of their vast material resources, they are proving to the world nevertheless that their splendid energy is also finding an outlet in the creation of works of art.

Exhibitions of this character, therefore, constitute a step which we can heartily applaud. They have, in themselves, the potentialities for better understanding, appreciation, and sympathy. It is only a few years ago that a Pan American exhibition of paintings was held in the Museum of Fine Arts at Los Angeles at which well over 100 canvases of Latin American painters were shown. Individual exhibits of Latin American artists have also been held in the United States. It is to be hoped, therefore, that collections of contemporary works by artists of the United States will be sent to the other nations of America, in order that they may more fully appreciate the significance and extent of artistic effort in this country.

I trust that this exhibit is but one of a long line of similar events which will result in a dissipation of the haze of ignorance regarding the views and ideals of the nations of this hemisphere. The Baltimore Museum of Art and its officers may rest assured that through their noble initiative they are furthering the cause of the cordiality and amity between the countries of America, which constitutes such a powerful influence in the promotion of peace throughout the world.

In the presence of this distinguished assemblage, I now have the privilege formally to open the first Baltimore Pan American Exhibition of Contemporary Paintings.

His Excellency Dr. Manuel E. Malbrán, Ambassador of Argentina, then spoke extemporaneously in English as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

You know quite well that sometimes the most unexpected and unforeseen things happen; and one of the most unexpected things is for a diplomat, newly arrived in Washington, to be called upon to act as a dean. This is my case, unhappily for you. Before coming into this room Mr. Randall gave me the order to address you. That order is being fulfilled only because I believe that in some cases obedience is courtesy.

If, even in my own language, it would be difficult for me to find the appropriate words to express, in the names of my colleagues and in my own, the feelings of gratitude for the hearty welcome all of you have given us in Baltimore, you must realize how embarrassing it is for me to be obliged to try to express those feelings in a foreign language, which I command so badly; but I am sure you will recognize that over and above the eloquence of words is the eloquence of the heart, and I know that you are hearing at this moment the deepest emotions of our hearts, telling you "Thanks, ladies and gentlemen; many thanks!"

And now I ask the kind permission of His Excellency the Secretary of State to address a few words in my own language to my colleagues here.

Then turning to his Latin American colleagues, the ambassador said in Spanish:

Special circumstances have placed me to-day—unfortunately for you, but as a great honor for me—in the position of having to express in your behalf the thanks that are due for the cordial greeting which we have received in Baltimore.

Now I should like to add a few words bearing on the remarks of Secretary Stimson.

Our Governments and our artists did well, and we do well, to give all possible prestige to such events as this exhibition.

All these exhibitions of art are welcome, and likewise all other manifestations of the intellectual and cultural progress of our countries. They help this great Republic of the North, the pride of the continent, to gain a more exact idea of our countries. And that better understanding, added to commercial bonds, will deepen affection and strengthen friendship.

The affection and friendship between the United States and the Latin American nations will thus grow into a thriving plant which, to flower or to bear fruit, will need only the sunshine of a smile shared in a common joy or the gentle rain of a sympathetic tear shed over a common sorrow.

Interest in the exhibition increased rapidly, not only in Baltimore but in other art centers of the country, many people being attracted from cities near and far. Immediately upon the public opening which took place the day following the private view, visitors began to arrive in throngs, and on the first Sunday afternoon more than 3,500 people jammed the galleries, breaking the record of attendance at an exhibition of paintings in Baltimore on a single day. Some idea of the popularity of the Pan American exhibition is given when it is considered that this number was nearly one thousand higher than the attendance at the international exhibition on the opening Sunday at the Baltimore Museum last season. The tremendous impression made by the Pan American exhibition has given impetus to the plan of the museum board to make it a biennial occurrence.

Groups representing various women's clubs, civic and neighborhood associations, and public and private schools are attending the exhibition, frequently in large bodies, and special gallery tours have been provided by the museum.

It was particularly gratifying to note that the exhibition from the very opening day exerted in its different sections a strong appeal to collectors. It had not been open three days before it was announced that Señor Méndez Magariños' *The Three Comrades*, one of the paintings that received an honorable mention and a cash prize of \$100, had been bought for a distinguished Baltimore collection, and other purchases are expected to follow.

It is very unusual to see in Baltimore, or as a matter of fact anywhere else in the United States, an art event that engaged the attention and practical support of so many groups of different character and outlook; owing to this fact, it is generally thought that the exhibition constitutes a means of the greatest importance from the standpoint of international sympathy and understanding.

# LATIN AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE IN 1929—A GENERAL SURVEY

By MATILDA PHILLIPS

*Chief, Statistical Division, Pan American Union*

THE aggregate foreign trade of the 20 Republics of Latin America, imports and exports combined, in 1929 was \$5,395,038,271, a decrease of less than 1 per cent from the previous year. Imports in 1929 amounted to \$2,439,771,271, an increase of 1.9 per cent, while exports declined 2.4 per cent, to \$2,955,267,000. Given below are the values of imports and exports for 1929 in comparison with those for previous years:

## *All Latin America—Foreign trade*

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Years	Imports	Exports	Total trade	Years	Imports	Exports	Total trade
1913.....	1,328,315	1,554,154	2,882,469	1925.....	2,434,618	2,838,121	5,272,739
1920.....	2,801,192	3,292,938	6,094,130	1926.....	2,558,227	2,697,750	5,055,977
1921.....	2,075,835	2,047,854	4,123,689	1927.....	2,331,266	2,921,048	5,252,314
1922.....	1,625,845	2,252,627	3,878,472	1928.....	2,393,652	3,029,664	5,423,316
1923.....	1,992,477	2,478,593	4,471,070	1929.....	2,439,771	2,955,267	5,395,038
1924.....	2,133,757	2,948,033	5,081,790				

## LATIN AMERICAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SHOWING PARTICIPATION OF LEADING COMMERCIAL COUNTRIES

The trade of all Latin America for 1929 compared with that of 1928, the per cent change, and the proportionate share of the four leading countries participating in this trade, are given in the following table:

## *All Latin America*

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1928	1929	Per cent increase (+) or de- crease (-)	Per cent of total	
				1928	1929
Total imports.....	2,393,652	2,439,771	+1.9	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom.....	379,983	367,022	-3.4	15.8	15.0
France.....	142,385	130,344	-8.4	5.9	5.3
Germany.....	259,979	262,612	+1.0	10.8	10.7
United States.....	877,542	939,916	+7.1	36.6	38.5
Total exports.....	3,029,664	2,955,267	-2.4	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom.....	587,747	546,595	-7.0	19.3	18.4
France.....	168,380	183,887	+9.2	5.5	6.2
Germany.....	297,662	238,617	-19.8	9.8	11.4
United States.....	1,037,109	1,014,574	-2.2	34.2	34.3



Table I.—LATIN AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE IN 1929—A GENERAL SURVEY

Country	Imports			Exports			Total foreign trade		
	1928	1929	Increase	1928	1929	Increase	1928	1929	Increase
Mexico.....	\$178,881,179	\$191,421,490	\$12,540,311	\$296,222,024	\$295,316,628	1 \$905,396	\$475,103,203	\$486,738,118	\$11,634,915
Guatemala.....	30,110,881	32,516,826	2,405,945	28,211,572	24,928,229	3,283,343	58,322,453	57,445,055	1 877,398
El Salvador.....	18,652,179	17,340,286	1 311,893	24,463,860	18,415,500	6,048,360	43,116,039	35,755,786	17,360,253
Honduras.....	12,573,595	14,860,931	2,287,336	23,142,738	24,509,166	1,426,428	35,716,333	39,430,097	3,713,764
Nicaragua.....	13,350,451	11,797,440	1 1,553,011	11,693,212	10,872,526	1,820,686	25,043,663	22,669,966	2,373,697
Costa Rica.....	17,892,769	20,163,986	2,271,217	19,635,841	18,197,910	1,437,931	37,528,550	38,361,846	833,296
Panama.....	16,182,109	19,277,988	3,095,888	4,113,056	4,143,502	30,446	20,295,156	23,421,490	3,126,334
Cuba.....	212,816,812	216,215,113	3,398,301	278,069,089	272,439,927	5,629,162	490,886,501	488,654,875	2,231,626
Dominican Republic.....	26,787,940	22,729,444	4,058,496	28,754,528	23,736,497	5,018,031	55,542,468	46,465,941	9,076,527
Haiti.....	20,248,257	17,237,922	1 3,010,335	22,967,247	16,723,833	15,943,414	42,915,504	33,961,755	18,953,749
North American republics.....	547,496,103	563,561,376	16,065,273	736,973,767	709,343,553	1 27,630,214	1,284,469,870	1,272,904,929	1 11,564,941
Argentina.....	811,403,497	836,137,434	24,733,937	1,022,872,423	925,131,601	1 97,740,822	1,834,478,920	1,761,269,035	1 73,209,885
Bolivia.....	23,502,563	26,037,305	2,534,742	42,369,008	51,102,569	8,733,561	65,871,571	77,169,874	11,298,303
Brazil.....	441,825,899	416,104,977	1 25,720,922	474,742,676	455,332,913	1 19,389,763	916,568,575	871,437,800	1 45,130,775
Chile.....	146,044,165	196,857,513	50,813,348	239,051,550	279,146,471	40,094,921	385,095,715	476,003,984	90,908,269
Colombia.....	144,690,461	208,600,000	1 63,909,539	129,598,240	124,165,338	1 5,432,902	273,688,701	232,765,338	1 40,923,363
Ecuador.....	16,584,785	17,157,489	572,704	19,675,806	17,207,364	2,468,442	36,260,591	34,364,333	1 1,895,738
Panama.....	13,875,965	13,434,592	1 441,373	15,409,622	17,055,973	1 2,353,649	29,285,587	26,490,565	1 2,795,022
Paraguay.....	70,506,576	75,940,984	5,434,408	126,075,101	134,032,584	7,957,480	196,581,080	209,973,568	13,391,888
Peru.....	97,713,149	98,509,167	796,018	105,251,271	96,406,537	18,784,734	202,964,420	194,975,704	17,988,716
Uruguay.....	80,406,215	87,400,434	6,994,219	117,644,108	150,262,097	32,617,989	198,050,323	237,662,531	39,612,208
Venezuela.....	1,846,156,275	1,876,209,895	30,053,620	2,292,689,808	2,245,923,447	1 46,766,361	4,138,846,083	4,122,133,342	1 16,712,741
South American republics.....	2,393,652,378	2,439,771,271	46,118,893	3,029,663,575	2,955,267,000	1 74,396,575	5,423,315,953	5,395,038,271	1 28,277,682
Total Latin America.....									

2 Estimate.

1 Decrease.

Dividing the countries into two groups as to imports and exports, for the northern group, including the countries from Panama north, the figures are:

*Latin Republics in North America*

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1928	1929	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-)	Per cent of total	
				1928	1929
Total imports.....	547,496	563,561	+2.9	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom.....	37,689	39,147	+3.8	6.8	6.9
France.....	23,675	24,350	+2.8	4.3	4.3
Germany.....	35,213	36,677	+4.1	6.4	6.5
United States.....	342,661	352,617	+2.9	62.5	62.5
Total exports.....	736,974	709,344	-3.7	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom.....	95,792	87,397	-8.7	12.9	12.3
France.....	33,170	30,712	-7.4	4.5	4.3
Germany.....	45,791	48,348	+5.5	6.2	6.8
United States.....	465,433	443,163	-4.7	63.1	62.4

For the southern group, including all the republics of South America, we have the results as shown in the following table:

*South American Republics*

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1928	1929	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-)	Per cent of total	
				1928	1929
Total imports.....	1,846,156	1,876,210	+1.6	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom.....	342,294	327,874	-4.2	18.5	17.4
France.....	118,710	105,994	-10.7	6.4	5.6
Germany.....	224,766	225,935	+0.5	12.1	12.0
United States.....	534,881	587,299	+9.7	28.9	31.3
Total exports.....	2,292,690	2,245,923	-2.0	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom.....	491,956	459,199	-6.6	21.4	20.4
France.....	135,211	153,175	+13.2	5.8	6.8
Germany.....	251,871	190,269	-24.4	10.9	8.4
United States.....	571,676	571,411	-----	24.9	25.4

COMPARATIVE TRADE OF INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES IN 1928 AND 1929

Table I gives the trade of the individual countries for 1929 and for the preceding year by imports, exports, and increases and decreases. The 20 Republics are arranged in two groups—North American Republics (Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Cuba, Dominican Republic, and Haiti) and South American Republics. In addition to the trade for each country, the table shows grand totals for each of the groups and for all of Latin America.

Tables II and III show the distribution of trade for each country, both by imports and exports, for the years 1928 and 1929. The same arrangement of a north and south group is preserved. The differentiation is for the four leading competing countries.

Comparing 1929 with 1928 on the import side there were increases in 13 countries—Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Cuba, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The decreases were in El Salvador, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Brazil, Colombia, and Paraguay.

On the export side there were decreases in all the countries except Honduras, Panama, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, and Venezuela.

A brief summary of the foreign trade of each of the Republics for 1929, with comparative figures for 1928, follows.

### LATIN REPUBLICS IN NORTH AMERICA

#### MEXICO

Mexico's foreign trade in 1929 aggregated \$486,738,118, compared with \$475,103,203 in 1928, being an increase of \$11,634,915, or 2.4 per cent. The value of imports (\$191,421,490) exceeded that of 1928, increasing by \$12,540,311, or 7 per cent, while the value of exports (\$295,316,628) closely approximated that of the preceding year, declining by only \$905,396, or less than 1 per cent.

#### *Distribution of foreign trade—Four principal commercial countries*

[Values in thousands of dollars, i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1928	1929	Per cent change in 1929	Per cent of total	
				1928	1929
Imports (total).....	178, 881	191, 421	+7. 0	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom.....	13, 143	12, 824	-2. 4	7. 3	6. 7
France.....	8, 834	9, 627	+8. 9	4. 9	5. 0
Germany.....	16, 312	15, 371	-5. 7	9. 1	8. 0
United States.....	120, 806	132, 302	+9. 9	67. 5	69. 1
Exports (total).....	296, 222	295, 317	-0. 3	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom.....	22, 782	30, 343	+33. 2	7. 7	10. 3
France.....	11, 515	11, 474	-0. 3	3. 9	3. 9
Germany.....	20, 167	22, 429	+11. 2	6. 8	7. 6
United States.....	202, 036	179, 336	-11. 2	68. 2	60. 7

#### *Principal imports and exports*

[Thousands of dollars]

Commodity	1928	1929	Commodity	1928	1929
Imports (total).....	178, 881	191, 421	Exports (total).....	296, 222	295, 317
Machinery.....	26, 206	28, 641	Silver.....	44, 573	46, 928
Iron and steel manufactures.....	17, 337	21, 243	Copper.....	29, 323	44, 469
Chemical and pharmaceutical products.....	12, 176	12, 442	Lead.....	45, 945	42, 256
Automobiles.....	10, 435	11, 402	Zinc.....	27, 614	30, 493
Cotton textiles and manufactures.....	12, 059	10, 989	Petroleum (crude).....	21, 013	16, 403
Lard.....	7, 991	6, 968	Henequen.....	18, 074	16, 132
Wheat.....	2, 455	4, 585	Coffee.....	17, 598	16, 093
Copper, brass, and bronze.....	3, 622	4, 440	Cotton, raw.....	7, 415	6, 774
Rubber manufactures.....	4, 404	4, 270	Gasoline.....	7, 659	6, 251
Wood for building.....	2, 333	4, 250	Chicle.....	4, 957	5, 075
Silk fabrics.....	3, 163	3, 556	Asphalt.....	4, 376	4, 975
Cotton thread, yarn, and cordage.....	3, 068	3, 071	Tomatoes.....	9, 123	4, 921
Musical instruments.....	2, 261	2, 598	Fruits, fresh and dried.....	5, 749	4, 189
Woolen textiles.....	2, 777	2, 429	Kerosene.....	3, 529	4, 104
Vegetable oils.....	2, 877	2, 324	Beans, peas, lentils, dry.....	4, 154	4, 039
Electrical material.....	1, 646	1, 266	Gas oil.....	1, 740	3, 257
			Hides and skins.....	3, 819	2, 867
			Fuel oil.....	7, 080	2, 591



## GUATEMALA

Foreign trade in 1929 amounted to \$57,445,055, of which imports accounted for \$32,516,826 and exports \$24,928,229. A decrease in the total trade value for the Republic of \$877,398, or 1.5 per cent, is shown by these figures. Imports increased by \$2,405,945, or 7.9 per cent, while exports decreased by \$3,283,343, or 11.6 per cent.

*Distribution of foreign trade—Four principal commercial countries*

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1928	1929	Per cent change in 1929	Per cent of total	
				1928	1929
Imports (total).....	30, 111	32, 517	+7. 9	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom.....	2, 468	2, 881	+16. 7	8. 2	8. 8
France.....	615	1, 097	+78. 3	2. 0	3. 3
Germany.....	2, 947	4, 206	+42. 6	9. 8	12. 9
United States.....	12, 625	16, 925	+34. 0	41. 9	52. 0
Exports (total).....	28, 212	24, 928	-11. 6	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom.....	189	157	-17. 0	. 6	. 6
France.....	39	78	+97. 5	. 1	. 3
Germany.....	9, 360	9, 928	+6. 0	33. 2	39. 8
United States.....	15, 306	11, 400	-25. 5	54. 2	45. 7

*Principal imports and exports*

[Thousands of dollars]

Commodity	1928	1929	Commodity	1928	1929
Imports (total).....	30, 111	32, 517	Exports (total).....	28, 212	24, 928
Food products.....	2, 453	3, 950	Coffee.....	23, 062	19, 093
Cotton textiles and manufactures..	3, 380	3, 598	Bananas.....	3, 096	3, 212
Railway material.....	1, 024	1, 967	Lumber.....	338	868
Iron manufactures.....	2, 053	1, 650	Sugar.....	374	334
Agricultural and industrial ma- chinery.....	967	1, 594	Chicle.....	444	320
Petroleum and products.....	783	1, 175			
Silk manufactures.....	749	937			
Wines and liquors.....	646	775			
Drugs and medicines.....	650	638			

## EL SALVADOR

The value of the foreign trade for the year 1929 reached a total of \$35,755,786 as compared with \$43,116,039 in 1928, being a decrease of \$7,360,253, or 17 per cent. The value of imports (\$17,340,286) decreased by \$1,311,893, or 7 per cent, and the value of exports (\$18,415,500) by \$6,048,360, or 24.7 per cent.

*Distribution of foreign trade—Four principal commercial countries*

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1928	1929	Per cent change in 1929	Per cent of total	
				1928	1929
Imports (total).....	18,652	17,340	—7.0	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom.....	2,467	2,556	+3.6	12.9	14.7
France.....	889	1,016	+14.2	5.3	5.8
Germany.....	1,814	1,413	—22.0	10.1	8.1
United States.....	9,944	9,051	—8.9	52.6	52.2
Exports (total).....	24,464	18,415	—24.7	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom.....	115	214	+86.2	.5	1.2
France.....	666	340	—48.9	2.7	1.8
Germany.....	7,107	5,852	—17.6	29.0	31.8
United States.....	3,717	3,961	+6.5	15.2	21.5

*Principal imports and exports*

[Thousands of dollars]

Commodity	1928	1929	Commodity	1928	1929
Imports (total).....	18,652	17,340	Exports (total).....	24,464	18,415
Iron and steel.....	1,654	1,950	Coffee.....	22,741	17,045
Machinery and apparatus.....	1,403	1,501	Sugar.....	1,234	907
Cotton piece goods.....	1,259	1,686	Henequen.....	175	199
Wheat flour.....	1,065	863	Balsam.....	124	111
Automobiles and accessories.....	706	784	Indigo.....	43	29
Mineral oils.....	744	729	Cotton, raw.....	6	18
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines.....	443	635	Hides.....	13	7
Lumber.....	282	393			
Cotton yarn.....	667	357			
Corn.....	305	356			
Bags for coffee and sugar.....	400	287			
Silk fabrics (natural and artificial).....	548	284			
Cement.....	332	280			
Leather and leather goods.....	524	273			
Lard.....	42	248			
Fertilizers.....	370	217			
Cheese.....	248	210			

## HONDURAS

The total foreign trade of the Republic in 1929 aggregated \$39,430,097, consisting of imports to the value of \$14,860,931 and exports of \$24,569,166. The total trade was in excess of that for 1928 by \$3,713,764, or 10 per cent. The value of imports increased by \$2,287,336, or 18.1 per cent, and exports by \$1,426,428, or 6.1 per cent.

*Distribution of foreign trade—Four principal commercial countries*

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1928	1929	Per cent change in 1929	Per cent of total	
				1928	1929
Imports (total).....	12,574	14,861	+18.1	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom.....	750	838	+11.7	5.9	5.6
France.....	279	296	+6.0	2.2	1.9
Germany.....	501	632	+26.0	3.9	4.2
United States.....	10,029	11,563	+15.2	79.7	77.8
Exports (total).....	23,143	24,569	+6.1	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom.....	2,617	1,979	—24.3	11.1	10.8
France.....	85	60	—29.0	3.2	2.9
Germany.....	1,700	2,947	+73.3	8.8	9.2
United States.....	17,647	18,273	+3.5	62.7	62.6

*Principal imports and exports*

[Thousands of dollars]

Commodity	1928	1929	Commodity	1928	1929
Imports (total) .....	12, 574	14, 861	Exports (total) .....	23, 143	24, 569
Cotton textiles .....	2, 103	2, 411	Bananas .....	18, 671	20, 869
Mineral oils .....	998	1, 074	Silver bullion .....	1, 415	1, 482
Iron and steel manufactures .....	834	1, 006	Sugar .....	1, 452	575
Ready-made clothing .....	565	801	Coffee .....	829	525
Lumber .....	554	690	Coconuts .....	162	153
Machinery and implements .....	782	626			
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines .....	441	527			
Boots and shoes .....	376	408			
Wheat flour .....	438	392			
Rice .....	159	187			

## NICARAGUA

Nicaragua's total foreign trade in 1929 amounted to \$22,669,966, showing a decrease of \$2,373,697, or 9.4 per cent as compared with 1928. Of this total, \$11,797,440 comprised imports and \$10,872,526 exports. Compared with the previous year, imports show a decrease of \$1,553,011, or 11.6 per cent, and exports of \$820,686, or 7.0 per cent.

*Distribution of foreign trade—Four principal commercial countries*

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1928	1929	Per cent change in 1929	Per cent of total	
				1928	1929
Imports (total) .....	13, 350	11, 797	—11. 6	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom .....	1, 494	1, 276	—14. 5	11. 1	10. 8
France .....	435	346	—20. 4	3. 2	2. 9
Germany .....	1, 179	1, 086	—7. 8	8. 8	9. 2
United States .....	8, 384	7, 390	—11. 8	62. 8	62. 6
Exports (total) .....	11, 693	10, 872	—7. 0	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom .....	346	399	+15. 5	2. 9	3. 6
France .....	1, 852	894	—51. 7	15. 8	8. 2
Germany .....	884	1, 293	+46. 2	7. 5	11. 8
United States .....	6, 024	5, 754	—4. 4	51. 5	52. 9

*Principal imports and exports*

[Thousands of dollars]

Commodity	1928	1929	Commodity	1928	1929
Imports (total) .....	13, 350	11, 797	Exports (total) .....	11, 693	10, 872
Cotton goods .....	2, 495	2, 103	Coffee .....	6, 792	5, 903
Iron and steel manufactures .....	935	902	Bananas .....	1, 923	1, 985
Mineral oils .....	630	654	Mahogany, cedar, and other woods .....	1, 237	1, 285
Silk goods .....	557	574	Gold .....	363	434
Drugs and medicines .....	481	531	Sugar .....	517	274
Wines and liquors .....	581	492	Hides and skins .....	255	146
Wheat flour .....	664	487			
Leather and manufactures .....	510	467			
Automobiles .....	256	261			
Paper and manufactures .....	232	218			
Meat and dairy products .....	201	187			
Jute bags .....	177	152			
Woolen goods .....	165	144			



**Table II.—DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE—IMPORTS**  
LATIN AMERICAN IMPORTS FROM LEADING COMMERCIAL COUNTRIES

Country	Total from all countries		United Kingdom		France		Germany		United States	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
Mexico.....	\$178,881,179	\$191,421,490	\$13,142,758	\$12,824,071	\$8,883,760	\$9,626,641	\$16,311,518	\$15,370,759	\$120,806,326	\$132,302,498
Guatemala.....	30,110,881	32,516,826	2,468,249	2,880,965	615,363	1,097,341	2,947,296	4,205,711	12,625,352	16,925,388
El Salvador.....	18,652,179	17,340,286	2,466,643	2,556,452	889,118	1,015,733	1,813,846	1,413,322	9,944,441	9,550,441
Honduras.....	12,573,505	14,800,931	749,651	837,807	278,707	295,579	500,970	631,520	10,028,998	11,053,967
Nicaragua.....	13,350,451	11,797,440	1,493,887	1,275,806	434,881	345,881	1,178,859	1,085,920	8,383,750	7,389,738
Costa Rica.....	17,892,709	20,163,936	2,552,578	2,558,708	271,016	507,319	2,858,866	3,531,852	8,978,924	9,681,771
Panama.....	16,182,100	19,277,988	1,446,816	1,636,389	526,769	531,503	788,196	1,029,228	10,922,703	13,154,342
Cuba.....	212,816,812	216,215,113	10,428,053	12,020,391	9,623,518	8,989,712	6,586,279	7,477,468	129,349,422	127,650,534
Dominican Republic.....	26,787,940	22,729,444	1,585,262	1,380,328	9,807,379	586,371	1,400,082	1,175,616	16,374,110	13,457,238
Haiti.....	20,248,257	17,237,922	1,354,777	1,172,209	1,394,628	1,353,754	826,631	755,321	15,246,508	12,041,146
North American republics.....	547,496,103	563,561,376	37,688,674	39,147,326	23,075,139	24,349,834	35,212,543	36,076,717	342,690,534	352,616,946
Per cent of imports.....	100.00	100.00	6.88	6.94	4.32	4.32	6.43	6.50	62.58	62.56
Argentina.....	811,606,497	836,137,434	159,320,015	150,000,000	59,271,992	155,000,000	94,578,813	195,000,000	186,983,471	1215,000,000
Bolivia.....	23,502,563	26,067,305	4,027,349	4,322,355	710,693	845,828	2,724,943	3,553,686	7,085,056	8,730,020
Brazil.....	441,825,899	416,104,977	95,118,737	79,943,029	28,046,394	22,094,905	55,084,702	52,767,685	117,387,301	123,335,140
Chile.....	146,044,165	196,857,513	25,558,518	34,811,279	7,063,259	8,641,070	20,346,891	30,188,781	44,396,612	66,347,661
Colombia.....	144,090,461	108,600,000	18,227,134	16,000,000	8,824,339	6,100,000	22,022,417	113,100,000	64,249,146	134,000,000
Ecuador.....	16,584,785	17,157,489	2,480,118	2,500,000	1,204,284	1,250,000	2,639,639	1,200,000	7,322,912	17,400,000
Paraguay.....	13,875,965	13,434,592	1,680,596	1,632,443	490,792	2,894,566	7,436,370	1,208,287	2,022,617	2,315,042
Peru.....	70,506,576	75,940,984	11,114,038	11,382,156	2,490,792	2,894,566	7,377,432	7,604,896	28,952,304	31,766,216
Uruguay.....	97,713,149	98,509,167	15,217,942	15,740,152	3,772,471	4,088,969	12,188,246	10,680,834	26,613,452	30,965,889
Venezuela.....	80,406,215	87,400,434	9,349,397	11,542,454	4,370,681	3,865,427	6,530,482	8,021,310	46,188,316	48,179,439
South American republics.....	1,846,156,275	1,876,209,895	342,293,854	327,874,468	118,710,057	105,993,748	224,765,988	225,935,479	534,881,247	587,299,377
Per cent of imports.....	100.00	100.00	18.54	17.47	6.43	5.64	12.17	12.04	28.97	31.30
Total of the 20 republics.....	2,393,652,378	2,439,771,271	379,982,928	367,021,794	142,385,196	130,343,582	259,978,531	262,612,196	877,541,781	939,916,323
Per cent of imports.....	100.00	100.00	15.87	15.01	5.94	5.34	10.86	10.76	36.66	38.52

1 Estimate.

**Table III.—DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE—EXPORTS**  
LATIN AMERICAN EXPORTS TO LEADING COMMERCIAL COUNTRIES

Country	Total to all countries		United Kingdom		France		Germany		United States	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
Mexico.....	\$96,222,024	\$295,316,628	\$22,781,687	\$30,342,944	\$11,515,146	\$11,473,539	\$20,166,937	\$22,429,194	\$202,036,178	\$179,335,928
Guatemala.....	28,211,572	24,928,229	188,672	156,563	39,429	77,801	9,359,967	9,927,760	15,306,465	1,599,881
El Salvador.....	24,463,800	18,415,500	114,984	214,171	665,820	339,660	7,106,957	5,852,480	3,717,478	3,961,117
Honduras.....	23,142,738	24,569,166	2,616,577	1,978,784	84,781	60,143	1,699,739	2,947,246	17,646,649	18,273,189
Nicaragua.....	11,693,212	10,872,526	315,765	399,487	1,852,131	894,400	1,883,708	1,292,849	6,024,648	5,754,038
Costa Rica.....	19,635,841	18,197,910	10,540,690	10,291,671	78,137	37,049	1,885,458	1,974,380	6,028,538	5,049,828
Panama.....	4,113,656	4,143,502	53,951	53,951	11,447	22,106	38,420	44,401	3,707,681	3,902,219
Cuba.....	278,069,689	272,439,762	45,326,282	34,241,737	4,791,812	5,817,666	2,784,709	2,251,284	202,353,160	208,753,671
Dominican Republic.....	28,754,528	23,736,497	12,790,850	8,902,878	2,848,677	2,742,701	5,500,873	946,408	6,316,963	5,427,102
Haiti.....	22,667,247	16,723,833	1,026,148	814,597	11,282,141	9,246,612	1,124,745	682,401	1,833,321	1,306,361
North American republics.....	736,973,767	709,343,553	95,791,919	87,396,783	33,169,551	30,711,767	45,791,414	48,347,503	465,493,101	443,163,334
Per cent of exports.....	100.00	100.00	12.99	12.32	4.50	4.32	6.21	6.81	63.15	62.47
Argentina.....	1,022,872,423	925,131,601	293,354,602	297,628,980	60,383,365	65,970,476	140,158,052	92,589,992	84,649,252	90,750,484
Bolivia.....	42,369,008	51,102,593	36,292,892	39,462,641	60,384,202	161,972	1,223,365	2,693,761	2,009,384	7,113,732
Brazil.....	474,742,676	455,352,913	16,345,928	29,650,367	43,313,787	50,653,456	53,100,588	39,882,283	215,764,916	192,239,561
Chile.....	239,651,530	229,145,471	82,092,988	57,256,682	13,183,359	17,109,981	22,397,349	24,061,473	81,161,468	70,886,599
Colombia.....	129,898,240	124,165,368	13,000,000	13,000,000	766,918	1,430,411	2,708,496	1,240,000	100,721,464	104,000,000
Ecuador.....	19,675,806	17,297,361	494,765	462,806	2,256,815	944,411	1,611,448	1,013,305	7,352,849	7,785,260
Paraguay.....	15,404,622	13,053,973	25,111	47,065	299,425	495,351	219,216	120,781	58,636	5,408
Peru.....	126,075,104	134,032,584	30,074,964	24,562,188	1,077,620	1,682,672	10,062,020	8,163,384	35,895,560	44,630,040
Uruguay.....	105,251,271	96,406,537	23,982,705	22,252,315	10,336,668	11,313,663	15,520,691	14,331,435	10,758,830	11,692,091
Venezuela.....	117,644,108	150,262,097	2,189,536	2,865,322	2,463,085	4,393,337	4,449,571	7,012,731	32,703,320	42,307,918
South American republics.....	2,292,689,808	2,245,923,447	491,955,539	459,198,506	135,210,614	153,175,349	251,870,796	190,269,145	571,675,679	571,411,093
Per cent of exports.....	100.00	100.00	21.45	20.44	5.89	6.82	10.98	8.47	24.93	25.44
Total of the 20 republics.....	3,029,663,575	2,955,267,000	587,747,458	546,595,289	168,380,165	183,887,116	297,662,210	338,616,648	1,037,108,780	1,014,574,427
Per cent of exports.....	100.00	100.00	19.39	18.49	5.55	6.22	9.82	11.45	34.23	34.33

<sup>1</sup> Estimate.

## COSTA RICA

The foreign trade of Costa Rica in 1929 totaled \$38,361,846, being an increase of \$833,296, or 2.2 per cent. Of this amount \$20,163,936 comprised imports and \$18,197,910 exports. Compared with 1928, imports show an increase of \$2,271,227, or 12.6 per cent, and exports a decline of \$1,437,931, or 7.3 per cent.

*Distribution of foreign trade—Four principal commercial countries*

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1928	1929	Per cent change in 1929	Per cent of total	
				1928	1929
Imports (total).....	16,311	17,893	+12.6	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom.....	2,553	2,554	-----	14.2	12.6
France.....	271	507	+87.1	1.5	2.5
Germany.....	2,859	3,532	+23.5	15.9	17.5
United States.....	8,979	9,682	+7.8	50.1	48.0
Exports (total).....	19,636	18,198	-7.3	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom.....	10,541	10,291	-2.3	53.6	56.5
France.....	78	37	-52.5	.3	.2
Germany.....	1,885	1,979	+4.9	9.6	10.8
United States.....	6,029	5,049	-16.2	30.7	27.7

*Principal imports and exports*

Official statistics of imports by commodities for the year 1929 are not yet available. The following table gives comparative figures for the years 1927 and 1928:

[Thousands of dollars]

Commodity	1927	1928	Commodity	1927	1928
Imports (total).....	16,311	17,893	Cattle.....	415	571
Cotton goods.....	1,932	1,781	Lard.....	411	462
Wheat flour.....	956	975	Rice.....	296	456
Iron and steel.....	990	815	Electrical machinery and material.....	256	437
Automobiles and accessories.....	647	778	Other machinery.....	643	849
			Leather.....	249	262

The principal exports for the years 1928 and 1929 were as follows:

[Thousands of dollars]

Commodity	1928	1929
Exports (total).....	19,636	18,198
Coffee.....	12,380	12,226
Bananas.....	5,493	4,584
Cacao.....	1,024	895
Gold and silver.....	268	139
Woods.....	137	116

## PANAMA

Panama's foreign trade in 1929 reached a total of \$23,421,490 as compared with \$20,295,156 in the previous year, being an increase of \$3,126,334, or 15.4 per cent. Imports, valued at \$19,277,988, increased by \$3,095,888, or 19.1 per cent. The value of exports (\$4,143,502) closely approximated that of 1928, increasing by only \$30,446, or less than 1 per cent.



*Distribution of foreign trade—Four principal commercial countries*

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1928	1929	Per cent change in 1929	Per cent of total	
				1928	1929
Imports (total) .....	16, 182	19, 278	+19. 1	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom .....	1, 447	1, 636	+13. 1	8. 9	8. 4
France .....	527	532	+ . 8	3. 2	2. 7
Germany .....	788	1, 029	+30. 5	4. 8	5. 3
United States .....	10, 923	13, 154	+20. 4	67. 4	68. 2
Exports (total) .....	4, 113	4, 144	+0. 7	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom .....	66	53	-19. 5	1. 6	1. 2
France .....	11	22	+93. 1	. 2	. 5
Germany .....	38	45	+16. 9	. 9	1. 0
United States .....	3, 768	3, 902	+3. 5	91. 6	94. 1

*Principal imports and exports*

[Thousand of dollars]

Commodity	1928	1929	Commodity	1928	1929
Imports (total) .....	16, 182	19, 279	Exports (total) .....	4, 113	4, 144
Iron and steel and manufactures .....	1, 438	1, 487	Bananas .....	2, 910	2, 941
Cotton textiles and manufactures .....	1, 263	1, 428	Cacao .....	543	471
Machinery and apparatus .....	1, 282	1, 412	Coconuts .....	169	304
Wheat flour .....	546	548	Cattle hides .....	119	130
Boots and shoes .....	390	519	Perilla gum .....	81	50
Automobiles .....	528	492	Tortoise shell .....	36	40
Rice .....	665	464	Mother-of-pearl shell .....	33	37
Building lumber .....	237	419	Tagua .....	77	25
Condensed and evaporated milk .....	288	380			
Lard .....	241	278			
Patent medicines .....	209	259			
Cement .....	203	208			
Automobile tires .....	242	201			
Kerosene .....	150	162			
Automobile parts and accessories .....	110	161			

## CUBA

Cuba's total foreign trade declined slightly in 1929. Imports, aggregating \$216,215,113, were 1.5 per cent greater than in 1928, while exports, amounting to \$272,439,762, declined by 2 per cent.

*Distribution of foreign trade—Four principal commercial countries*

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1928	1929	Per cent change in 1929	Per cent of total	
				1928	1929
Imports (total) .....	212, 817	216, 215	+1. 5	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom .....	10, 428	12, 021	+15. 2	4. 9	5. 5
France .....	9, 624	8, 990	-6. 5	4. 5	4. 1
Germany .....	6, 586	7, 477	+13. 5	3. 0	3. 4
United States .....	129, 349	127, 051	-1. 7	60. 7	58. 7
Exports (total) .....	278, 070	272, 440	-2. 0	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom .....	45, 326	34, 242	-24. 4	16. 3	12. 5
France .....	4, 792	5, 818	+21. 4	1. 7	2. 1
Germany .....	2, 785	2, 251	-19. 1	1. 0	. 8
United States .....	202, 535	208, 754	+3. 0	72. 8	76. 6

*Principal imports and exports*

[Thousands of dollars]

Commodity	1928	1929	Commodity	1928	1929
Imports (total) .....	212, 817	216, 215	Exports (total) .....	278, 070	272, 440
Cotton manufactures .....	14, 684	18, 371	Sugar .....	214, 641	204, 849
Breadstuffs .....	26, 192	25, 037	Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	26, 849	26, 513
Meat and meat products .....	19, 827	18, 144	Molasses .....	8, 701	11, 674
Manufactures of iron and steel .....	10, 685	11, 482	Cigars .....	11, 609	10, 678
Vegetables .....	9, 842	10, 807	Copper ore .....	1, 505	1, 851
Machinery and apparatus .....	14, 103	10, 288	Cattle hides .....	2, 382	1, 665
Mineral oils .....	10, 581	10, 166	Bananas .....	1, 187	1, 515
Sugar bags .....	7, 498	8, 454	Pineapples .....	956	1, 183
Chemical and pharmaceutical products .....	7, 710	7, 042	Sponges .....	1, 222	939
Milk, condensed .....	4, 374	4, 527	Honey .....	601	646
Automobiles, passenger .....	3, 649	3, 927	Manganese .....	384	55
Coffee .....	2, 744	3, 560			
Pine, unplanned .....	2, 317	2, 740			
Boots and shoes .....	2, 684	1, 819			

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The foreign trade of the Dominican Republic in 1929 amounted to \$46,465,941 as against \$55,542,468 in the previous year, the imports reaching the sum of \$22,729,444 as compared with \$26,787,940 in 1928, and the exports \$23,736,497 as against \$28,754,528. A decrease in the total trade value for the Republic of \$9,076,527, or 16.3 per cent, is shown by these figures. Imports decreased by \$4,058,496, or 15.1 per cent, and exports by \$5,018,031, or 17.4 per cent.

*Distribution of foreign trade—Four principal commercial countries*

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1928	1929	Per cent change in 1929	Per cent of total	
				1928	1929
Imports (total) .....	26, 788	22, 729	—15. 1	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom .....	1, 585	1, 389	—12. 3	5. 9	6. 1
France .....	807	586	—27. 3	3. 0	2. 5
Germany .....	1, 400	1, 176	—16. 0	5. 2	5. 1
United States .....	16, 374	13, 457	—17. 8	61. 1	59. 2
Exports (total) .....	28, 755	23, 736	—17. 4	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom .....	12, 790	8, 903	—30. 3	44. 4	37. 5
France .....	2, 849	2, 743	—3. 7	9. 9	11. 5
Germany .....	741	940	+26. 9	2. 5	3. 9
United States .....	6, 517	5, 427	—16. 7	22. 6	22. 8

*Principal imports and exports*

[Thousands of dollars]

Commodity	1928	1929	Commodity	1928	1929
Imports (total) .....	26,788	22,729	Exports (total) .....	28,755	23,736
Cotton manufactures .....	3,045	3,263	Raw sugar .....	16,912	12,258
Rice .....	1,191	2,151	Cacao .....	4,250	3,870
Oils, mineral .....	1,925	1,948	Coffee .....	2,135	2,444
Iron and steel and manufactures .....	2,220	1,400	Leaf tobacco .....	1,274	1,381
Machinery and apparatus .....	1,868	1,213	Sugarcane .....	774	931
Gasoline .....	1,118	1,063	Molasses .....	619	688
Meats .....	1,030	1,058	Corn .....	320	437
Lard .....	706	783	Cattle hides .....	545	268
Wheat flour .....	917	745	Sugar, refined .....	798	32
Wood and manufactures .....	852	730			
Chemical and pharmaceutical products .....	745	662			
Jute bags .....	870	612			
Silk and manufactures .....	655	567			
Paper and manufactures .....	524	536			
Automobiles .....	1,043	442			
Boots and shoes .....	553	424			

## HAITI

The value of Haiti's foreign trade in 1929 amounted to \$33,961,755, compared with \$42,915,504 in 1928, a decrease of 20.8 per cent. Imports, valued at \$17,237,922, decreased by \$3,010,335, or 14.8 per cent from those of 1928, while exports, amounting to \$16,723,833, declined by \$5,943,414, or 26.2 per cent.

*Distribution of foreign trade—Four principal commercial countries*

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1928	1929	Per cent change in 1929	Per cent of total	
				1928	1929
Imports (total) .....	20,248	17,238	—14.8	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom .....	1,355	1,172	—13.4	6.6	6.8
France .....	1,395	1,354	—2.9	6.8	7.8
Germany .....	827	755	—8.5	4.0	4.2
United States .....	15,247	12,041	—21.0	75.3	69.8
Exports (total) .....	22,667	16,724	—26.2	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom .....	1,020	815	—20.1	4.5	4.8
France .....	11,282	9,247	—18.0	49.7	55.2
Germany .....	1,125	682	—39.3	4.9	4.0
United States .....	1,853	1,306	—29.5	8.1	7.8

*Principal imports and exports*

[Thousands of dollars]

Commodity	1928	1929	Commodity	1928	1929
Imports (total) .....	20,248	17,238	Exports (total) .....	22,667	16,724
Cotton and manufactures .....	5,495	3,114	Coffee .....	17,916	12,898
Wheat flour .....	2,846	2,995	Cotton, raw .....	2,001	2,070
Iron and steel and manufactures .....	1,052	1,224	Logwood .....	707	502
Gasoline and kerosene .....	960	991	Cacao .....	445	237
Meat and meat products .....	1,034	850	Sugar .....	650	210
Machinery and apparatus .....	734	814	Cottonseed cake .....	145	177
Fish .....	897	660	Goatskins .....	142	136
Soap .....	690	635	Honey .....	126	112
Rice .....	413	529			
Automobiles .....	558	509			
Hides and skins and manufactures .....	538	359			



## SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS

## ARGENTINA

In 1929 the total foreign trade of Argentina amounted to \$1,761,-269,035, a 3.9 per cent decrease from the previous year's figure of \$1,834,478,920. The value of imports increased from \$811,606,497 in 1928 to \$836,137,434 in 1929, or 3 per cent, while exports declined from \$1,022,872,423 to \$925,131,601, or 9.5 per cent.

*Distribution of foreign trade—Four principal commercial countries*

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1928	1929 <sup>1</sup>	Per cent change in 1929	Per cent of total	
				1928	1929
Imports (total).....	811,606	836,137	+3.0	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom.....	159,320	150,000	-5.8	19.6	17.9
France.....	59,272	55,000	-7.2	7.3	6.6
Germany.....	94,579	95,000	+0.4	11.6	11.4
United States.....	186,983	215,000	+14.9	23.0	25.7
Exports (total).....	1,022,872	925,132	-9.5	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom.....	293,355	297,629	+1.4	28.6	32.1
France.....	60,383	65,970	+9.2	5.9	7.1
Germany.....	140,458	92,590	-34.0	13.7	10.0
United States.....	84,649	90,750	+7.2	8.2	9.8

<sup>1</sup> Country segregations for imports are estimates.*Principal imports and exports*

[Thousands of dollars]

Commodity	1928	1929	Commodity	1928	1929
Imports (total).....	811,606	836,137	Exports (total).....	1,022,872	925,132
Textiles and manufactures.....	166,999	155,391	Wheat.....	233,045	269,619
Combustibles and lubricants.....	128,626	142,940	Corn.....	218,072	162,996
Machinery and vehicles.....	117,614	139,505	Linseed.....	121,235	116,174
Iron and steel and manufactures.....	104,977	99,874	Oats.....	11,215	13,428
Foodstuffs.....	62,737	65,606	Barley.....	9,230	8,124
Chemical and pharmaceutical products.....	40,530	41,937	Wheat flour.....	10,589	7,575
Stones, earths, glass, and ce- ramics.....	32,462	32,466	Rye.....	7,447	6,891
Other metals.....	30,464	32,228	Bran and pollard.....	7,914	5,970
Paper and manufactures.....	29,200	29,877	Beef, chilled.....	68,991	68,015
Rubber and manufactures.....	22,927	29,127	Beef, frozen.....	19,535	20,451
Lumber and manufactures.....	22,745	25,028	Meats, preserved.....	14,757	16,326
Tobacco.....	10,858	10,439	Mutton, frozen.....	14,130	13,667
Wines, liquors, and other bev- erages.....	5,527	5,565	Tallow and grease.....	11,609	11,248
			Butter.....	12,953	11,243
			Casein.....	3,396	3,544
			Meat extract.....	2,064	4,281
			Wool.....	77,862	67,304
			Cotton.....	4,916	6,973
			Oxhides, salt.....	56,065	33,656
			Oxhides, dry.....	12,587	7,125
			Sheepskins, unwashed.....	5,929	4,576
			Quebracho logs.....	3,469	3,796
			Quebracho extract.....	19,476	13,447
			Beef cattle.....	7,004	6,959

## BOLIVIA

Bolivia's foreign trade in 1929 reached a value of \$77,169,874, showing an increase of \$11,298,303 or 17.1 per cent. Imports were valued at \$23,502,563 and exports at \$51,102,569. Compared with 1928, imports show an increase of \$2,564,742, or 10.9 per cent, and exports of \$8,733,561, or 20.6 per cent.

*Distribution of foreign trade—Four principal commercial countries*

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1928	1929	Per cent change in 1929	Per cent of total	
				1928	1929
Imports (total) .....	23, 503	26, 067	+10. 9	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom .....	4, 027	4, 322	+7. 3	17. 1	16. 5
France .....	711	846	+19. 0	3. 0	3. 2
Germany .....	2, 725	3, 554	+30. 4	11. 5	13. 6
United States .....	7, 085	8, 790	+24. 0	30. 1	33. 7
Exports (total) .....	42, 369	51, 103	+20. 6	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom .....	35, 233	39, 462	+12. 0	83. 1	77. 2
France .....	384	162	-57. 8	. 9	. 3
Germany .....	1, 223	694	-43. 3	2. 8	1. 3
United States .....	2, 609	7, 114	+172. 6	6. 1	13. 9

*Principal imports and exports*

[Thousands of dollars]

Commodity	1928	1929	Commodity	1928	1929
Imports (total) .....	23, 503	26, 067	Exports (total) .....	42, 369	51, 103
Iron and steel and manufactures .....	2, 738	2, 100	Tin .....	32, 744	37, 450
Cotton textiles .....	2, 122	2, 073	Silver .....	2, 510	2, 583
Automobiles .....	471	1, 763	Copper .....	1, 900	1, 948
Mineral oils .....	1, 237	1, 600	Lead ore .....	1, 029	1, 326
Wheat flour .....	1, 308	1, 410	Rubber .....	1, 316	1, 057
Woolen textiles .....	742	983	Antimony .....	502	528
Sugar .....	1, 422	892	Bismuth .....	425	433
Electrical machinery .....	681	697	Coca leaves .....	366	386
Other machinery .....	2, 217	2, 894	Hides .....	569	382
Live animals .....	698	671	Zinc .....	304	171
Rice .....	234	321	Wool .....	146	68

## BRAZIL

The foreign trade of Brazil in 1929 aggregated \$871,457,890, being a decrease of \$45,110,685 or 4.9 per cent. Of this total the value of imports was \$416,104,977 and of exports \$455,352,913. The value of the imports decreased by \$25,720,922, or 5.8 per cent, and exports by \$19,389,763, or 4 per cent.

*Distribution of foreign trade—Four principal commercial countries*

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1928	1929	Per cent change in 1929	Per cent of total	
				1928	1929
Imports (total) .....	441, 826	416, 105	-5. 8	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom .....	95, 119	79, 943	-15. 9	21. 5	19. 2
France .....	28, 046	22, 100	-21. 2	6. 3	5. 3
Germany .....	55, 084	52, 788	-4. 1	12. 4	12. 6
United States .....	117, 387	125, 395	+6. 8	26. 5	30. 1
Exports (total) .....	474, 743	455, 353	-4. 0	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom .....	16, 346	29, 651	+81. 3	3. 4	6. 5
France .....	43, 520	50, 653	+16. 3	9. 1	11. 1
Germany .....	53, 161	39, 882	-24. 9	11. 1	8. 7
United States .....	215, 765	192, 240	-10. 9	45. 4	42. 2

*Principal imports and exports*

[Thousands of dollars]

Commodity	1928	1929	Commodity	1928	1929
Imports (total) .....	441, 826	416, 105	Exports (total) .....	474, 743	455, 353
Machinery, apparatus, and tools .....	56, 110	62, 717	Coffee .....	339, 640	323, 198
Wheat .....	38, 251	36, 708	Hides and skins .....	32, 860	19, 916
Iron and steel manufactures .....	35, 186	34, 429	Cotton, raw .....	4, 352	18, 153
Automobiles .....	27, 068	26, 804	Frozen and chilled meats .....	9, 757	13, 133
Other vehicles .....	7, 058	9, 327	Yerba maté .....	12, 642	12, 545
Gasoline .....	14, 042	17, 354	Cacao .....	17, 812	12, 378
Patent fuel, coal, and coke .....	15, 226	17, 228	Oilseeds .....	8, 590	7, 891
Cotton piece goods .....	24, 441	12, 912	Tobacco, leaf .....	8, 330	7, 817
Wheat flour .....	16, 353	11, 745	Rubber .....	6, 962	7, 209
Chemical products and drugs .....	11, 150	9, 520	Fruits and nuts .....	3, 245	4, 420
Codfish .....	9, 669	9, 272	Wool .....	3, 215	3, 586
Paper and manufactures .....	9, 119	8, 706	Manganese .....	4, 430	3, 371
Cement .....	6, 836	7, 391	Timber .....	2, 693	3, 145
Wines, spirits, and liquors .....	8, 083	6, 973	Carnauba wax .....	3, 423	2, 921
Kerosene .....	6, 055	6, 844	Sugar .....	2, 491	1, 065

## CHILE

The foreign trade of Chile in 1929 reached a record total of \$476,003,984, an increase of \$90,908,269, or 23.6 per cent as compared with 1928. Imports recorded a gain of 34.7 per cent in 1929, and amounted to \$196,857,513. Exports were valued at \$279,146,471, an increase of 16.7 per cent over 1928.

*Distribution of foreign trade—Four principal commercial countries*

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1928	1929	Per cent change in 1929	Per cent of total	
				1928	1929
Imports (total) .....	146, 044	196, 858	+34. 7	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom .....	25, 859	34, 811	+34. 6	17. 7	17. 6
France .....	7, 063	8, 641	+22. 3	4. 8	4. 3
Germany .....	20, 347	30, 419	+49. 5	13. 9	15. 4
United States .....	44, 897	63, 348	+41. 0	30. 7	32. 1
Exports (total) .....	239, 052	<sup>1</sup> 279, 146	+16. 7	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom .....	82, 093	37, 297	-54. 5	34. 3	13. 3
France .....	13, 183	17, 109	+29. 7	5. 5	6. 1
Germany .....	22, 337	24, 061	+7. 4	9. 3	8. 6
United States .....	81, 161	70, 886	-12. 6	33. 9	25. 3

<sup>1</sup> Included in this total are shipments for orders, amounting to \$92,247,000, or 33 per cent of the total exports. "For order" exports represent nitrate and iodine shipments, the final destination of which at the time of clearance had not been determined. Shipments "for order" are not separately stated in the official statistics of Chile for 1928.



*Principal imports and exports*

[Thousands of dollars]

Commodity	1928	1929	Commodity	1928	1929
Imports (total) .....	146,044	196,858	Exports (total) .....	239,052	279,146
Industrial machinery .....	5,450	13,936	Nitrate .....	113,824	117,545
Cotton textiles .....	11,788	12,645	Bar copper .....	74,090	112,655
Manufactures of iron and steel .....	5,261	11,961	Iodine .....	8,054	9,791
Automobiles .....	4,322	7,925	Wool .....	6,377	6,846
Woolen fabrics .....	6,065	7,237	Beans, peas, and lentils .....	4,919	4,754
Sugar, raw and refined .....	6,698	6,794	Copper ore .....	1,503	3,348
Electrical machinery and appa- ratus .....	4,683	6,302	Iron ore .....	1,624	1,878
Iron and steel simply wrought .....	3,054	6,249	Oats .....	2,416	1,764
Cattle .....	4,289	6,216	Wheat flour .....	554	650
Petroleum, crude .....	6,918	5,963	Borax .....	1,223	135
Bags for nitrate .....	6,134	5,304	Hides, cattle .....	3,041	127
Gasoline .....	1,427	3,316			
Mining machinery .....	2,841	3,265			
Edible oils .....	3,176	2,601			
Chemical products .....	2,536	2,346			
Tea .....	2,397	2,255			
Rice .....	1,920	1,953			
Newsprint paper .....	979	1,739			
Lubricating oil .....	1,323	1,539			
Locomotives .....	1,191	747			
Kerosene .....	304	394			

## COLOMBIA

Foreign trade in 1929 amounted to \$232,765,338, of which imports accounted for \$108,600,000 (estimate) and exports \$124,165,338. The total trade figure shows a decline from the previous year of 14.9 per cent. Imports in 1929 declined by 24.6 and exports by 4.2 per cent.

*Distribution of foreign trade—Four principal commercial countries*

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1928	1929 <sup>1</sup>	Per cent change in 1929	Per cent of total	
				1928	1929
Imports (total) .....	144,090	108,600	-24.6	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom .....	18,227	16,000	-12.2	12.6	14.7
France .....	8,824	6,100	-30.8	6.1	5.6
Germany .....	22,492	15,100	-32.8	15.6	13.9
United States .....	64,249	54,000	-15.9	44.5	49.7
Exports (total) .....	129,598	124,165	-4.2	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom .....	8,187	5,000	-38.9	6.3	4.0
France .....	767	450	-41.3	.5	.3
Germany .....	2,768	2,400	-13.3	2.1	1.9
United States .....	100,721	104,600	+3.2	77.7	83.7

<sup>1</sup> Final figures for 1929, except for total exports, are not available; estimated figures are given.

*Principal imports and exports*

No official statistics showing Colombian imports by articles for the year 1929 are as yet available. Import values for 1927 and 1928 were as follows:

[Thousands of dollars]

Commodity	1927	1928
Imports (total).....	121, 993	144, 090
Iron and steel.....	10, 304	12, 430
Cotton piece goods.....	12, 370	12, 035
Machinery and tools.....	10, 782	11, 922
Automobiles.....	4, 757	7, 082
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines.....	4, 813	5, 188
Paper and manufactures.....	3, 697	4, 730
Rice.....	2, 334	3, 724
Hides and skins and manufactures.....	2, 710	3, 591
Lard.....	1, 632	3, 134
Boats, canoes, and launches.....	1, 968	3, 057
Musical instruments.....	1, 381	1, 824
Wheat flour.....	819	1, 313
Railway and tramway cars.....	2, 612	1, 184
Automobile tires.....	803	1, 166
Paints, dyes, and varnishes.....	943	990

The principal exports for the years 1928 and 1929 were:

[Thousands of dollars]

Commodity	1928	1929	Commodity	1928	1929
Exports (total).....	129, 598	124, 165	Hides and skins.....	4, 792	4, 031
Coffee.....	85, 526	76, 446	Platinum.....	3, 252	2, 544
Petroleum.....	25, 034	26, 205	Tobacco.....	197	225
Bananas.....	8, 376	8, 719	Tagua.....	216	198
Gold.....	1, 071	5, 034	Panama hats.....	67	163

## ECUADOR

For the year 1929 the total foreign trade reached a value of \$34,364,853, compared with \$36,260,591 for 1928, being a decrease of \$1,895,738, or 5.2 per cent. Of this total, the value of the imports was \$17,157,489, and of exports \$17,207,364. Compared with the previous year imports show an increase of \$572,704, or 3.4 per cent, and exports a decline of \$2,468,442, or 12.5 per cent.

*Distribution of foreign trade—Four principal commercial countries*

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1928	1929	Per cent change in 1929	Per cent of total	
				1928	1929
Imports (total).....	16, 585	17, 157	+3. 4	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom.....	2, 480	2, 500	+ . 8	14. 9	14. 5
France.....	1, 204	1, 250	+3. 7	7. 2	7. 2
Germany.....	2, 040	2, 100	+2. 9	12. 2	12. 2
United States.....	7, 303	7, 400	+1. 3	44. 0	43. 1
Exports (total).....	19, 676	17, 207	-12. 5	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom.....	498	463	-7. 3	2. 5	2. 6
France.....	2, 257	944	-58. 1	11. 4	5. 4
Germany.....	1, 611	1, 013	-37. 1	8. 1	5. 8
United States.....	7, 353	7, 785	+5. 8	37. 3	45. 2

<sup>1</sup> Country segregations are estimates.

*Principal imports and exports*

Official statistics of imports by commodities for the years 1928 and 1929 are not yet available. Exports by principal articles for those years were as follows:

[Thousands of dollars]

Commodity	1928	1929	Commodity	1928	1929
Exports (total).....	19,676	17,207	Ivory nuts.....	1,256	1,215
Cacao.....	5,931	4,251	Rice.....	562	851
Crude petroleum.....	2,327	3,064	Fresh fruits.....	292	253
Coffee.....	3,455	2,334	Sugar.....	93	198
Mineral ores.....	1,524	1,422	Cattle hides.....	378	144
Straw hats.....	902	1,358	Crude rubber.....	127	37

## PARAGUAY

The total foreign trade of the Republic for 1929 was valued at \$26,490,565, being a decrease of \$2,795,022, or 9.5 per cent, as compared with the preceding year. The decrease in imports for the year was \$441,373, or 3.1 per cent, and in exports, \$2,353,649, or 15.2 per cent.

*Distribution of foreign trade—Four principal commercial countries*

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1928	1929	Per cent change in 1929	Per cent of total	
				1928	1929
Imports (total).....	13,876	13,435	-3.1	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom.....	1,581	1,632	+3.2	11.3	12.1
France.....	452	701	+55.1	3.2	5.2
Germany.....	1,403	1,268	-9.6	10.1	9.4
United States.....	2,223	2,515	+13.1	16.0	18.7
Exports (total).....	15,410	13,056	-15.2	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom.....	25	47	+87.4	.1	.3
France.....	299	495	+65.4	1.9	3.7
Germany.....	219	121	-44.9	1.4	.9
United States.....	59	5	-90.7	.3	-----

Of the imports, 39 per cent in 1928 and 35 per cent in 1929 were contributed by Argentina, but this trade consisted largely of goods originating in other countries. On the export side, 88 per cent of the total in 1928 and 85 per cent in 1929 went to Argentina, largely for transshipment to other countries.



*Principal imports and exports*

[Thousands of dollars]

Commodity	1928	1929
Imports (total) .....	13, 876	13, 435
Foodstuffs .....	3, 723	3, 344
Cotton and manufactures .....	2, 674	2, 370
Metals and manufactures .....	1, 259	1, 334
Machinery and apparatus .....	779	1, 068
Vehicles, railway and tramway material, boats and motors .....	916	819
Mineral oils .....	636	810
Linen and manufactures .....	601	455
Silk and manufactures .....	444	404
Exports (total) .....	15, 410	13, 056
Quebracho extract .....	3, 703	2, 682
Canned meats .....	1, 564	1, 314
Yerba maté .....	1, 064	1, 165
Tobacco .....	799	1, 127
Cattle hides .....	1, 758	1, 050
Meat extract .....	1, 623	937
Timber .....	800	762
Cotton .....	626	724
Cattle .....	244	619
Tallow .....	664	283
Oil of petit grain .....	223	250
Jerked beef .....	203	175
Oranges and tangerines .....	149	21

## PERU

The total foreign trade of Peru in 1929 amounted to \$209,973,568 as compared with \$196,581,680 in the previous year, being an increase of 6.8 per cent. Imports in 1929 were valued at \$75,940,984 and exports at \$134,032,584. The increase in imports for the year was \$5,434,408, or 7.7 per cent, and in exports \$7,957,480, or 6.3 per cent.

*Distribution of foreign trade—Four principal commercial countries*

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1928	1929	Per cent change in 1929	Per cent of total	
				1928	1929
Imports (total) .....	70, 507	75, 441	+7. 7	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom .....	11, 114	11, 382	+ . 3	15. 7	14. 9
France .....	2, 995	2, 892	—3. 4	4. 2	3. 8
Germany .....	7, 377	7, 605	+3. 0	10. 4	10. 0
United States .....	28, 952	31, 766	+9. 7	41. 0	41. 8
Exports (total) .....	125, 075	134, 033	+6. 3	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom .....	30, 075	24, 562	—18. 3	23. 8	18. 3
France .....	1, 078	1, 683	+56. 1	. 8	1. 2
Germany .....	10, 062	8, 163	—18. 8	7. 9	6. 0
United States .....	35, 896	44, 630	+24. 3	28. 4	33. 2

*Principal imports and exports*

[Thousands of dollars]

Commodity	1928	1929
Imports (total).....	70, 507	75, 441
Foodstuffs.....	14, 409	14, 005
Manufactures of steel, zinc, tin, iron, lead, and aluminum.....	5, 135	7, 903
Cotton fabrics.....	7, 176	7, 515
Paints, dyes, and industrial gums.....	2, 988	3, 209
Woolen fabrics.....	1, 811	2, 765
Drugs, chemicals, and druggists' supplies.....	2, 272	2, 583
Automobiles.....	2, 803	2, 318
Paper and manufactures.....	1, 953	2, 056
Electrical machinery and apparatus.....	1, 295	1, 884
Jute.....	1, 613	1, 591
Cement.....	553	544
Exports (total).....	126, 075	134, 033
Petroleum and products.....	45, 356	51, 619
Copper bars.....	21, 866	26, 298
Cotton, raw.....	23, 051	20, 508
Sugar.....	14, 553	13, 508
Wool.....	4, 437	4, 202
Mineral concentrates.....	3, 338	3, 375
Hides and skins.....	1, 495	1, 230
Mineral ores.....	891	607
Cottonseed oil.....	1, 824	531

## URUGUAY

Uruguay's total foreign trade in 1929 reached a value of \$194,975,-704, which was \$7,988,716 less than in 1928, or 3.9 per cent. The value of imports (\$98,509,167) closely approximated that of 1928, increasing by \$796,018, or less than 1 per cent. Exports for the same periods were \$105,251,271 and \$96,466,537, showing a decrease of \$8,784,734, or 8.3 per cent.

*Distribution of foreign trade—Four principal commercial countries*

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1928	1929	Per cent change in 1929	Per cent of total	
				1928	1929
Imports (total).....	97, 713	98, 509	+ .8	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom.....	15, 218	15, 740	+3. 4	15. 5	15. 9
France.....	5, 772	4, 609	-20. 1	5. 9	4. 6
Germany.....	12, 188	10, 081	-17. 2	12. 4	10. 2
United States.....	29, 613	30, 906	+4. 3	30. 3	31. 3
Exports (total).....	105, 251	96, 467	-8. 3	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom.....	23, 983	22, 232	-7. 2	22. 7	23. 0
France.....	10, 936	11, 314	+3. 4	10. 3	11. 7
Germany.....	15, 521	14, 331	-7. 6	14. 7	14. 8
United States.....	10, 758	11, 692	+8. 6	10. 2	12. 1

*Principal imports and exports*

[Thousands of dollars]

Commodity	1928	1929	Commodity	1928	1929
Imports (total) .....	97, 713	98, 509	Exports (total) .....	105, 251	96, 467
Mineral oils .....	15, 252	15, 953	Wool .....	32, 029	29, 772
Automobiles .....	3, 680	4, 270	Frozen and chilled beef .....	12, 473	13, 330
Potatoes .....	2, 056	2, 694	Hides and skins .....	14, 970	12, 187
Timber .....	2, 981	2, 647	Canned meats .....	5, 956	7, 252
Structural iron .....	691	2, 161	Frozen mutton .....	2, 776	4, 888
Olive oil .....	1, 461	1, 952	Wheat .....	6, 416	4, 325
Yerba maté .....	1, 840	1, 813	Linseed .....	3, 861	3, 733
Silk piece goods .....	2, 383	1, 587	Tallow and other fats .....	3, 231	2, 774
Tires and tubes .....	1, 571	1, 250	Sand .....	2, 257	2, 446
Machinery, industrial .....	1, 083	1, 141	Meat extract .....	1, 618	2, 253
Galvanized sheets for roofing .....	865	1, 130	Cattle .....	5, 128	2, 226
Newsprint paper .....	1, 245	1, 049	Sheep .....	908	1, 164
Sugar .....	3, 516	752	Jerked beef .....	2, 679	1, 327
Fence wire .....	979	650	Meat offal, frozen .....	1, 121	1, 041
Cement .....	800	510	Wheat flour .....	1, 455	955
Coal .....	3, 649	(1)	Maize .....	2, 190	418
Agricultural machinery .....	1, 183	(1)			

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

## VENEZUELA

The value of the Republic's foreign trade in 1929 amounted to \$237,662,531, consisting of imports to the value of \$87,400,434 and exports of \$150,262,097. The total trade figure is in excess of that for 1928 by \$39,612,208, or 20 per cent. Imports show an increase over the preceding year of \$6,994,219, or 8.7 per cent, and exports of \$32,617,989, or 27.7 per cent.

*Distribution of foreign trade—Four principal commercial countries*

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1928	1929	Per cent change in 1929	Per cent of total	
				1928	1929
Imports (total) .....	80, 406	87, 400	+8. 7	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom .....	9, 349	11, 542	+23. 4	11. 6	13. 2
France .....	4, 370	3, 855	-11. 8	5. 4	4. 4
Germany .....	6, 530	8, 021	+22. 8	8. 1	9. 2
United States .....	46, 188	48, 179	+4. 3	57. 4	55. 1
Exports (total) .....	117, 644	150, 262	+27. 7	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom .....	2, 160	2, 855	+32. 2	1. 8	1. 9
France .....	2, 403	4, 393	+82. 8	2. 0	2. 9
Germany .....	4, 450	7, 013	+57. 6	3. 8	4. 7
United States .....	32, 703	42, 308	+29. 4	27. 8	28. 2

*Principal imports and exports*

[Thousands of dollars]

Commodity	1928	1929	Commodity	1928	1929
Imports (total) .....	80, 406	87, 400	Exports (total) .....	117, 644	150, 262
Iron and steel and manufactures .....	5, 201	8, 049	Petroleum .....	86, 733	111, 498
Tubing, iron, tin, and lead .....	7, 606	7, 876	Coffee .....	16, 167	25, 822
Cotton cloth .....	5, 063	6, 336	Cacao .....	5, 148	4, 666
Machinery .....	3, 711	4, 024	Gasoline .....	2, 104	1, 765
Wines and liquors .....	2, 074	1, 985	Gas oil .....	947	1, 091
Wheat flour .....	2, 078	1, 938	Gold .....	1, 035	963
Drugs and medicines .....	1, 860	1, 855	Beef cattle .....	635	483
Lard .....	1, 093	1, 402	Goatskins .....	554	475
Cement .....	1, 537	1, 189	Pearls .....	7	311
Rice .....	1, 041	1, 025	Balata .....	284	216
Railway material .....	352	713	Sugar .....	609	211
Leather .....	548	496	Asphalt .....	333	204
Animal foodstuffs, preserved .....	297	463	Tonka beans .....	30	186
Gasoline and kerosene .....	245	312	Dividivi .....	111	45



# WINGS FROM MIAMI<sup>1</sup>

By MANUEL URRUELA

*President of the Latin American Newspapers Syndicate of New York*

A SUDDEN sensation of suspended motion and profound silence after the monotonous rumble of the train awakes me with a start. . . . I open the window to let in a little air. In the surrounding gloom ghostlike shadows are talking under their breath, in order not to disturb the sleepers. An automobile stops in front of the station. From its shape and the metallic gleam of its coach work, I recognize a Pan American car which arrives with clocklike punctuality to pick up passengers for the air mail from Miami.

A glance at my watch to insure that we are not left behind at the last moment, and I stretch forth a relentless hand to shake into wakefulness my companion, Frank Ortega, editor of the famous magazine, *Cine Mundial*, who, bitten with the flea of experiencing a new sensation, has made up his mind to travel to Cuba by air. Snatched pitilessly from the arms of Morpheus, he is convinced that an accident has happened, and I am not so very sure but that his remarks and protests against the early hour of his awakening are not due to a certain nervousness. He has never flown before; and, remembering my own personal feelings before making my first flight, I sympathize with him.

We flash swiftly through the asphalted streets of Miami, between serried ranks of cheerful bungalows and scenery which has all the suggestion of a cinema studio in its fragile instability. A sense of the artificial and improvised seems to denote a growth which has been too rapid. On either hand newly planted palm trees replace those torn up by the roots in the last cyclone. In silence we career through the suburbs, and at a turn of the road the huge hangars, the well-mapped landing field, and the modern and graciously designed buildings of the Pan American Airways loom into sight. Here is the terminal of the marvelous air service which links the United States with the 20 Latin American nations.

We are flying at a height of 2,000 feet. The mangrove-swamped islets of Florida stain with gray blots the blue-green floor of the sea. The radio operator passes us a note to let us know that in five minutes we shall meet the incoming hydroplane from South America. We

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<sup>1</sup> Reprinted from *The West Coast Leader*, Lima, Oct. 14 and 21, 1930.

search the low-lying clouds, doubtful of the combined miracle of aviation and of radio, but the announcement is confirmed. A black spot in the distance converts itself into a fleeting, vague shape for the space of a second, and again disappears into the distance.

The coast of Cuba looms into sight upon the horizon. With the wind behind us, we are flying at a speed of 130 miles an hour; and the gilded splendor of the new capitol in Habana gleams through the murk like some enormous butterfly wing. The bay throbs with the movement of shipping of all sorts. Mammoth trans-Atlantic liners sweep majestically through the narrow harbor entrance to their moorings. An endless procession of black dots indicates the move-



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#### THE PRADO, HABANA, CUBA

The main thoroughfare of the Cuban capital.

ment of traffic on the broad avenues of the Prado and Malecón. The new residential districts of Almendares and Vedado present the appearance of a tree-embowered chessboard. But the eye has scarcely the time to leap in amazement from one point to another before the wheels of the huge trimotor are gliding smoothly over the turf of the Columbia landing field.

From 4 in the morning the offices of Pan American Airways are alive with unwonted activity, even in a city like Habana, where night life assumes proportions unknown in other parts of America. Along the brilliantly lit Prado flows a stream of vehicles bearing passengers in haste to get through the brief preliminary interrogation

by the officials. Our baggage is weighed and a few minutes later we take our places once more, this time en route for Colombia.

Three airplanes are tuning up for the flight, and the mechanics are busily engaged in the last preparations, in readiness to start at the fixed hour. Instead of a trimotor, our ship is this time a Sikorsky twin-motor amphibian, whose strange shape, half boat and half airplane, arouses one's curiosity. With the first gleam of dawn we roar aloft and the green fields of Cuba disappear rapidly in the gray morning light. An hour later, we reach the provisional landing field of San Julián, from which point we are to start our flight over the Gulf of Mexico to the island of Cozumel. Hardly has the machine alighted than the mechanics come rushing along to fill up with gas and oil, and the regulation stop of 20 minutes passes in a flash. Once more we are in the air, this time leaving the land behind us to venture over the trackless sea.

Low clouds clinging almost to the level of the water slow up our flight. As the day lengthens, a fine rain seems to smooth out the wrinkles of the sea, painting it in hues of violet. Only the tick of the radio breaks the silence of the inclosed cabin. Aft, sacks of correspondence for every country of South America are being sorted in readiness for distribution.

Cozumel gradually takes shape through the mist, revealing itself little by little as a narrow stretch of beach dividing the sea from an immense lagoon. Upon this riband of sand a few buildings indicate the next stage of our flight; and we see for the first time that curious hydraulic arrangement whereby the wheels of a hydroplane are doubled up against the hull, to permit the ship to alight like a seagull on the water. Such is the speed with which we strike the water that the spray drenches the glass of the windows and obscures the outlook; but the rhythmic movement of the plane shows that we are afloat, and a somewhat insecure plank allows us to put foot ashore in Cozumel. . . .

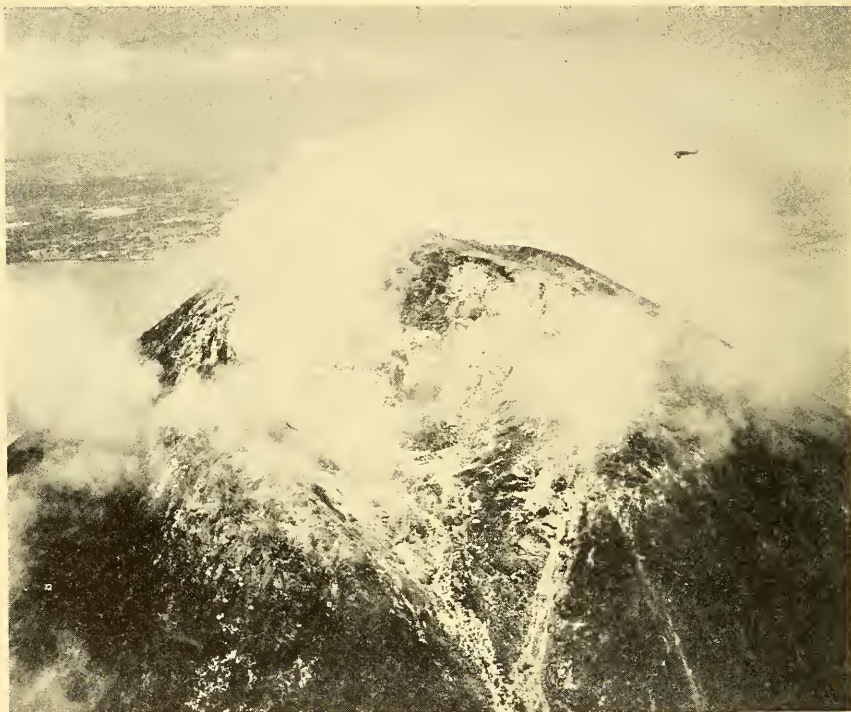
From Cozumel southward we follow the coast line of Belize, blotted out by a storm of rain. The dense clouds are lit up continuously by flashes of lightning which appear in nowise to disturb the steady flight of our machine, and the wireless chatters incessantly in its endeavor to pick up news of the weather which lies ahead.

Heavy gusts of wind shake alarmingly the hydroplane which, nevertheless, responds unerringly to the touch of the steering gear, and we reach Belize in a tropical downpour. A light lunch, in the course of which the radio operator puts himself in communication with the stations of Guatemala, Managua, Tela, and San Salvador, helps us to forget, for the time being, the inclemency of the weather. Half an hour later we take the air again after receiving favorable



reports from Tela, from which point we shall cross the Isthmus to the aerodrome of San Salvador.

Leaving on one hand the mist-shrouded coast of Guatemala, we fly in a bee line toward Honduras, profiting by a temporary lull in the storm. At intervals gleams of sunshine light up the Gulf, and the lofty peaks of the Central American cordillera stand out clearly against the horizon. The hydraulic wheels return to their normal position, and we head straight for the Tela landing field, whereon we scar deep tracks in the oozy mud.



Courtesy of Pan American Airways

#### A VOLCANO CRATER IN CENTRAL AMERICA

One of the numerous lofty peaks along the flying route in Central America.

After filling up with gas, we climb once more almost vertically, while the dense forests of the north coast of Honduras present a wooded surface whereon a forced landing would be the reverse of comfortable. We fly over the Ulua River at a height of 8,000 feet, and we note how the banana plantations stretch right up the flanks of the cordillera, but we are obliged to climb to 11,000 feet in order to get quit of the valley. The bitter cold compels us to put on our overcoats.

Above Comayagua, whose buildings show up from our altitude like diminutive dolls' houses, we come face to face with a dense wall of

cloud. In an instant we are swallowed up in a storm of rain which whips us with a million lashes and we fly almost at random, scarcely knowing what lies ahead, save that there are close at hand a hundred serried peaks, a collision with any one of which would be fatal.

The pilot is forced to open the windows of his observation post to get a clearer view ahead; and the water pours into the machine. Lost in the thrill of the fight with the elements, we pay no heed to the rain but peer ahead in search of some opening in the clouds which will give us a sight of land.

Wireless messages follow one upon another without ceasing. San Salvador warns us that we can not pass the cordillera; and for that reason we are obliged to make a big detour along the frontier of Guatemala in an endeavor to reach our goal. For half an hour we fly seemingly at hazard, searching anxiously for a sight of earth; and little by little the blackness of the clouds seems to grow less dense. The sight of the surface of a lake makes us draw a breath of relief. In the last resort we could land there. But the pilot is resolved to guide us to our destination, and soon we catch a glimpse of the hangars of the Ilopango aerodrome looming up through the mist. We land. I look at my watch and am amazed to find that we are no more than 10 minutes late.

We start again at dawn. The volcanoes which yesterday were lost in the clouds are drawn as with a pencil against the skyline, dominating all the tableland of the Salvadorean countryside. The diversity of the different crops gives the land the appearance of a mosaic pavement in which every shade of green is represented.

Half an hour later, and the huge amphitheater of the Gulf of Fonseca, dotted with green-embowered islands, leaves on the memory a picture of unforgettable beauty. On our left hand an immense region covered with mangrove swamps stretches indefinitely to the lowlands of Honduras through which zigzags the road from San Lorenzo to the capital, Tegucigalpa.

At San Salvador we leave the hydroplane to take our seats once more in a 3-motor monoplane, which halts at hourly intervals at San Lorenzo and Managua; but the time passes so swiftly that it is scarcely possible to realize that we have passed over three countries in so short a space of time. After leaving Managua we fly over the lakes of Nicaragua, where again low-lying clouds hinder our progress. Although we descend almost to sea level, we are obliged to return to Managua to await a more favorable opportunity.

We profit by the occasion to visit the town of Managua. It has changed little in the last few years; but after hastily shaking the hands of a few old friends a telephone call from the landing field warns us that the weather had cleared. We jump into an automo-

bile and arrive at the very moment when the engines are being started up.

We follow the Pacific coast at a height of 4,000 feet, passing over the district which divides Costa Rica from Nicaragua and where at present no means of communication exist. The neck of land which separates the Lake of Nicaragua from the Pacific appears from our height to be very thin, and it is through it that some day must pass the second interoceanic canal.

We are flying over a tropical coast fringed with coconut palms, and nothing gives any warning of an approaching stop when suddenly



☞ Courtesy of Brig. Gen. Dion Williams

#### SAN JUAN DEL SUR, NICARAGUA

A town on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua as seen by the air traveler.

the engines are shut off and we glide down gracefully to a level plain which provisionally serves as the airport of Puntarenas.

The service between San Jose, capital of Costa Rica, and Puntarenas is maintained by means of a small 4-seated monoplane; and as soon as the customs formalities have been fulfilled we watch the start of the southbound trimotor before taking our seats for San Jose. Like an arrow from the bow, we rise in a straight line as though we would take the cordillera at one leap. At 4,000 feet, after crossing the first chain of mountains, we see stretched out beneath our wings the plateau of Costa Rica dotted with smiling villages. In the distance the peaks of Irazu and Poas raise a wall of granite. A white speck on the horizon is San Jose. Exactly 20 minutes after



leaving Puntarenas we are rolling over the turf of the Sabana, in the capital of Costa Rica.

The flight from San Jose to the Pacific is one of the most beautiful in the isthmus of Central America and it is with feelings of sorrow that we make the return journey, arriving once more at Puntarenas to continue our journey. We profit by the wait to visit the wireless station, a marvel of engineering skill and of self-denial not less than that of Cozumel. It is by wireless alone that it has been possible to maintain commercial aviation on the solid basis which it occupies today in tropical America. We had a striking instance of the important rôle which it has to play, on receipt of notice of the forced landing, from lack of gasoline, of an airplane somewhere between David, in the Republic of Panama, and Puntarenas. We take on board provisions and gas, and thanks to the wireless we are able to locate the exact spot where the machine had landed. Flying very low, we let fall the elements essential to the renewal of its flight.

From David to Cristobal the tropical forests are rarely trodden by the foot of man. The clouds once more blot out the horizon but we continue to follow the coast. Shortly afterwards we are flying over an island which appears familiar. A collection of buildings on the seashore and a breakwater serve to identify the spot. We have reached Cristobal.

Every morning the terminal of the Pan American Airways in Cristobal is the scene of bustling activity. Being the connecting link of the different lines which arrive from the north, the mail has to be redistributed here. In the baggage room hang a number of sacks, each one marked with the name of the city of its destination; and it is a sight worth seeing to note the agility of the mail sorters as they dash from one to another with never the shadow of a mistake.

We are due to start at a fixed hour, but the mail is kept open until the last minute; and, side by side with our baggage, issue the bulging mail bags, Lima cheek by jowl with Buenos Aires, Santiago nestling up against Guayaquil. Waiting in readiness for us is an amphibian similar to the one used on the Habana-Salvador stage; and, familiar by now with the acrobatic feats required to effect an entrance into the interior of the machine, we install ourselves comfortably and without any effort. A brief take-off and once again we are in the air, rising in a spiral to the statutory height of 2,500 feet required by the Canal Zone regulations.

The Panama Canal spreads itself out under our eyes like a highly colored relief map. The mammoth locks reduce themselves to the size of children's toys. A long string of steamers in Indian file is starting on its slow pilgrimage from one ocean to another.

We pass the Culebra Cut, the shadow of our machine reflected in the artificial lake formed by the Chagres River. The wireless operator sends off a short message to indicate our bearings. Twenty minutes later we are flying over Panama City, just waking from its heavy tropical sleep. Then, descending almost to sea level and with our nose pointing to the Taboga Archipelago, we sweep out into the Pacific.

A strong revivifying wind sweeps freely through the open windows and, combined with the sun's rays, intoxicates us with a sense of delicious inertia. We are flying into the eye of the sun, and the hours glide by with no apparent desire on the part of passengers and crew to shake off the somnolent lethargy which rejuvenates our beings.

The Colombian coast spreads out indefinitely the green blanket of its forests. At intervals, the monotony is broken by short stretches of beach on which the long rollers of the high seas give out their last expiring breath.

At mid-day our nose is headed for the land, and out of the forests suddenly appears a town. We have reached Buenaventura. Descending in a spiral in order to give time to fold up the landing wheels, we alight on the muddy waters of a river at a speed of 60 miles an hour. An enormous fish, surprised by the unexpectedness of our arrival, leaps over the lower part of one of our wings in a flash of silver. We glide ahead until we reach the floating landing place, which is installed on board a balsa. Without waste of time, despite the lack of facilities, gas and oil are taken aboard; and it is worth seeing the speed with which the crew open the tins with their hatchets before pouring the precious fluid into the tanks of the hydroplane.

Upon a sandbank at the estuary of the river lie lazily a hundred or so alligators. Descending almost vertically, we are able to see the sudden alarm with which they launch their ungainly carcasses into the water at the approach of this strange enemy. In a moment none are left save two patriarchs, uncouthly fat, who leave deep tracks scoured in the mud as they waddle off to safety.

The incident repeats itself time and again, and we note, not without surprise, traces of human habitation in the surrounding glades. A few rustic shacks, mounted on stilts, outline themselves against the forest walls which rise a hundred yards away from the beach. Half-naked children wave their hands to us in passing; gaunt hogs bolt grumbling from their mud baths at the roar of our flight. Then, leaving the coast behind us, we sweep away over the sea. Once more our senses are lulled to sleep by the rhythmic music of the propellers.

We reach Tumaco. Here activities seem momentarily centered on another hydroplane whose occupants salute us in passing. A launch flying the Colombian flag comes alongside the floating platform to which we are moored and takes off the mail. Meanwhile we content ourselves with gazing from a distance at the houses, from each of which descends a ladder with a canoe attached to the foot, a necessary precaution in a seaport where the tide has a rise and fall of from 15 to 18 feet.

Port formalities completed and provisions of oil and gas secured, we cut the painter and once more we find ourselves at sea with the tropical coast line disappearing into the distance. As the afternoon



THE RIVER FRONT, GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR

Ecuador's principal port, where the amphibian makes a brief stop on the Guayas River for the landing of passengers and delivery of mail.

draws on, the character of the landscape undergoes a complete change. High rock-clad cliffs evoke memories of other continents. One of the passengers who is crossing the Equator for the first time leans out of the window to see if he can note any difference in the surface of the ocean; his disappointment is relieved on receiving from the pilot a humorous certificate in which he is named a member of the confraternity of Neptune.

Daylight is dying when we distinguish in the distance the revolving eye of a lighthouse perched on a promontory. The headland of Santa Elena stretches out into the sea for a distance of several miles, and on the beach sheltered by this great bastion lies the village of that name, where we are to pass the night.



A crowd of onlookers witnesses our arrival. Santa Elena is a favorite bathing resort of the residents of Guayaquil, but feminine grace is at a discount in comparison with the primitive beauty of the place. Enormous flocks of sea birds indulge in aerial acrobatics. From time to time the dorsal fins of sharks cut the smooth surface of the sea. Pleasantest sight of all is the smiling face of the Panagra<sup>2</sup> agent inviting us to follow him to the hotel.

We pay a brief visit to the club which exists for the benefit of the employees of the oil companies. On leaving it, the sky is aglitter with all the constellations, and only the lateness of the hour induces us to leave the wind-swept beach. . . .

On leaving Santa Elena we desert the coast to skim over the forest which borders the immense salad bowl in which lies Guayaquil. The dense vegetation conceals the contours of the ground, on which not a sign of life is to be seen. Morning mists hide the landscape for the greater part of the route; but after passing some low hills, gleams of sunshine light up the narrow, muddy Guayas River and we leave Guayaquil on our right as we alight on the water which sweeps along in its current the soil of the distant Andes.

A launch puts off to see if there are any passengers for Guayaquil; the pilot lands in a canoe to deliver the mail. On his return we are off once more, the propellers revolving in the midst of a storm of rain which in a second blots out the horizon.

We soar over Guayaquil at an elevation of 4,000 feet. The streets are alive with movement. We get a glimpse of broad avenues, churches, residential districts; and then, wheeling slightly in a southward direction, we sweep over the immense estuary by means of which the Guayas River finds its outlet to the sea.

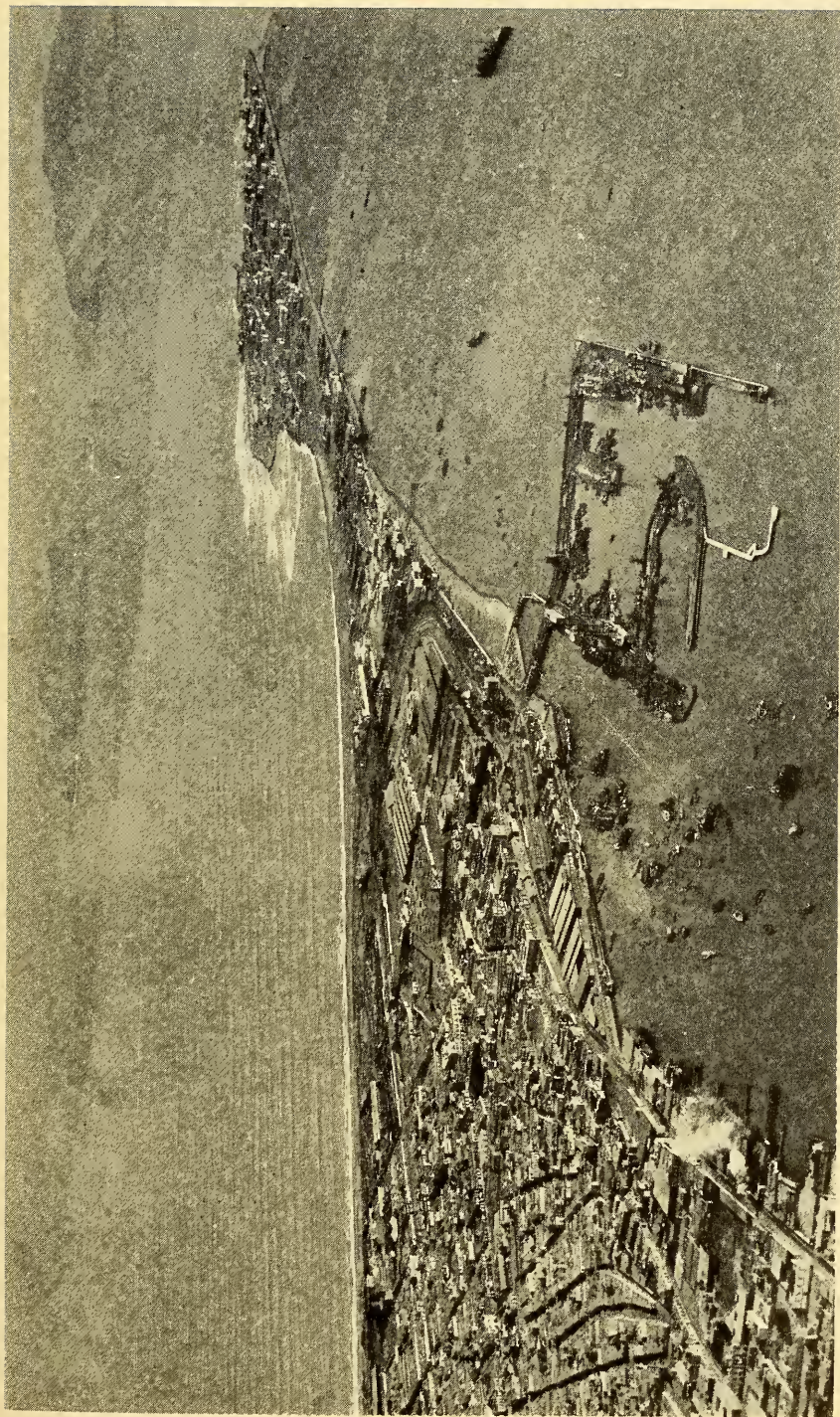
A narrow beach fringes a rocky scrub-covered plateau. We are flying over Peruvian territory.

A short distance ahead stretches a level plain, and for the first time since leaving Cristobal we alight on terra firma. We are in Puerto Pizarro. Hardly has the plane come to a standstill than a customs official, accompanied by a policeman in a brilliant uniform, arrives on the scene. He gives us a smile of welcome and a few minutes later we are again en route, headed for Talara, passing in our flight richly cultivated areas alternating with barren pampas.

Once more the landscape undergoes a change of aspect. The vast rocky plateaus, scored in the course of centuries by the torrents of the cordillera, bear a close resemblance to their brothers of Arizona and New Mexico. The resemblance is heightened by the familiar towers of the oil fields which have converted this district into a field of unhoped-for industrial activity.

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<sup>2</sup> Pan American Grace Airways.



THE PORT OF CALLAO, PERU  
Nearing the end of the journey of 3,623 miles over 12 countries.



This marks the end of the itinerary of the Sikorsky amphibian which has brought us all the way from Panama. We transfer ourselves to a powerful trimotor, but it is with a feeling of genuine regret that we bid good-by to Pilot Dunn and his companions, who have done all that lay in their power to make the trip enjoyable and interesting to us.

Outside of Mexico no other country on the American Continent presents such a series of striking contrasts as Peru. The flight from Talara to Lima evokes such a wide field of differing impressions that the traveler has all the difficulty in the world to fix them in a few fleeting words.

The horizon creates the feeling of such infinite grandeur and immensity that it is not surprising to perceive that a fellow passenger who had started to write down his impressions in a notebook has left the pages blank. Absorbed in the contemplation of the scenery which unfolds itself before the eye, all the senses are engaged in an effort to engrave on the mind the fantastic wealth of unnatural grandeur which the hand of the Creator has scattered broadcast over this corner of America.

For mile after mile the crests of the Andes raise their snow-shrouded crests high into the air. From their flanks burst unrestrained every conceivable manner of natural conformations. The deserts come to an abrupt halt at the borders of cultivated fields. Upon the slopes of the foothills can be seen the traces of dead civilizations whose origins are lost in the twilight of the ages. In the midst of a valley where the hand of man has created a green Garden of Eden, three symmetrical mounds, separated actually by enormous distances but which from our height appear joined one to another, reveal the triangular shape which the primitive settlers of America always gave to their temples.

Pyramids, artificial and natural, tread upon each others' heels. Immense hills upon whose sides are still traced the lines of prehistoric fortifications throw out from their bases the counterscarps of defense and protection. The panorama continues to unfold itself in this manner for more than 60 miles, and we abandon our books and note paper to devote ourselves absorbedly to this strangely fantastic spectacle.

So intoxicated are we with the mystery of it all that we almost resent the brief halting places on the road. Piura, Pacasmayo, Trujillo, are no more than the interacts in the fascination of this immense cinematographic screen. And the last few hours of our flight exceed in the intensity of their emotions all that has gone before.

We have risen to a height of 7,000 feet. The intensely blue sea ceaselessly whips the ribs of the coast with ungovernable fury.



Columns of sand driven by the wind seem to threaten the crops cowering timidly in the valleys. Farther on, there follows a panorama of broad cane fields dotted with varicolored villages and intersected with railways and winding roads. A riot of color—red, green, blue, brown—in every shade dazzles the eye. Tucked away in the side of the coast we see the hangars of Ancon, and then as we swerve slightly to the left the outlying buildings of Callao heave into sight.

The very sun seems to wish to offer us a welcome, scattering the mists which have been trying to blot out the view. Gradually there spreads out before our eyes a sight which once seen can never be forgotten, as if Nature herself had conspired in one last effort to make us drunk with cups of inexhaustible beauty.

An immense plain, covered with palaces and radiant mansions and ageless temples! The green spaces of the Country Club, of Miraflores, Chorrillos! . . . How shall we paint with pen all the indescribable beauty of this privileged land which flourishes eternally in the seduction of its incomparable past? As if desirous that we should lose nothing of all this enchanting scene, the pilot makes a wide sweep over the terrain and then, restraining the plane with a master hand, gently lets the wheels alight on the ground. We have reached Lima.

Our flight has taken us over 12 countries and we have covered a distance of 3,623 miles in 39 hours and 24 minutes of actual flight.



Courtesy of "The Grace Log"

LAS PALMAS AIRDROME AT LIMA, PERU

# THE FOURTH PAN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE

By WILLIAM MANGER, PH. D.

*Chief, Division of Finance, Pan American Union*

ELIMINATION of trade barriers, development of commerce by means of economic agreements, stabilization of currencies, promotion of tourist travel, and development of means of transportation and communication will be among the important subjects considered at the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference, which will meet at the Pan American Union from October 5 to 12, 1931. Invitations to the conference have been extended to the Governments of the American Republics, chambers of commerce and other commercial associations, and to universities and colleges teaching commercial and economic subjects. The extensive preparations which are being made indicate that the conference will be by far the most important of the series of commercial conferences thus far held, and will afford an excellent opportunity to the business and economic leaders of the continent to discuss questions of mutual interest.

The program of the conference was formulated by a special committee of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union after consultation with and on the basis of suggestions received from every section of the American Continent. Early in 1930 a draft program was drawn up by the committee and transmitted to all the governments and leading commercial associations of the countries, members of the Union, soliciting comment and suggestions as to the subject matter of the program. On the basis of the suggestions received, the final program was prepared and approved by the Governing Board at its session on November 5, 1930. The special committee on program was composed of the ambassador of Cuba, Dr. Orestes Ferrara; the minister of Panama, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro; and the minister of Nicaragua, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa.

Looked at from a number of angles, the conference will meet at a most opportune time. Following a long period of steady progress in all lines of commercial and industrial endeavor, the last two years have witnessed a marked reaction from the peak of economic activity reached in the latter part of 1928 and the early months of 1929. In this period prices of virtually all commodities produced in the American Republic have suffered a serious decline, with a consequent effect on the revenues of governments, the stability of the respective currencies, and the welfare of the population as a whole.

This process of contraction and expansion, of prosperity and depression, presents problems of paramount importance to all nations. The consequences of this economic instability have been felt in the foreign as well as the domestic commerce of every country. The present would therefore appear to be an opportune time for the leaders of commerce and finance to initiate investigations into the reasons underlying such cycles of alternate prosperity and depression. It is confidently hoped that the discussions which will take place at the conference will contribute in a practical manner to the solution of these problems which at recurring intervals interrupt the normal flow of world trade. A number of the topics included in the program will permit a discussion and analysis of these fundamental problems.

Viewed from still another angle, the meeting of the conference comes at an opportune time, in that it will precede by a year or more the Seventh International Conference of American States, scheduled to assemble at Montevideo. Since the Fifth International Conference met at Santiago, Chile, in 1923, the practice has developed of having a series of special or technical conferences convened by the Pan American Union in which experts and technicians on the particular subjects under discussion are able to give more careful and more detailed consideration to particular problems than is possible at the International Conferences of American States, which are called at five year intervals and must consider and pass upon a wide variety of questions.

The reports of these special or technical congresses or commissions are placed before the international conferences at their quinquennial gatherings. In this manner these special congresses serve as a sort of preparatory commission for the parent conference, and the results of their studies are at once made available to that body, through whose action practical steps may be taken to translate the various recommendations into legislative measures in each nation.

Such an opportunity will be afforded the delegates to the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference. The resolutions at which the conference may arrive will, of course, be communicated directly and immediately to the Governments of the American Republics, as well as to chambers of commerce and other commercial associations, with a view to the prompt adoption of the principles enunciated. The Seventh International Conference of American States, however, will provide the official channel whereby any draft convention formulated at the commercial conference may be formally signed and subsequently submitted for the ratification of the signatory States. A number of the topics on the agenda of the commercial conference would appear to be proper subjects for international conventions.

All the Pan American commercial conferences, since their inception in 1911, have been held under the immediate auspices of the Pan



American Union. With each succeeding gathering the scope of the conferences has been enlarged, until now they are looked upon as the outstanding assemblies of representative commercial and financial leaders of the American Republics. In addition, the 1931 conference will, for the first time, invite the representatives of colleges and universities with separate schools of commerce or faculties of economics to attend. Basic economic theories are involved in many of the topics which will be discussed at the conference, and the committee on program has recognized the important contributions that can be made by the university representatives of the American nations.

The broad scope of the conference is revealed by the wide variety of topics contained in the program. In addition to the subjects of trade barriers, economic agreements, currency stabilization, and trade promotion already referred to, the conference will consider topics relating to closer cooperation between commercial associations, standardization of commodities and the uniform definition of trade terms; transportation and communication, under which will be considered means of transportation by air, land and water, and international cable, wireless, and telephone communication; consular procedure and customs regulations, including consular fees and port formalities; and the compilation and dissemination of economic and financial statistics. Commercial arbitration, uniform legislation on bills of exchange, checks and other commercial paper, treatment of commercial agents, and the protection of trade-marks and patents, will be considered under the head of national and international juridical questions.

Following closely upon the dispatch of the invitations, documentary material in the form of memoranda on the topics of the program has been forwarded to those invited to the conference. These memoranda set forth the antecedents of the topics and are intended to serve as the basis of the specific aspects of each subject that will be emphasized in the discussions at the sessions. The governments and commercial associations have been requested to examine these memoranda in the light of conditions prevailing in their respective countries, and to transmit their observations and suggestions so as to reach the Pan American Union not later than May 1. On the basis of the suggestions received in reply to the documentary material, the specific aspects of each topic to be discussed will be outlined and distributed to the delegates well in advance of their departure for Washington from their respective countries.

In order to encourage a complete representation of delegates from all parts of the continent, arrangements are being concluded by the Pan American Union with steamship lines and hotels, whereby the delegates will not only be accorded special attention and courtesies but will be given the benefit of a substantial discount from regular rates.

In addition, it is hoped that a series of visits to a number of the larger commercial, industrial, and shipping centers of the United States may be arranged for the delegates upon the conclusion of the conference, details of which will be announced at a later date.

The complete text of the program as approved by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union is as follows:

#### PROGRAM OF THE FOURTH PAN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE

##### I. TRADE BARRIERS

1. Consideration of inter-American trade barriers with a view to their elimination.

##### II. TRADE PROMOTION

2. Development of inter-American commercial relations by means of general or special economic agreements.
3. Means of developing closer relations between chambers of commerce and analogous associations of the American Republics.
4. Standardization of commodities as an aid to commerce and the protection of producer and consumer.
5. Uniformity in the definition of customary trade terms.
6. The development of tourist travel as an aid to commerce.

##### III. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

7. Highway construction and finance in the American Republics; relation to other means of transportation; the Pan American Highway.
8. The Pan American Railway.
9. The development of ocean steamship services between the American Republics.
10. The development of national and international commercial aviation on the American Continent.
11. Creation of free ports to facilitate the distribution of merchandise.
12. The development of international cable, wireless, and telephone communication on the American Continent.

##### IV. CONSULAR PROCEDURE AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

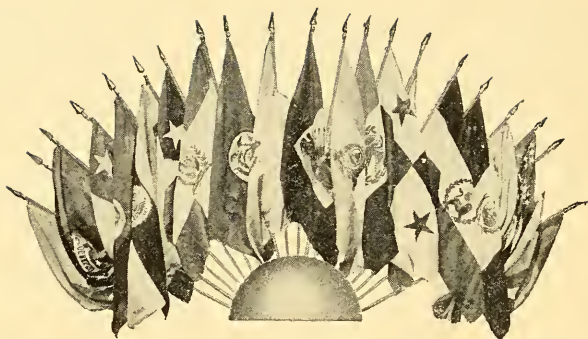
13. Uniformity of consular fees in the American Republics.
14. Progress in the simplification and standardization of consular procedure.
15. Consideration of the results of the Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities.

##### V. FINANCE

16. Currency stabilization as a factor in the development of inter-American trade.
17. The compilation and dissemination of financial and economic statistics.

##### VI. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL QUESTIONS

18. Inter-American commercial arbitration.
19. Uniform legislation on bills of exchange, checks and other commercial paper in the American Republics.
20. Treatment of commercial traveling agents and means of facilitating the introduction of samples.
21. The protection of trade-marks and patent rights.



# PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

## THE GOVERNING BOARD

*Accession of Doctor Alfaro to the Presidency of Panama.*—The action of the Governing Board on the occasion of the accession of Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, while Minister of Panama in Washington and member of the Governing Board, to the Presidency of his country is reported on p. 109 of this issue.

*Death of Doctor Enciso.*—The following resolution on the death of Dr. Julián Enciso was adopted by the Board at its meeting on January 7th, 1931:

Whereas the Governing Board of the Pan American Union has learned of the death of Dr. Julián Enciso, formerly counselor of embassy, chargé d'affaires, and representative of Argentina on the Governing Board, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union

*Resolves:* To record its deep regret at the death of Dr. Julián Enciso and to request the Director General of the Pan American Union to extend the condolences of the Governing Board to the Government of Argentina and to the family of the deceased.

*Pan American Railway Committee.*—A special committee of the board, consisting of the Ambassador of Chile, Dr. Carlos G. Dávila; the Ambassador of Argentina, Dr. Manuel E. Malbrán; and the Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia, Señor Don José E. Coronado, submitted a report relative to the organization and activities of the Pan American Railway Committee. In accordance with this report, Mr. Fred Lavis, president of the International Railways of Central America, who has been for many years engaged in actual railway construction in various countries of the American Continent, and who is now at the head of an important railway system, was designated chairman of the Pan American Railway Committee to succeed the late Charles M. Pepper.



The report further recommended that the national sections of the Pan American Railway Committee be requested to undertake studies and investigations of the possibilities of the early construction of the remaining links of the Pan American Railway and to inform the committee of any modifications, because of changed conditions, that should be made in the route of the railway as originally laid out by the Intercontinental Railway Commission.

*Seventh Pan American Scientific Congress.*—The Ambassador of Peru, Dr. Manuel de Freyre y Santander, presented a report recommending that the Seventh Pan American Scientific Congress be held in Mexico City, the date of the congress to be fixed later.

*Addresses.*—The Ambassador of Chile, Dr. Carlos G. Dávila, delivered an interesting address on the cultural interchange between the Americas at a recent luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association in New York. The Minister of Nicaragua, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, spoke on the life and work of Bolívar before the American Association of University Women in Washington, to the pleasure and enlightenment of his hearers.

*First Baltimore Pan American Exhibition of Contemporary Paintings.*—This exhibition, which was formally opened on January 15 by the Secretary of State in the presence of a distinguished assemblage, including members of the Governing Board, is described at length on pages 136–148 of this issue.

#### THE DIRECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

*Latin American visitors.*—Among the visitors to the Pan American Union during the latter part of December and early January were the following Latin Americans, prominent in their respective fields of endeavor:

Señor Dr. Isauro Torres, member of the National Chamber of Deputies and Medical Inspector of Chile, accompanied by Señor Dr. Manuel Valdés, secretary of the Chilean Embassy at Washington.

A group of engineers from Venezuela whose purpose in coming to the United States is to make further investigations in the methods of petroleum production: Señores José A. Delgado F., Manuel Guadalajara, Jorge Hernández G., Edmundo Luongo C., Abel Monsalve, and Siro Vázquez M., accompanied by Señor Don Luis Churión and Señor Dr. Pedro Márquez, Counselor and Secretary, respectively, of the Legation of Venezuela at Washington.

#### COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

*Argentina issues bibliography.*—With a view to making the literary and cultural output of the country familiar to foreign nations, the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Government of Argentina has

undertaken the publication of a monthly magazine, to be devoted to the bibliography of the Republic. The bulletin is issued pursuant to a decree of October 23, 1930, which provides that any national author may send a description of his books, without critical comment, whether the book be published in Argentina or abroad, and that no charge be made for such listings. It is planned to distribute the new *Boletín Internacional de Bibliografía Argentina* (International Bulletin of Argentine Bibliography), without cost to the diplomatic and consular corps, schools, study clubs, press, editorial agencies, book dealers, and organizations interested in the arts and sciences. The first number, of 15 pages, includes a wide variety of subjects. Persons desiring copies can secure them upon application to the publishing office or to the library of the Pan American Union.

*Books received.*—Among the 631 books received by the library since the last report made in these notes is volume 70 of the *Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada Europeo-Americana*, which completes the set. This large reference work, published by Hijos de Espasa, Editores, Barcelona, is the authority among encyclopedias in Spanish and was in course of publication for 25 years, volume 1 having appeared in 1905.

Among other especially notable books are the following:

*Bibliografía biográfica mexicana.* Tomo 1: Repertorios biográficos, Por Juan B. Iguiniz. México, Imprenta de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, 1930. 546 p. 8°.

*El Congreso de Panamá, 1826.* Recopilación y prólogo por Raúl Porras Barrenechea. Lima, Imp. "La Opinión Nacional," 1930. ci, 500, xxiii p. 8°. (Archivo diplomático peruano, tomo 1).

*Legislación del trabajo de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.* (Secretaría de Industria, Comercio y Trabajo, Departamento del Trabajo.) México, Tall. Gráficos de la Nación, 1928. 1255 p. 8°.

*Catálogo metódico de la Biblioteca Nacional* [de Buenos Aires] seguido de una tabla alfabética de autores. Tomos 3-6. Buenos Aires, Tip. de la Biblioteca Nacional, 1911-1925. 4 v. (Tomo 3, literatura; tomo 4, derecho; tomo 5, ciencias y artes; tomo 6, historia y geografía, part 2.)

*Buenos Aires ciudad, en el cincuentenario de su federalización.* 1880-1930. Por Ismael Bucich Escobar. Buenos Aires, "El Ateneo," 1930. 413 [20] p. 8°. plates.

*The socio-economic composition of the secondary school population of Chile.*—By Irma Salas Silva. Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy in the Faculty of Philosophy, Columbia University. Santiago de Chile, Imp. Lagunas & Quevedo, 1930. 144 p. 8°.

*Documentos del Segundo Congreso Postal Americano.* México, 1926. Montevideo, Oficina Internacional de la Unión Postal Panamericana [1930]. 408 p. 4°.

*Historia de la provincia de Santa Marta.* Primera parte: Conquista. Por Ernesto Restrepo Tirado. Sevilla, Imp. y Librería de Eulogio de Las Heras, 1929. 221 p. 8°.

*Guía general de Venezuela.*<sup>1</sup> Primer tomo. Generalidades. Estados Táchira, Mérida, Trujillo, Lara, Falcón y Zulia. Por F. Benet, director y editor. Caracas, Apartado 507, 1929. 832 p. maps. illus. plates.

*Historia de los presidentes argentinos.* 4ª ed. Por Ismael Bucich Escobar. Buenos Aires, El Ateneo, 1927. 542 p. 8°.

*Derechos civiles de la mujer.* El código, los proyectos, la ley. Por Mario Bravo. Buenos Aires, El Ateneo, 1927. 295 p. 8°.

*Historia de la República Oriental del Uruguay.* Por José Salgado. Tomo 6, Guerra Grande. La defensa de Montevideo, 1843. Montevideo, Peña Hnos., 1930. 456 p. 8°.

*Obras de Eliseo Giberga.* Tomo 2: Discursos parlamentarios. Habana, Rambla, Bouza & Co., 1930. 549 p. 8°.

*Narraciones históricas de Antofagasta.* Por Isaac Arce R. Antofagasta, W. T. Uriarte, 1930. 482, xxii p. 8°.

*El Museo de Bellas Artes.* 1880-1930. Santiago, Universidad de Chile, 1930. 107 p. plates. 8°.

*Cidade do Rio de Janeiro.* Extensão, remodelação, embelezamento. Organizações projectadas pela administração Antonio Prado Junior. Sob a direcção geral de Alfred Agache. Paris, Foyer Bresilien [1930]. 323, xcii, [10] p. f°. plates, illus., maps.

*Anuario do Ministério da Agricultura, Industria e Commercio.* 1930. Publicado pelo serviço de informações. Rio de Janeiro, 1930. 520 p. maps, illus., plates, diagrs. 8°.

*New magazines.*—Some newly published magazines received for the first time are as follows:

*Quetzalcoatl.* Órgano de la Sociedad de Antropología y Etnografía de México. Publicado mensualmente bajo la dirección de Carlos Basauri, Calle Donceles 79, México. Tomo 1, No. 3, Septiembre, 1930, 32 p. 8½ by 11½ in.

*Boletín de pediatría de Valparaíso.* [Órgano de la] Sociedad de Pediatría de Valparaíso. Dr. H. Recchione, Secretario, Valparaíso, Chile. Año 1, No. 1, Octubre, 1930. 72 p. illus. 7 by 10¼ in.

*Colombia Ganadera.* Revista mensual ilustrada de ganadería. Publicada bajo la dirección del Dr. Roberto Plata Guerrero, Bogotá, Colombia. Año 1, No. 2, Octubre, 1930. 92 p. 6½ by 9½ in.

*Boletín de la oficina de inmigración y colonización.* Publicado mensualmente bajo la dirección de Manuel S. López, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Año 1, No. 1, Septiembre, 1930. 32 p. illus. 7¼ by 10¼ in.

*Revista argentina de derecho internacional.* Publicada bajo la dirección del Dr. Isidoro Ruiz Moreno y Dr. Carlos Alberto Alcorte, Calle Rivadavia 1273, Buenos Aires. Año 1, No. 1, Abril-Junio, 1930. 89, 8, 31, 6 p. 6½ by 9¼ in.

*Tránsito y Transporte.* Información sobre tránsito, transporte, ferrocarriles, aviación, caminos, vialidad, cabotaje marítimo y fluvial, actualidades. Publicado mensualmente bajo la dirección de Guillermo Jofré Vicuña. Calle Huérfanos 1059, Santiago de Chile. Año 1, No. 3, Octubre, 1930. illus. 7½ by 10½ in.

*Universidad de México.* Revista mensual. Órgano de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma. Publicada bajo la dirección de Dr. Julio Jiménez Rueda. Calle Lie Verdad No. 2, México, D. F. 90 p. illus. 10½ by 7¾ in.

<sup>1</sup> The library has a few copies of this *Guía* for distribution.



*El Café de El Salvador.* Revista de la Asociación Cafetalera de El Salvador. San Salvador, Año 1, No. 1, Noviembre, 1930. 25 p. 6 by 9 in.

*Paulista.* Official organ of American Chamber of Commerce of São Paulo. Trimestral. 3d quarter, 1930, No. 1, 1930. Rua Libero Badaró, 30, São Paulo Brazil. 40 p. illus. 8½ by 11½ in.

*Comercio.* Órgano de la Subsecretaría de Comercio y de la Cámara de Comercio de Chile. Edificio Ariztia, Santiago, Chile. Publicado mensualmente. Año 1, No. 1, Octubre, 1930. 52 p. 7½ by 10½ in.

*Chile Atracción.* Órgano Oficial de la Asociación de Propietarios de Hoteles y Similares de Chile. Casilla 3410, Santiago, Chile. Publicado mensualmente. Año 1, No. 1, Octubre, 1930. 53 p. illus. 7½ by 10½ in.

*Revista Diplomática de Colombia.* (Diplomacia, ciencias, comercio, asuntos internacionales, finanzas, literatura, gran mundo, información general.) Calle 10, No. 212, Bogotá, Colombia. Publicada bisemanalmente. Año 1, No. 1, Mayo 17, 1930. illus. 29 p. 10 by 13½ in.

*Requests.*—During the past month the library received 374 requests from specialists in Pan American matters and students desiring material for class use.

*Reading lists.*—The list of recent books in English on Latin America, compiled for free distribution and now out of print, has been revised and reissued under the title *Selected list of books (in English) on Latin America suggested for reading courses.* This is No. 4 of the Bibliographic Series (mimeographed), and comprises 21 pages.

#### DIVISION OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

*Activities.*—The division has been instrumental in gathering technical material for the new Ministry of Education of Brazil and for an educational official in Colombia who is particularly concerned with the problem of vocational education in the province under his jurisdiction. It has cooperated with the college-entrance examination board in the task of securing persons in the different countries of Latin America who are qualified to give special English examinations to prospective students. Besides the usual requests for information regarding scholarships and fellowships, opportunities for American teachers and students in Latin America and the status of education in the different countries of the Pan American Union, the division has received two requests for information on literary matters—one from Brazil about the literary movement in Central America and another from an instructor in an American college concerning Venezuelan poetry. It has supplied information about Uruguayan writers of children's books and poetry and has compiled lists of persons in Latin America who are prominent in the fields of literature, sociology, and scientific research for three American organizations desirous of establishing contacts with those countries. Memoranda on behalf of several applicants for fellowships have been prepared and filed with different universities and foundations. A great deal of information regarding engineering education and college administration was

collected for a prominent Argentine educator. A professor of Spanish American literature in the United States has been put in contact with leading writers in South America. At present the division is engaged in the preparation of material to be used in schools in connection with the observance throughout the Americas of Pan American Day on April 14.

#### DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

*Reports of First Inter-American Conference on Agriculture.*—The division has received from the Government Printing Office about 1,500 copies of the Final Act of the Inter-American Conference on Agriculture. These are printed in the four official languages of the Pan American Union—English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Copies of the Final Act are being distributed by the division to the following: The official and consulting delegates to the conference from the Latin American countries; the Ministers of Agriculture of the Latin American Governments; the directors of the agricultural experiment stations, magazines and periodicals, societies, etc., of Latin America; the members of the National Committees of Agricultural Cooperation; and such correspondents as have made specific requests for them.

The division also has on hand a number of copies of the *Report of the Delegates of the United States of America to the Inter-American Conference on Agriculture*. These are obtainable from the office of the division upon request.

*Action on Conference resolutions.*—The division is interested at this time in seeing that action be taken on such resolutions of the Conference on Agriculture as concern agricultural organization both within and between the countries members of the Pan American Union—such organization looking toward the holding of the Second Inter-American Conference on Agriculture. Requests are being sent to the various Ministers of Agriculture asking them to appoint national committees whose dual purpose shall be the preparation of national congresses of agriculture, forestry and animal industry, and cooperation with the existing National Committees of Agricultural Cooperation established by the Pan American Union. At the same time efforts are being made by the Division to reorganize the National Committees of Agricultural Cooperation in all the countries members of the Pan American Union, in such way that they will include in their membership the official delegates to the recent Conference.

# TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## BOLIVIA

BOLIVIAN SECTION OF INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION.—Mr. Hans Saldemann, a special delegate of the Interparliamentary Union of Geneva, who has visited various South American Republics with the purpose of organizing national parliamentary groups affiliated with the central organization, arrived in La Paz a short time ago. A meeting called by Mr. Saldemann shortly after his arrival to organize the Bolivian group was attended by various persons affiliated with the different political parties. Señor Alfredo Otero, ex-representative from the Department of La Paz, was appointed secretary of the Bolivian group. (*El Diario*, La Paz, December 5 and 6, 1930.)

## COLOMBIA-MEXICO

TREATY OF ARBITRATION.—The treaty of arbitration between Colombia and Mexico, signed in Mexico City on July 11, 1928, was approved by the Congress of Colombia on October 23, 1930, and promulgated by President Olaya Herrera, October 29, 1930. The treaty had been previously approved by the Mexican Senate and was signed by the Provisional President of the Republic on December 13, 1928. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, November 7, 1930, and *Diario Oficial*, Mexico City, January 10, 1929.)

EXTRADITION TREATY.—A treaty of extradition between Colombia and Mexico, signed in Mexico City, June 12, 1928, was approved by the Congress of Colombia on October 23, 1930, its promulgation by President Olaya Herrera taking place on October 31, 1930. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, November 11, 1930.)

## ECUADOR—PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CODE.—The President of the Republic sanctioned on September 27, 1930, a decree of the National Congress approving the adherence of Ecuador to the convention on the Pan American Sanitary Code signed at Habana, Cuba, on November 14, 1924, and the ratification of the additional protocol signed at Lima, Peru, on October 19, 1927. The adherence to the Code and the ratification of the protocol were published in the *Registro Oficial* of October 27, 1930.

## PANAMA—PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

CONVENTION ON THE PUBLICITY OF CUSTOM DOCUMENTS.—On November 20, 1930, the President of the Republic promulgated a decree



passed by the National Assembly of Panama on November 17 approving the convention on the publicity of custom documents signed at Santiago, Chile, on May 3, 1923, by the delegates to the Fifth International Conference of American States. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Panama, November 27, 1930.)

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## LEGISLATION

### CHILE

GENERAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS.—By decree of President Ibañez, dated August 22, 1930, and published in the *Diario Oficial* of October 20, a new Federal bureau, to be called the General Bureau of Statistics, was established in the department of the Controller General. The main functions of the bureau, as set forth in the decree, are as follows:

The new bureau will coordinate the statistical divisions of other departments; to that end all officials in Federal employ, including officers of industrial enterprises or municipal institutions receiving Federal aid, will be required to submit to the bureau all data requested. Private business or industrial organizations, proprietors of large estates, and, in general, all inhabitants of the Republic, citizens or aliens, will be obliged to submit any information requested by the bureau. All facts received by the bureau in accordance with this decree will be used for statistical purposes only, and in no case may they be used for tax purposes.

Within the scope of the bureau lies the compilation of all statistics concerning the Republic and its administration, including provisions for a decennial census of the population, and for others of agriculture, industry, and commerce every five years.

The bureau will be divided into three sections, independent of the administrative department: Territory and population, economics and finance, and banking and research. To the bureau will belong exclusively the publication of official figures; these shall appear annually in eight volumes, as follows: Demography and Social Welfare; Education, Administration, and Justice; Agriculture and Stockraising; Mining and Manufacturing; Domestic Trade and Communications; Foreign Trade; Finance and Banking Establishments, including savings banks; and a summary of the contents of the first seven, to contain also comparative figures for other years. The bureau is also authorized to issue a monthly bulletin, which shall contain a summary of the most important compilations made by the division.

### COLOMBIA

CHILD WELFARE LAW.—On October 8, 1930, President Olaya Herrera signed a law passed by Congress on September 23, 1930, covering several phases of the general subject of the protection of minors. In substance the law specifies which classes of children are to be placed in care of the Bureau of Hygiene and Public Welfare, authorizes the establishment of a Child Welfare Institute and a Public Welfare Council, and sets forth regulations on the employment of minors, providing that:

All minors under 18 years of age who are not living at home, under proper guardianship or in the care of their own father or mother and who, although unable to support and educate themselves, are not receiving aid from other sources, will be placed under the care of the Bureau of Hygiene and Public Welfare, as will also minors included in cases mentioned in items 1, 2, and 3 of article 315 of the Civil Code, regardless as to whether or not they have been legally separated from their parents; youthful vagrants and beggars whose parents are unable to support or educate them; and children whose future depends on their separation from parents who for physical or moral reasons can not give them proper care and education.

The Child Welfare Institute, the purpose of which shall be to provide a home and education for such children until they are able to earn an honest living, will be divided into different sections, each planned and managed to conform to the needs of some particular type of child. One of the sections will be in the nature of a home for subnormal children, while another will comprise a school where boys who have been guilty or accused of crimes or misdemeanors will be taught useful trades. Lands adjacent to the institute will be arranged to provide sufficient place for the recreation of the children, and adequate space also set aside as gardens in which they may be taught the principles of agriculture.

The Public Welfare Council will act in an advisory capacity to the National Bureau of Hygiene and Public Welfare, and serve as a bond of union for all social welfare organizations of the Republic and as an information bureau. The council will be composed of five members, one of whom shall be appointed by the President, one by the Archbishop Primate of Colombia, one by the Bureau of Labor, one by the national committee of the Red Cross, and the fifth by the judge of the Juvenile Court. The members appointed by the President and the national committee of the Red Cross shall be pediatricians.

The employment of minors under 14 years of age shall be regulated by the provisions of articles 4, 6, and 7 of Law No. 56 of 1927. Minors under 18 years of age shall not be permitted to be employed in work which is dangerous or prejudicial to their health. No prostitute may have in her service or care any minor not her own child. Minors under 17 years of age shall not operate or act as a companion to the operator of any public vehicle after nightfall. Proprietors or managers of shops selling intoxicating liquors may employ girls under 21 years of age only when married and the husband has given his consent. No employer shall corrupt or be an accomplice in the corruption of the morals of minors in his employ. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, October 13, 1930.)

#### EL SALVADOR

**CREATION OF MORTGAGE BANK.**—The creation of a national bank to be known as the Mortgage Bank of El Salvador was authorized by an act of the National Legislative Assembly on September 25, 1930. The main provisions are as follows:

The principal purpose of the bank will be to facilitate the procuring of loans secured by liens on rural or urban property under restrictions established by law, and to issue mortgage bonds; the payment of principal and interest of these bonds shall be guaranteed by the assets and a special guaranty fund of the bank. The capital stock of the bank will be 10,000,000 colones divided into share of 100 colones par value each. A percentage of the proceeds of the export duty on coffee, established by article 4 of the legislative decree issued April 30, 1930, will be used to provide the necessary capital. The remaining portion, or 20 centavos of each 70 centavos charged as duty, will be deposited in the bank, in accordance

with specifications of the law, to form a guaranty fund. The bank shall issue export certificates which may be accepted at par in payment of export duty on coffee.

The bank will open for business as soon as an initial capital of 1,000,000 colones has been obtained. No foreign institution or individual not having a residence and main office in El Salvador and no foreign government, its agents, or dependencies, may acquire stock in the institution. The administration of the bank will be in charge of a board of directors composed of five members, three of whom shall be elected by the stockholders, one appointed by the firm with whom the bank shall conclude its first contract for the sale of the export certificates in foreign countries, and one by the President of the Republic, to represent the Government. The bank will be exempt from the payment of taxes of any kind for a period of 25 years, and its stock, dividends, certificates, and other securities, irrespective of ownership, shall be subject to no taxes during that period. Every six months a sum equal to 10 per cent of the net profits during the past half year will be set aside to form a reserve fund until a total equal to the paid capital of the institution is secured. The main office of the bank will be in San Salvador. (*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, October 21, 1930.)

#### PERU

**NATIONALIZATION OF GOLD MINING INDUSTRY.**—On October 20, 1930, the National Council of Government issued a decree reserving to the State the right to all gold deposits in the Republic not already allocated. The decree provides that—

Concessions for the development of gold deposits may be obtained by private individuals or by firms upon application to the Department of Promotion; they will be granted, however, only for limited periods of time and under written contracts which set forth all the conditions of each concession. Applications by Peruvian citizens or concerns will be granted immediately; in such cases the concession may not necessarily provide for the participation of the Government in the profits of the enterprise, its share at most not exceeding 4 per cent of the gross profits. Foreign applicants must furnish proof that they have sufficient capital for the development of the industry and submit plans for its operation. If the concession is granted, the participation of the Government in the profits shall be fixed at from 10 to 20 per cent of the total in the same fineness and purity as is obtained in the assay offices. When an application for a concession to a certain deposit is made by a foreign concern at the same time as one for the same deposit by Peruvian interests, preference will be given the latter. To be considered national, a concern must have at least 70 per cent of the capital owned by Peruvians. Nationals may not transfer to foreigners their rights to a concession without the permission of the Government, and then only upon condition that the State become the participant to a proportion of from 10 to 20 per cent of the gross profits and the concessionnaire establish a legal residence in the Republic. Under no conditions may concessions be transferred to foreigners when the deposits are within 50 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 of a mile) of the frontier. Controversies arising between the Government and a foreign concessionnaire shall be settled in Peruvian courts; under no circumstances shall claims be presented through diplomatic channels. At least two-thirds of the labor employed in the gold-mining industry shall be Peruvian. In special cases the Government may undertake the development of deposits on its own account, creating all new offices necessary for carrying on this work. (*El Peruano*, Lima, October 29, 1930.)



# AGRICULTURE

## BOLIVIA

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.—A division of propaganda and information on agricultural and livestock products has been created under the direction of the Bureau of Agriculture and Livestock. This new section is under the immediate supervision of the agricultural engineers Andrés Sanz Guerrero and Víctor García Paredes. Information will be furnished without charge to interested persons. One of the aims of the division is to promote the use, both at home and abroad, of national products such as quinoa (a light cereal) and others. (*El Diario*, La Paz, November 5, 1930.)

## BRAZIL

INTERNATIONAL COFFEE CONGRESS TO MEET IN MARCH.—The Provisional Government of the Republic of Brazil in accordance with a decree issued December 16, 1930, has issued invitations to the powers represented at the International Coffee Congress held in New York in 1902, to send representatives to the city of Sao Paulo to participate in a similar conference which has been called to meet there on March 31, 1931. The object of the conference, according to a statement of the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture, Dr. J. F. de Assis Brasil, which accompanies the text of the decree, will be the study of the various problems connected with the production, distribution, and consumption of coffee, and the formulation of a plan by which the common interests of coffee-producing countries may be served. The congress in session in the city of New York during the month of October, 1902, was convoked by the Government of the United States in virtue of a resolution adopted by the Second International Conference of American States held in Mexico City in 1901. At this congress a resolution was adopted recommending that the Government of Brazil convoke a conference of plenipotentiaries from all coffee-producing countries to meet annually in Sao Paulo, the world center of coffee production, to study the probabilities of the ensuing year regarding coffee production and merchandising, and to adopt measures suggested by the congress, or others that the circumstances advised, if the balance between the supply and demand of this commodity threatened to be disturbed. (*Diario Oficial*, Rio de Janeiro, December 18, 1930; communications received at the Pan American Union.)

CUBA

CONGRESS OF SUGAR ENGINEERS.—The Fourth Annual Conference of the Society of Sugar Engineers was held early in December in Habana, and attended by experts not only from all parts of Cuba, but also from the United States. Papers were read and discussion held on subjects pertaining to the present sugar situation and dealing especially with the problems likely to arise during the coming year. These papers will be published later in both Spanish and English. At the close of the conference the members visited a sugar mill in one of the suburbs of the city. (*Diario de la Marina*, December 4 and 6, 1930.)

URUGUAY

PRODUCTION OF CEREALS.—According to statistics published by the press, a total of 829,621 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) was sown with cereals and linseed during the year 1929–30. This represents an increase of 103,308 hectares, or 13.7 per cent over the average number of hectares planted to the same crops during the preceding five years. The average yield per hectare during 1929–30 was 807 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds), which, while not as great as that of the year 1927–28, is an increase of over 10 per cent above the average yield for the 5-year period from 1924–25 to 1928–29. The area sown to linseed and different cereals and the crop of each during the year 1929–30 were as follows:

	Hectares	Crop in metric tons		Hectares	Crop in metric tons
Wheat.....	443,915	389,079	Barley.....	6,157	5,844
Corn.....	176,732	52,895	Birdseed.....	1,859	1,234
Linseed.....	117,635	81,699	Rye.....	306	82
Oats.....	83,017	36,280			

(*La Mañana*, Montevideo, November 2, 1930.)

VENEZUELA

REGULATION OF PLANT IMPORTATION.—A notice was recently issued by the Ministry of Public Health, Agriculture, and Animal Industry to the effect that, prior to the enactment of regular legislation on the subject, all fruits, seeds, plants, or parts thereof imported into Venezuela must be accompanied by a sanitary certificate from the place of origin attesting to their freedom from diseases or plagues which might endanger Venezuelan agriculture. The information thereby received will be verified by the agents of the ministry at the ports of entry before the shipment is allowed to proceed to its destination. (*El Universal*, Caracas, November 6, 1930.)

FREE INFORMATION AND SEEDS.—Announcement was made in the press on November 6, 1930, that farmers throughout the Republic may secure any desired information for the improvement of their crops or stock, free of charge, from the Ministry of Public Health, Agriculture, and Animal Industry. The ministry expects soon to be able also to distribute nursery stock and seeds of plants especially adapted to the soil and climate of Venezuela without charge to those requesting them. (*El Universal*, Caracas, November 6, 1930.)

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## FINANCE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

### ARGENTINA

BUREAU OF STANDARDS.—The Ministry of Public Works issued a decree on November 21, 1930, appointing a committee of experts to study and present a project for the creation of a National Bureau of Standards, with regulations for its functioning. The new bureau will centralize the work of all commissions now working under various departments, testing and checking the quality and composition of materials, machinery, and equipment to be acquired by the Government. It is expected that the establishment of this new organization will not mean an increase in Government expenses, as it will be a coordination into one division of scattered services in the administration of the Government. The commission was directed by the terms of the decree to report its findings within four months. The members, all of whom are eminent scientists or engineers, and who will serve *ad honorem*, are: Sr. José M. Páez, chairman; Sr. Eduardo Latzina; Sr. Eugenio Sarrabayrouse; Dr. Atilio A. Bado; and Dr. Luis Gugliameli. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, November 22, 1930.)

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.—Three decrees dealing with highway appropriations were issued by the Ministry of Public Works and approved by the Provisional Government on November 7, 1930. Two of the decrees supplement earlier ones providing for the construction of new highways leading to stations on certain railways; this is in accordance with the law stipulating that those railways give 3 per cent of their net profit to the Government for the construction of roads connecting isolated towns with railway stations. The two decrees call for an expenditure of 858,627 pesos for new works, making a total appropriation for such purposes during the year 1930 of 1,553,323. The third decree approved the proposed 1930 outlay for maintenance, a total of 422,250 pesos, to be divided among the Provinces and Territories as follows:



Province or Territory	Number of kilo-meters	Total cost (paper pesos)	Province or Territory	Number of kilo-meters	Total cost (paper pesos)
Buenos Aires.....	269	155,000	Catamarca.....	179	25,000
Entre Ríos.....	73	50,000	Neuquén.....	40	25,000
Córdoba.....	120	50,000	Rio Negro.....	4	2,250
Santa Fe.....	180	60,000			
Tucumán.....	143	45,000	Total.....	1,244	442,250
Santiago del Estero.....	236	30,000			

(*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, November 8, 1930; *La Nación*, Buenos Aires, December 20, 1930.)

## BOLIVIA

**STABILIZATION OF TIN PROPOSED.**—The Government of Bolivia published a decree on December 16 regarding the stabilization of tin. This document suggests an international agreement between the tin-producing countries whereby each nation will be allotted a fixed quota for exportation during the years 1931 and 1932. If a satisfactory agreement with the other tin-producing countries is reached, the Government will take the necessary measures to limit the exportation of Bolivian tin. (*La República*, La Paz, December 23, 1930.)

**SAVINGS FOR EMPLOYEES.**—A project for the establishment of an obligatory savings law for Municipal workers of both sexes was presented at a meeting of the City Council of Cochabamba. This project suggests a discount of 2 per cent in the salary of employees earning 30 to 100 bolivianos a month, and of 5 per cent for those having 100 bolivianos or over, these sums to be deposited monthly in the Banco Mercantil de Bolivia to the credit of the employee. These savings can only be withdrawn in case of illness, or on the retirement of the employee. (*El Diario*, La Paz, December 11, 1930.)

## CHILE

**AIRPLANE FACTORY.**—On October 16, 1930, at Los Cerrillos airport, the first airplane factory in Chile and one of the first in Latin America was opened. The formal ceremonies were attended by President Ibañez, the Minister of the Interior, the Assistant Secretary of Aviation, other Government officials, and representatives of the company. The factory is under the management of an American corporation; a clause in the terms of the contract permitting the installation of the plant was that 25 Chilean workmen should study at the manufacturing headquarters of the company in the United States. This group of young men, who have recently returned from their six months of training abroad, are the nucleus of the Chilean employees. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, October 15 and 19, 1930.)

## COSTA RICA

**COFFEE EXPORTS.**—The General Bureau of Statistics has issued a pamphlet giving the exportation of the coffee crop of the Republic for

the year ending September 30, 1930. The following tables give the figures for that period by Provinces, ports of exportation, and countries of destination:

	Unhulled		Hulled		Total	
	Bags	Kilograms	Bags	Kilograms	Bags	Kilograms
<i>Province from which exported</i>						
San Jose .....	65,376	4,170,252	78,965	5,592,047	144,341	9,762,299
Alajuela .....	29,309	1,772,012	8,736	598,108	38,045	2,370,120
Cartago .....	37,193	2,274,532	8,284	608,989	45,477	2,883,521
Heredia .....	59,388	3,658,337	26,431	1,882,567	85,819	5,540,904
Guanacaste .....	1,285	76,356	91	5,949	1,376	82,305
Limon .....	32,670	1,981,018	13,600	916,478	46,270	2,897,496
Total .....	225,221	13,932,507	136,107	9,604,138	361,328	23,536,645
<i>Port of exportation</i>						
Limon .....	191,053	11,847,725	82,506	5,842,330	273,559	17,690,055
Puntarenas .....	34,168	2,084,782	53,601	3,761,808	87,769	5,846,590
Total .....	225,221	13,932,507	136,107	9,604,138	361,328	23,536,645
<i>Countries of destination</i>						
Germany .....	34,696	2,166,958	14,440	1,014,176	49,136	3,181,134
Spain .....			45	3,130	45	3,130
United States .....	210	13,828	38,525	2,728,474	38,735	2,742,302
Holland .....			4,455	304,513	4,455	304,513
Italy .....	166	7,105	371	25,609	537	32,714
Panama .....			447	31,039	447	31,039
Canada .....			3,294	230,066	3,294	230,066
England .....	190,149	11,744,616	74,455	5,261,881	264,604	17,006,497
Sweden .....			75	5,250	75	5,250
Total .....	225,221	13,932,507	136,107	9,604,138	361,328	23,536,645

(Boletín de exportación de café, San Jose, 1930.)

## CUBA

AIR MAIL CONTRACT.—The Government of Cuba has signed a contract for international air service with an American company whose previous contract was for mail between Cuba and Miami, Fla., only. The new service, which went into effect early in January, will deliver Cuban mail by air not only to the United States, but also to Mexico, Central America, the Antilles, and South America. The tariff established by the new contract is the same as that of the United States for service to those countries. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, December 18, 1930.)

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

INAUGURATION OF RADIOTELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.—A direct radiotelegraphic service between the Dominican Republic and the United States was inaugurated on December 24, 1930, by the R. C. A. Communications (Inc.), a subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America, which has recently established a modern station at Santo Domingo City. Following the inaugural ceremony, which was attended by high Government officials and members of the diplomatic corps, messages were exchanged between the Presidents of the two Republics.

The following message was sent by President Hoover in response to the greetings of President Trujillo:

The new link between our countries inaugurated to-day by the opening of a direct radiotelegraphic service between Santo Domingo and the United States affords me an opportunity to extend to Your Excellency and to the Dominican people my greetings and my sincere good wishes for the new year. It is a matter of deep gratification that every increase in the facilities of communications between our countries draws them nearer together, fostering the growth of cultural and commercial relations between them and further strengthening their mutual friendship.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, expressed his greetings to the Government and people of the Dominican Republic in the following terms:

On this significant occasion I desire to extend most cordial greetings and sincere congratulations to the Government and people of the Dominican Republic. The inauguration of radiotelegraphic service between the Dominican Republic and the United States marks a new epoch in the development of closer approximation between the Republics of the American Continent, which is the primary purpose of the Pan American movement.

The rapid progress that is being made in the Dominican Republic following the disastrous effects of the recent hurricane is a source of satisfaction to all, and an added reason for felicitations.

The permanent committee of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union is working constantly to give effect to the project for the erection of a monumental lighthouse on the coast of the Dominican Republic to honor the memory of Columbus. The realization of this undertaking, the historic episode associated with the country, and the progress that is being made along every line of endeavor can not fail to make of the Dominican Republic one of the great attractions for tourists from all parts of the world. (*La Opinión*, Santo Domingo, December 23 and 24, 1930; *Listin Diario*, Santo Domingo, December 25, 1930.)

#### ECUADOR

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AT GUAYAQUIL.—Press dispatches report that work is progressing rapidly in the construction of the international airport at Guayaquil. The work is in charge of an Italian company in accordance with the terms of a presidential decree issued on October 11, 1930, authorizing the governor of Guayaquil to contract with representatives of the company for the erection of a complete and modern airport in that city.

When completed the airport will contain two well-drained landing fields, one 60 by 1,000 meters, the other 60 by 500 meters. The top surface of both fields will be fine sand and gravel supported by a stone base 15 to 20 centimeters thick. Strips of land 20 meters wide at each side of the regular landing fields will serve as emergency landing space in case of strong winds.

A ramp for seaplanes is to be constructed on the shores of the Guayas River, connected by a gravel road with the landing fields. The plans also call for the erection of three modern hangars and



workshops. A 2-story building, large enough to accommodate 100 soldiers, will contain administration offices, kitchen, dining room, sleeping quarters, first-aid room, tailor and shoe repair shops, recreation room, and all necessary conveniences, including electric lights and running water. Another 2-story house will be erected to serve the needs of 20 officers. A well-drained gravel road will connect the airport with the city of Guayaquil. The Government has already paid the company 150,000 sucres, and will continue to pay 100,000 sucres in monthly installments during the present year, 150,000 sucres during 1932, and 115,000 sucres during the first three months of 1933, making a total of 515,000 sucres for all work specified in the contract. No duty is being paid on materials imported for use in constructing the airport and buildings. (*Registro Oficial*, Quito, October 17, 1930; *El Comercio*, November 14, 1930.)

#### GUATEMALA

NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK.—On October 6, 1930, the National Mortgage Bank of Guatemala was formally opened in Guatemala City by the President of the Republic. The bank was created by an Executive decree of December 4, 1929; its main office will be in Guatemala City. The initial capital of the institution as provided for in the decree is to be 1,500,000 quetzales, and the reserve fund 500,000 quetzales. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala City, December 6, 1929, and October 6, 1930.)

TEXTILE EXPOSITION.—An interesting textile exposition was held in Guatemala City from November 8 to 14, 1930, under the auspices of the bureau of textiles of the Ministry of Agriculture. The principal object of the exposition was to give the general public an opportunity to see the great number and wide variety of textile plants which are native to or produced in Guatemala and to emphasize the importance of their cultivation. Exhibits of fibers and products manufactured from them included specimens of ramie or China grass, hanks of the fiber prepared by the division of chemistry of the bureau of textiles, carded fiber and thread prepared and spun in the factories of Quezaltenango, fiber slippers of ramie, alone or combined with artificial silk, which were made in Quezaltenango from raw material produced on La Aurora experimental farm, ramie sweaters, ramie shawls woven by hand in the industrial school at Momostenango in the Department of Tonicapan, Guatemalan hemp, sacks woven of banana fiber, and specimens of many other fibers such as the sansevieria, corn, broom, purple banana and henequen. A special feature of the exposition was a series of lectures on the importance of native fibers, systems of cultivation, markets where there is a considerable demand for these fibers, and similar subjects. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala City, November 8, 1930.)

IMPROVEMENT OF PORT WORKS.—On November 9, 1930, the new warehouse constructed as an annex of the customhouse in the port of Champerico was formally opened and turned over for immediate use by the service. The new building, which is of steel and reinforced concrete, is on the railway line, a fact which will greatly facilitate the loading and unloading of merchandise. (*Diario de Centro America*, October 6, 1930, and November 13, 1930.)

## HAITI

STANDARDIZATION OF CACAO.—In order to improve the preparation of Haitian cacao, thereby facilitating its sale in foreign markets, the President of the Republic issued on October 16, 1930, an Executive order establishing a standardization system similar to the one which during the last two years has secured for Haitian coffee an advantage in price over ungraded coffees. The order provides that fermented, well-dried, hand-culled cacao containing no foreign substance and not containing more than 5 per cent of defective beans in a sample of 500 grams is exempt from all export duties and surtaxes. There will be a duty of 10 centimes per kilo on fermented or unfermented, well-dried, hand-culled cacao containing no foreign substances and not containing more than 8 per cent of defective beans. Cacao containing more than 8 per cent of defective beans, whatever its preparation, will continue to pay the export duties and surtaxes at present in force. These three grades of cacao will be known as types A, B, and C. (*Monthly Bulletin*, Office of Financial Adviser-General Receiver, Port au Prince, October, 1930.)

## MEXICO

COMPLETION OF TECAMACHALCO DAM.—On October 23, 1930, simple ceremonies were held to mark the completion and opening of the Tecamachalco Dam, constructed under the direction of the Department of Communications and Public Works to prevent the Consulado River from overflowing and inundating parts of Mexico City. The dam, which is 150 meters wide (meter equals 3.28 feet) and 24 meters high, has a capacity of 500,000 cubic meters (cubic meter equals 33.65 cubic feet); it is connected by a tunnel with the San Joaquín Dam and their combined storage capacity is 1,300,000 cubic meters of water. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, October 24, 1930.)

## PANAMA

NEW LOAN AND BOND ISSUE.—Two measures enacted by the National Assembly during its last session authorize the President of the Republic to negotiate a \$4,000,000 loan at an interest rate not to exceed 6 per cent annually, and to launch an issue of 7 per cent bonds to the amount of \$500,000 to meet outstanding obligations

of the national treasury. The proceeds of the loan are to be devoted exclusively to the construction of highways connecting the cities of David and Bocas del Toro, Las Tablas and Pedasi, and Colon and Portobelo, as well as the erection of a bridge or the installation of a ferry service between Point Soropa and the town of Bocas del Drago and the construction of a pier in the port of Bocas del Toro. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Panama, September 30 and November 5, 1930.)

#### PARAGUAY

FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAY.—As a means of securing additional funds to meet the cost of the construction and maintenance of highways and bridges, President Guggiari issued a decree on October 23, 1930, which provides for increases of from 20 to 50 per cent in the import duty on gasoline, oils, lubricants, tires, and other automobile accessories. The decree went into effect on November 1, 1930. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, October 9, 1930.)

#### PERU

FOREIGN TRADE FOR SIX MONTHS.—The total value of the foreign trade of Peru during the first six months of 1930 was 191,229,130 soles, its weight having been 1,195,188 metric tons. Of these sums 235,981 metric tons, valued at 72,723,355 soles, were imports, and 959,207 metric tons, valued at 118,505,775 soles, exports. The principal articles of export were as follows:

Product	Value (soles)
Copper in bars.....	24, 708, 195
Crude petroleum.....	19, 308, 043
Cotton.....	13, 289, 901
Petroleum derivatives.....	12, 230, 098
Sugar.....	10, 962, 408
Lead in bars.....	6, 758, 834
Wool.....	4, 947, 155
Vanadium concentrates.....	4, 783, 479
Gold in coin.....	3, 560, 520
Ore concentrates.....	2, 966, 996
Gold in bars.....	2, 110, 555
Hides.....	1, 363, 217
Cotton derivatives.....	1, 161, 341

(*Boletín de la Cámara de Comercio de Lima*, Lima, October, 1930.)

#### VENEZUELA

PUBLICATION OF WEATHER REPORTS.—As a result of a recent decision of the Ministry of Public Instruction, a detailed report of weather conditions in the various parts of the Republic is being printed daily in the *Gaceta Oficial*. This service, begun on November 1, 1930, is expected to prove especially helpful not only to aviation but also agriculture and many other industries in which the weather is an important factor. At the present time the ministry is cooper-



ating with the Weather Bureau of Puerto Rico in its work of charting meteorological conditions in the Caribbean by transmitting information to the Bureau regarding the state of the weather along and off the Venezuelan coast. (*El Universal*, Caracas, November 6, 1930.)

NEW CABLE SERVICE.—Cable service between Maracaibo and New York was opened by an American company on October 30, 1930. Two cables have been constructed, one by way of Curacao and the other through the Colombian port of Barranquilla. The completion of the cable to Barranquilla marked the first direct cable service between the Republics of Venezuela and Colombia; it was made the occasion of an exchange of cordial greetings between Presidents Pérez and Olaya Herrera. (*El Universal*, Caracas, October 31, 1930.)

## POPULATION, MIGRATION, AND LABOR

### URUGUAY

PROFIT-SHARING PLAN.—In accordance with a practice established in 1919, the Central Railway of Uruguay again last year distributed among its employees a portion of its profits equal in amount to the dividends paid its stockholders. Even the most humble worker receives his portion of the profits by this method. During last year a total of 256,000 pesos was distributed; this sum brought the amount of profits shared with the employees since 1919 to practically 2,000,000 pesos. The total distributed since the plan was adopted, by years, was as follows:

Year	Amount distributed (pesos)	Percentage of profits	Year	Amount distributed (pesos)	Percentage of profits
1919-20.....	164,500	(1)	1926-27.....	262,057	7
1923-24.....	159,800	5	1927-28.....	287,493	7
1924-25.....	207,984	6	1928-29.....	299,009	7
1925-26.....	241,500	6½	1929-30.....	256,000	6

<sup>1</sup> Percentage not given.

Due to the failure of the dividends to reach the amount required, no distribution of profits was made to the employees during the years 1920-21, 1921-22, and 1922-23. It will be noticed, however, that the amount of profits distributed among the employees during the other years increased progressively up until 1929-30, when, confronted by the uncertainty of the economic situation and the possibility of the passage of the proposed minimum wage law, it was necessary for the company to decrease the amount of profits shared with its employees, as also the dividends paid stockholders. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, October 26, 1930.)

# EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS

## BRAZIL

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH.—Dr. Getulio Vargas, head of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Brazil, issued a decree on November 14, 1930, creating a new Federal department to be known as the Ministry of Education and Public Health, which will have as its function the study and administration of all matters relative to education, public health, and hospitals. The Ministry of the Interior and Justice and its subordinate bureaus have been reorganized for the purpose of transferring to the new ministry all the services and establishments dealing with education and public health which formed a part of the latter. The necessary regulations for the execution of this decree were issued by Decree No. 19443, of December 1, 1930. Among the institutions and Government departments which have been transferred to the new ministry in accordance with this decree are the following: Bureau of Education, University of Rio de Janeiro, National School of Fine Arts, National Institute of Music, National Library, National Historical Museum, Collegio Pedro II (preparatory), Astronomical Observatory, Escola de Aprendizizes Artifices (manual training), National Museum, Directory of Commercial Education, Wenceslau Braz Normal School of Manual Training, Bureau of Public Health, Instituto Benjamin Constant (institute for the blind), Instituto Oswaldo Cruz (medical research center), Instituto Nacional de Sordos Mudos (institute for the care of deaf mutes), Emergency Hospital, and Casa Ruy Barbosa. The last-mentioned establishment is a museum and library inaugurated in Rio de Janeiro, August 13, 1930, on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the first political address delivered by the famous Brazilian statesman, Ruy Barbosa. The Provisional Government has appointed Dr. Francisco Luiz da Silva Campos to head the newly created ministry. (*Diario Oficial*, Rio de Janeiro, November 18, 1930; *Jornal do Brasil*, Rio de Janeiro, December 3, 1930.)

## HONDURAS

ADULT EDUCATION.—The President of the Republic has issued a resolution approving the curriculum for adult education prepared by the General Bureau of Primary Education. Material for a 5-year course is provided, each grade having 12 weekly classes of 30 minutes each. The curriculum as approved is as follows:

Subject	Lessons per week	Subject	Lessons per week
First grade:		Third and fourth grades:	
Mother tongue.....	4	Mother tongue.....	3
Arithmetic.....	4	Arithmetic.....	3
General information.....	2	Drawing.....	2
Penmanship.....	1	Penmanship.....	1
Ethics.....	1	National geography.....	2
		Civics.....	1
Total.....	12	Total.....	12
Second grade:		Fifth grade:	
Mother tongue.....	3	Mother tongue.....	3
Arithmetic.....	3	Arithmetic.....	3
General information.....	2	Drawing.....	1
Drawing.....	2	Penmanship.....	2
Penmanship.....	1	National history.....	2
Ethics.....	1	Civics.....	1
Total.....	12	Total.....	12

(*La Gaceta*, Tegucigalpa, November 14, 15, 17, 18, 1930.)

## MEXICO

GIFT TO NEW ORLEANS LIBRARY.—A collection of books reflecting the current literary trends, life, and tradition of Mexico was recently presented the Public Library of New Orleans by several Mexican publishers. The gift was made at the suggestion of A. C. Amador, vice consul of Mexico at New Orleans, who pointed out to his Government the desirability of acquainting persons who have a reading knowledge of Spanish with the outstanding features of contemporary Mexican life. The first shipment to be received by the library comprised 60 volumes, and it is expected that this number will be increased by contributions from other publishing houses. (*New York Herald-Tribune*, November 28, 1930.)

## NICARAGUA

NEW SCHOOL-TEACHERS.—In order to increase the number of persons qualified to teach in the schools of the Republic, President Moncada issued an order during November making a study of pedagogy and methods of teaching obligatory to all third and fourth year students who are studying in national institutions under scholarships granted by the Government. Students fulfilling these requirements and having a sufficient amount of practice teaching will be entitled to a teacher's diploma, but upon graduation they will be obliged to teach for four years in Government schools at the place and for the salary assigned them. Failing to comply with this stipulation, they shall reimburse the Government for the expense of their education. Those who wish to finish the fifth year in the secondary school in order to obtain a bachelor's degree will be allowed to continue their studies and



begin teaching after graduation. Students studying for a higher degree in other subjects than medicine and law will be exempt from teaching when they graduate. Graduate teachers will always be given preference by the Ministry of Public Instruction in filling important positions in the schools. (*El Comercio*, Managua, November 14, 1930.)



## PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

### ARGENTINA

MILK PASTEURIZATION PLANT.—The importance of the pasteurization of milk is being increasingly realized throughout America, and public-spirited citizens are everywhere striving to have the process adopted in their locality. In Cordoba, Argentina, a group of men interested in public welfare have sponsored the erection of a milk pasteurization plant, under the direction of Sr. Ramón Meade, whose studies in the United States on all phases of the dairy industry have made him a recognized expert. The new plant will be three stories high; the first floor will contain offices, laboratories, the bottling department, and two refrigerating rooms; the second will be devoted to the manufacture of butter, cheese, and ice cream, and contain the refrigerating machinery for the whole establishment; the third will be entirely given over to the pasteurization of milk. Connected with the building will be a plant for the manufacture of ice and for cold storage. In carrying out this undertaking, the sponsors of the new establishment had the full support and cooperation of the municipal authorities. (*Córdoba*, Cordoba, November 29, 1930.)

### BRAZIL

TO COMBAT TRACHOMA.—In order to combat trachoma and other eye diseases the Provisional Government has created by a decree issued on November 25, 1930, the office of chief ophthalmologist in the National Department of Public Health. Dr. Raymundo Chaves de Freitas has been appointed to fill this position. His duties, according to the terms of the decree, will be to organize and direct in the Federal District clinics where poor patients will receive treatment free of charge, draw up regulations for the cooperation of the National Department of Public Health with immigration authorities in preventing immigrants suffering from contagious eye diseases from landing in Brazil, and prepare plans for a national campaign against trachoma (*Jornal do Commercio*, Rio de Janeiro, November 27, 1930; *Diario Oficial*, December 4, 1930.)

## CHILE

**SOCIAL SERVICE CONGRESS.**—The Second National Social Service Conference of Chile was held in Santiago October 28–30, 1930. The conference was called by the School of Social Service established by the Board of Public Welfare under the direction of Srta. Leo Cordemans, to discuss frankly whether social service work as practiced in Chile was fulfilling the purposes for which it was started, and if not, to study the causes of any deficiencies and the possibility of remedying them. The program for the three days consisted in papers and discussion on problems facing the social worker as an individual, different types of social work being carried on in Chile, and mental hygiene and its place in social work. The conclusions mentioned specific measures for improving the methods of social work, especially by cooperation with medical, industrial, and educational authorities. (Information received by the Pan American Union from Srta. Cordemans; *El Mercurio*, October 28, 29, 30; and *Comuna y Hogar*, November, 1930.)

**RURAL HEALTH CENTER.**—With the opening of the San Manuel rural health center, the first in the country, the program of the Department of Public Health and Social Welfare for supplying medical services to rural districts (see Bulletin for January, 1930) began to be realized. The new center is 12 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) south of Melipilla, and will provide complete polyclinical, maternity, emergency hospital, pharmaceutical, and ambulance services to that region. The opening was attended by the Minister of Social Welfare and other Federal and local officials. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, November 16 and 17, 1930.)

## COSTA RICA

**REPORT OF BOARD OF HEALTH.**—The National Board of Health presented to the Congress on September 16 its report for 1929. A special feature of that year was a vigorous campaign against ankylostomiasis: 23,146 persons were examined, 14,877 treatments given, the sanitary conditions of 993 houses inspected, 4,689 lectures delivered to audiences totaling 31,037 persons, and 3,904 pamphlets distributed. The report also spoke of the particular attention given to such other contagious diseases as diphtheria, malaria, tuberculosis, and leprosy; of the maternity clinics and the social service work carried on in connection with them; and of the services established for school and preschool children, especially dental clinics and X-ray treatments. The advisability of revising the now somewhat outmoded law covering the appointment and duties of public health doctors was also stressed. (*La Gaceta*, San José, November 11, 1930.)

## CUBA

CHILD HYGIENE CLINIC.—The child hygiene clinic of the city of Habana, which maintains a consultorium open every morning and afternoon and an establishment for the preparation of modified milk, is rendering an increasingly important service. At the beginning of December, 1930, 128 children were being provided with milk regularly, with a daily consumption of 150 liters (liter equals 0.91 quart). The clinic, directed by Dr. Fernando Llano, is under the supervision of the municipal Board of Health. Children from three months to two years of age are cared for by the clinic, and careful records kept of their health progress. The milk is prepared at the clinic and given to the mothers, who are taught the proper way for the children to take it. The clinic has proved so successful that plans are being made for opening a branch in one of the most thickly populated quarters of the city. Children over two years of age may be cared for in one of the municipal creches. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, November 30, 1930.)

OPENING OF MATERNITY HOSPITAL.—The "Elvira Machado" Municipal Maternity Hospital of Habana was opened on December 25, 1930, with an absence of formal ceremony, which will take place after constitutional guaranties have been restored. On the opening day Mayor Miguel M. Gómez was shown the building by the Chief of the Board of Health, Dr. Manuel Mencía, and by Doctor Ramírez Olivella, director of the hospital. On behalf of the city, Doctor Mencía turned the hospital over to Doctor Ramírez Olivella.

The patients in the maternity ward of the "Freyre de Andrade" Hospital were transferred to the new institution, together with the nurses, doctors, and other members of the staff attached to that ward. This measure will enable the emergency hospital connected with the former institution to augment its services to the section of the city in which it is located. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, December 25 and 26, 1930.)

## HONDURAS

EDUCATIONAL MOVING PICTURES.—The President of the Republic issued a resolution on September 1, 1930, approving a contract, signed by the Director General of the Department of Health and the representative of a foreign concern, for taking several moving pictures which will explain the operations of the department. One picture will deal with milk distribution clinics, demonstrating the preparation of the milk from its arrival at the clinics until its distribution to mothers, and the operation of the children's clinics attached thereto; another will show the activities of the Bureau of Tropical Diseases, stressing the preventive measures carried on by its staff; a third will portray State measures of prophylaxis; a fourth will cover the subject



of vaccination; a fifth will elucidate the work of the Bacteriological Laboratories, especially their work against malaria; a sixth will illustrate the work of sanitary engineers; and a seventh will provide material for an antialcoholic campaign. (*La Gaceta*, Tegucigalpa, November 20, 1930.)

#### MEXICO

ESTABLISHMENT OF HOME FOR GIRLS.—During October arrangements were completed for the establishment of a home for girls in a large house in Mexico City formerly occupied by the School for Deaf Mutes. The primary purpose of the new institution will be to provide home surroundings for girls who have no families, and particularly for those who have passed their first years in the nursery home. Each girl earning her own living will be expected to pay a small monthly sum as board, and to do her share of the household duties. In its other functions, which include the maintenance of an employment agency and a vocational school, the home expects to serve all the young men and women receiving assistance from the public welfare agencies of the Government. The house has been entirely renovated to meet the many requirements of the home, ample space having been set aside for the classes in sewing, dressmaking, millinery, laundrying, dyeing, shoemaking, carpentry, typewriter and furniture repairing, weaving, hair dressing, and other vocations taught there. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, October 22, 1930.)

#### PANAMA

THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN WORKERS AND LABORERS.—A law enacted during the last session of the National Assembly, published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of November 5, 1930, prohibits the employment of women workers in commercial and industrial establishments during the eight weeks before and after childbirth, provides for a vacation at half pay during this period upon presentation of the proper medical certificate, and prohibits the discharge of any woman on account of pregnancy. According to the provisions of this law employers are not allowed to make any deduction from the salaries of mothers for the 15-minute period allowed them every four hours by law, for the nursing of their children. The law also provides for the establishment of day nurseries in the poorer sections of Colon and Panama.

Another measure enacted by the National Assembly and promulgated by the President, which appeared in the *Gaceta Oficial* of November 22, 1930, requests the Executive to establish first-aid stations in convenient and appropriate districts, where laborers can receive free medical assistance daily. The personnel of these stations is to consist of a physician, an assistant, and a midwife. The law also provides for the creation of an industrial hygiene section in the Department of Health

which will have as its duties the periodical inspection of public offices and industrial and commercial establishments to see that the proper sanitary measures are taken for the protection of the workers' health.

#### PARAGUAY

THREE NEW DISPENSARIES.—Acting at the suggestion of Doctor De Gásperi, Minister of the Interior, the Director of Public Welfare, Dr. Cayetano Masi, has recently taken measures necessary for the opening of three new dispensaries in Asuncion. These will be located in different sections of the city and greatly facilitate the treatment of the residents of those districts who would otherwise have to go to the central dispensary or the Clinical Hospital should they be in need of medical care. Each dispensary will be provided with the permanent services of a physician and pharmacist. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, October 11, 1930.)

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### NECROLOGY

ELIGIO AYALA.—Deep concern and regret were felt, not only in Paraguay but in many other countries of America as well, at the untimely death in Asuncion on October 24, 1930, of Dr. Eligio Ayala, one of the foremost figures of Paraguayan contemporary political life. Doctor Alaya, former President of the Republic, was born in Mbuyabey on December 4, 1879. Following his graduation from the Law School in 1903, he engaged in private practice, but it was not long before he was called to serve his country in the National Legislature, where he was President of the House of Deputies. Later, while visiting Europe, he was able to make an intensive study of economics and politics, and soon after his return to Paraguay in 1919, was appointed Minister of Finance. In 1924 he was honored by election to the Presidency of the Republic, a post in which he served with great distinction until the end of the term in 1928. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, October 24, 25, and November 13, 1930.)

# SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO FEBRUARY 1, 1931

Subject	Date	Author
<b>ARGENTINA</b>		
Road building and repairing in Argentina.....	1930 Nov. 20	Chargé d'Affaires, Buenos Aires.
Labor conditions in Buenos Aires during the 11 months of 1930.....	Dec. 3	A. M. Warren, consul at Buenos Aires.
Review of railroad and air transportation in 1930.....	Dec. 4	Do.
Income and cost of living of Buenos Aires laborers during the year 1929.....	Dec. 15	Do.
<b>BRAZIL</b>		
Review of the commerce and industries of Brazil, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.....	Oct. 19	Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Business outlook in Brazil.....	Nov. 18	Do.
Economic and financial notes from Manaus, Amazonas.....	Dec. 1	George E. Seltzer, consul at Para.
Proposed solution of the coffee problem.....	Dec. 4	C. R. Cameron, consul general at Sao Paulo.
Attitude of Minas Geraes coffee growers.....	Dec. 9	Claude I. Dawson.
Reduction in Brazilian legal holidays.....	Dec. 17	Do.
Monthly bulletins of the National Department of Public Health, June and July, 1930.....	Dec. 18	Do.
Pan-American Coffee Conference to be called by Brazil.....	Dec. 20	Do.
Movement of receipts and expenditures of Joinville, State of Santa Catharina, during period Nov. 4-30, 1930.....	Dec. 24	Arthur G. Parsloe, vice consul at Santos.
Balance sheet of the Santos Municipal Administration, on Oct. 31, 1930.....	Dec. 27	Do.
<b>CHILE</b>		
Review of commerce and industries of Chile for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.....	Oct. 22	C. F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.
Review of the Arica district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.....	Oct. 27	Edward B. Rand, vice consul at Arica.
Review for quarter ended Mar. 31, and for quarter ended June 30, 1930.....	Dec. 6	C. F. Deichman.
Boletín Oficial de la Bolsa de Corredores de Valparaiso, for Dec. 4, 1930.....	Dec. 9	Do.
Boletín Oficial de la Bolsa for Dec. 26, 1930.....	Dec. 26	Do.
<b>COLOMBIA</b>		
Review of commerce and industries of Barranquilla district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.....	Nov. 29	H. W. Carlson, vice consul at Barranquilla.
Revision of telegraph rates, effective Jan. 1, 1931.....	Dec. 1	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Buenaventura.
<b>COSTA RICA</b>		
Review of commerce and industries of Port Limon, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.....	Oct. 31	Thomas J. Maleady, vice consul at Port Limon.
The foreign trade of Costa Rica during first 9 months of 1930.....	Nov. 20	Do.
<b>CUBA</b>		
A new Cuban C. O. D. express service.....	Dec. 8	F. T. F. Dumont, consul general at Habana.
<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</b>		
Annual report on commerce and industries for year 1930, combined with quarter ended Dec. 31, 1930.....	1931 Jan. 9	Do.
Report on insurance in Cuba.....	do.	Do.
<b>ECUADOR</b>		
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.....	1930 Dec. 23	Reed Paige Clark, consul at Santo Domingo City.
Report of the Director of Public Works with reference to the advisability of railroad and highway construction.....	Dec. 20	Legation.
Law governing the political administrative régime of the Republic, "Registro Oficial," of Dec. 11, 1930.....	Dec. 30	Do.
Foreign trade of Ecuador during the first 6 months of 1930.....	Dec. 23	Harold D. Clum, consul at Guayaquil.



*Reports received to February 1, 1931—Continued*

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EL SALVADOR		
The business situation in El Salvador.....	1930 Nov. 26	A. E. Carleton, consul at San Salvador.
HAITI		
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.	Oct. 15	Donald H. Heath, consul at Port au Prince.
HONDURAS		
Annual Report of the Minister of Development, Public Works, Agriculture and Labor, for 1928-29.	Dec. 4	Robert F. Fernel, consul at Tegucigalpa.
Review of the Tela district, quarter ended June 30, 1930.....	Dec. 6	T. Monroe Fisher, vice consul at Tela.
Review for quarter ended Sept. 3, 1930.....	Dec. 30	Do.
PARAGUAY		
Review of commerce and industries of Paraguay, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.	Nov. 8	V. Harwood Blocker, jr., vice consul at Asuncion.
URUGUAY		
Motor trip through eastern Uruguay.....	Dec. 24	Prescott Childs, consul at Montevideo.
VENEZUELA		
Review of commerce and industries, Puerto Cabello district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930.	Nov. 4	George R. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cabello.

ARGENTINA BOLIVIA BRAZIL CHILE COLOMBIA  
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# BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

MARCH, 1931



M. Dantès Bellegarde  
The New Minister of Haiti in Washington

Buenos Aires, The Heart of Argentina

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables from Latin America  
for the United States

The Apure River  
A Tributary of the Great Orinoco

Recent Railway Developments in Brazil

The Immigration Situation in Latin America

The Fourth Pan American Congress  
of Architects

The Pan American Union Month by Month

MEXICO HONDURAS GUATEMALA

COSTA RICA CUBA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ECUADOR EL SALVADOR

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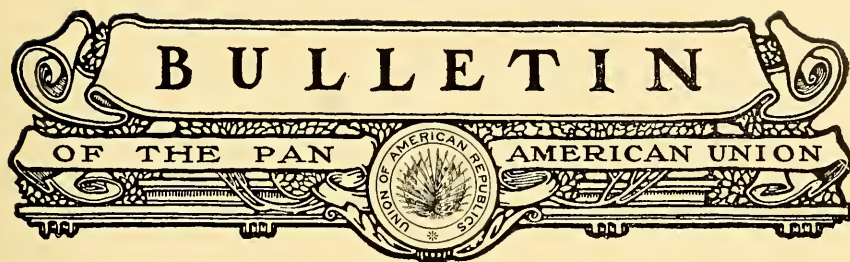
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M. DANTÈS BELLEGARDE

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Haiti in the United States.



VOL. LXV

MARCH, 1931

No. 3

## M. DANTÈS BELLEGARDE, MINISTER OF HAITI IN WASHINGTON

**M.** DANTÈS BELLEGARDE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Haiti in the United States, was officially received by President Hoover at the White House on February 16, 1931. M. Bellegarde, on presenting his letters of credence, said in part:

The events which have occurred in Haiti during the past year lend to my mission near the Government of the United States an exceptional importance. The legislative elections of the 14th of October and the presidential election of the 18th of November have shown clearly that the Haitian nation is thoroughly aware of its national obligations and that it deserves fully to enjoy the right to liberty and independence which it so heroically conquered 127 years ago, thus creating, after your glorious Republic, the second sovereign state of America.

In speaking of these events I am happy to recall the personal part which you took in their preparation, for which preparation the President and the Government of the Haitian Nation feel toward you the most fervent gratitude. They await, with firm confidence in the loyal friendship of the Government of the United States, the realization, in the near future, of the promises made to the Republic of Haiti, of its definitive liberation by the resumption of the essential attributes of its political and administrative autonomy.

While the new Government—an emanation of the will and aspiration of the Haitian Nation—pursues within its borders a policy of peace and prosperity, founded upon liberty, education, and labor, it aspires to collaborate, within its modest sphere, in the work of international understanding and the approximation of nations, of which work the United States has constituted itself the ardent protagonist throughout the world. It has, in particular, given me instructions to strive with all my strength for the consolidation and the growth of Pan American solidarity of which Your Excellency, in the course of your memorable good-will voyage in Latin America, has shown the vital necessity for the progress and the security of our three Americas.

My country has given in the past many proofs of this spirit of solidarity. You will permit me to recall, Mr. President, that while still a French colony Haiti sent 800 of her sons to fight for American liberty; they shed their generous blood on the battlefield of Savannah. She also opened her doors to Bolívar in exile and extended to him aid in arms, money, and men for the emancipation of



the Spanish colonies in America; as the only reward for such assistance she asked that slavery be abolished wherever the arms of the Liberator might triumph.

Collaboration in war is no longer the question now. The task in which Haiti wishes humbly to participate to-day is a task of peace. She wishes, with all her heart, to labor in close community with those who strive to establish among the American nations confidence and peace. Upon the solid basis of equality, friendship, and mutual respect, the Pan American Union will grow in strength and authority. And this strength, this authority, will enable her to contribute effectively, together with the unions that have been or may be organized in other parts of the world, to the realization of the high ideal which is her own—peace and justice for all nations. What we want in truth is peace, justice, and prosperity for all, assured by the cooperation of all; cooperation between citizens of the same nation, cooperation between social classes, cooperation between nations, cooperation between races.

President Hoover replied cordially to the Minister's eloquent words:

. . . You have described the legislative elections and the ensuing presidential election in Haiti as having demonstrated that the Haitian people are aware of their national obligations; and in connection with these important events you have been so good as to express the gratitude of the Haitian Government and people for the part in them taken by me. It has been most gratifying to me, Mr. Minister, to learn of the successful initiation of the program recommended by the commission which I appointed to investigate affairs in the Republic of Haiti, and of the recognition of their international obligations by the Haitian people. I shall be glad to have you say to your Government that the Government of the United States will continue to extend to it in the fullest measure its sympathetic and active cooperation in the progressive consummation of the plan recommended by that commission.

The important services to the cause of liberty rendered in the past by the Haitian people, to which you have alluded, are ever remembered with gratitude, and the Government of the United States will welcome wholeheartedly the collaboration of Haiti which you proffer in strengthening and supporting the common ideals which so effectively and happily unite the nations of this hemisphere. . . .

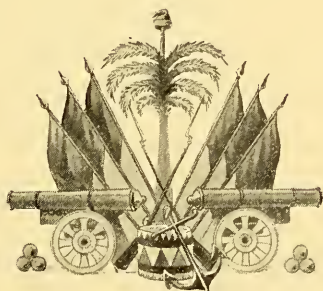
M. Bellegarde has taken a prominent part in the public life of his Nation. Born in Port-au-Prince on May 18, 1877, he was educated in Haiti, specializing in law and becoming a member of the bar of his native city. After finishing his studies, he taught in the Lycée at Port-au-Prince, the Law School, and the School of Applied Sciences, in the last of which he was professor of political economy.

His deep interest in education led to his appointment as chief of bureau in the Ministry of Public Instruction, a post which he held from 1904 to 1907. Later he was Secretary General to the Presidency of the Republic, during the incumbency of President Michel-Oreste. From 1918 to 1920, he was Minister of Public Instruction.

It is of special interest to note that M. Bellegarde has written, in collaboration with M. Sténio Vincent, now President of the Republic, several textbooks, and has also published other works, among the most notable of which is *Pour une Haiti Heureuse*.

M. Bellegarde's services abroad have won for him not only the gratitude of his own country but also the admiration of other nations. During 1921 and 1922 he was Minister to France and delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, the Council of which appointed him a member of the Temporary Commission on Slavery and Forced Labor. In December, 1922, the French Government made him Commander of the Legion of Honor. From 1921 to 1924 he was a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and in 1927 was sent to Washington as a delegate from the Haitian Chamber of Commerce to the Third Pan American Commercial Conference. He has the high honor of being a life delegate to the League of Nations, and took part in the Assembly of 1930.

In July, 1930, M. Bellegarde was reappointed Minister to France, a post which he left to come to Washington where, as representative of his Nation, he has been welcomed as a member of the diplomatic corps and of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.





THE FOUNDING OF BUENOS AIRES, 1580

After Don Juan de Garay had appointed civil and judicial authorities, the company met at the spot where the main square was to be located. There a post was set up as a symbol of authority and, before the cross and the flag, Garay drew his sword and with due ceremony took possession of the site in the name of Philip II of Spain.



# BUENOS AIRES,<sup>1</sup> THE HEART OF ARGENTINA

By JUAN JOSÉ SOIZA REILLY

AT a banquet I once heard General Garmendia say: "Blessed be those 66 Paraguayan creoles who in 1580, with four heifers and a bull, founded the great city of Buenos Aires!"

It was truly spoken. Those 66 heroic companions of Don Juan de Garay—men and women—performed an exploit which to-day is entirely obscured by the purring automobiles that make their way between skyscrapers. As we look upon the three dimensions of this enormous city, it seems almost impossible that so small a handful of human beings could have been capable of dreaming such a dream:

*Buenos Aires!*

Their achievement becomes doubly significant when we think of the earlier failure of Pedro de Mendoza, who in 1536 had founded the original Buenos Aires at the mouth of the Riachuelo.<sup>2</sup> Five years later the budding city was scourged by Indian attacks and especially by the ill will of Don Alonso de Cabrera, who in 1541 had Irala, the Governor of Paraguay, decree the complete abandonment of the city. There remained of Buenos Aires not so much as the shadow of a wall. The inhabitants, forced to leave, departed in sadness from a land which under their labor was just commencing to be fruitful. They were obliged to turn their faces toward Paraguay, carrying their property with them. Before they left they even fired their houses.

"We are carrying away everything," said one of the inhabitants, "except the river and the stars."

It was logical that the city founded by Mendoza should come to so deplorable an end. It had been planned without forethought. Created to serve as a temporary shelter for ships on their way to Paraguay, the new city sprang from no lofty vision of the future, no dream of idealized beauty. Mendoza founded Buenos Aires as one might set up a filling station or a news stand, dependent for permanence upon the municipal authorities. But when Garay founded Buenos Aires he founded the city which was to be.

Early in January of 1580 Garay was in Asuncion, and there he issued a proclamation, announcing that he would repopulate Buenos Aires if he could find men and women of seasoned courage who would be

<sup>1</sup> Translated from *Caras y Caretas*, Dec. 20, 1930, Buenos Aires.

<sup>2</sup> Small tributary of the Río de la Plata which passes through the city of Buenos Aires and forms part of the harbor.—*Editor*.



Photo by Arthur Bauer

#### THE PORT OF BUENOS AIRES

Upper view: This illustration from Arsène Isabelle's "*Voyage à Buenos Aires*," shows how passengers and freight were landed in the early nineteenth century, by means of small boats and 2-wheeled carts. Lower view: Water front activities in the newer section of the port, 100 years later.

willing to endure with him the glorious hardships of so great and desperate an adventure.

"It is my high aim," he declared, "to found a city which men shall not be able to destroy—a city which shall be the 'Gateway of the Earth.'"

It was a stupendous phrase—a blend of the Basque and the Spanish, the bold and the quixotic, the native and the adopted, prophetic of the soul of the people of Buenos Aires, long before its birth. It was a phrase which must have made a deep impression upon the 66 Paraguayans, sons and daughters of Spaniards, who made themselves ready for their odyssey. "In two brigantines, several smaller boats, and not a few rafts and canoes," so history records, "they set forth from Asuncion, Paraguay, in February of 1580. Some of the party, those who were in charge of the cattle, made their way by land across the mountains, on foot and on horseback, struggling with wild beasts and with insects."

All honor to that little company of scriptural pilgrims! What a film could be made of that daring band, titanic in their determination! Many were carrying on their shoulders the tools with which to build their cottages in the City of the Future. Many guarded in pouches at their girdles seed for the wheat to be sown around their homes. So, with the fortitude of youth, they came at last to the spot occupied to-day by our Plaza de Mayo, and on June 11, 1580, three and a half centuries ago, Don Juan de Garay, surrounded by his 66 Paraguayan conquerors solemnly founded the city.

He founded the city which was to be, I said.

We have only to look at his sketch. The hand that guided the pen over the parchment of that ancient plan indicates a man of far-seeing and prophetic vision. How different from the founder of 1536! Don Pedro de Mendoza builds a fort and surrounds it with ramparts. Without the slightest regard for the requirements of a city, he huddles all the settlers behind the ramparts in shacks of straw. He forgets, or rather, he never thinks of streets and roads. No thought of future generations troubles his mind. What matter to him whether Buenos Aires lives 10,000 years, or 60 minutes? Schmidel's classic drawing gives a good idea of the hasty construction. The polygonal rampart is no more than a simple mediaeval defense, devised for war, not for progress. Its "corner stone" is a gallows.

Don Juan de Garay, on the other hand, founds Buenos Aires without fear and without ado, in the manner of one who lays out a garden. He builds no ramparts. He sets up no scaffold or "tree of justice." Indifferent to the howling of the Indians, he plans the 3-dimensional city of the future. His party numbers barely 66 persons; nevertheless, he draws the city's plans mathematically, with space for 4,000,000 inhabitants. His companions must have gazed with





THE PLAZA DEL CONGRESO, BUENOS AIRES

astonishment upon the madness of a chief who could thus dream in his waking moments, like a Jehovah envisioning a Canaan. In his delirium of greatness, Garay divides the plan of the city into 250 squares, each laid out to be exactly 140 yards<sup>3</sup> on a side, and all separated from each other by streets 11 yards in width. Next he partitions each square into four lots or plots, assigning one to each settler. Outside the common lands, he subdivides the farms for the founders. He names the authorities. He chooses as patron saint of the new city San Martín, the bishop, as if foreseeing another guardian spirit, San Martín, the general. And at last, content with his work, he lies down never again to awaken. (He was killed in his sleep by Indians at El Baradero.)

Perhaps his last dream was of "founding a city which men shall not be able to destroy!"

#### CITY OF FLESH AND BLOOD

Progress was not rapid. The city grew, but only too slowly. Men would come from Europe prepared to remain.

"Is there gold here?"

"No gold."

<sup>3</sup> The Argentine yard equals 34.12 inches.—*Editor*.



Courtesy of "Argentina"

## AVENIDA DE MAYO, BUENOS AIRES

The main business thoroughfare of the city, which connects the Plaza de Mayo and the Plaza del Congreso.

They would pass on, contempt in their eyes. They would go to Potosi in search of precious metals. All progress, all civilization, was moving northward. Many years went by before they were convinced that Buenos Aires too had gold within her boundaries (a gold more lasting than any coined as money). The searchers came back empty-handed. The mountain of Potosi, like a Buddha sated with homage, would have none of them.

"The gold of Peru? The silver of Potosi?"

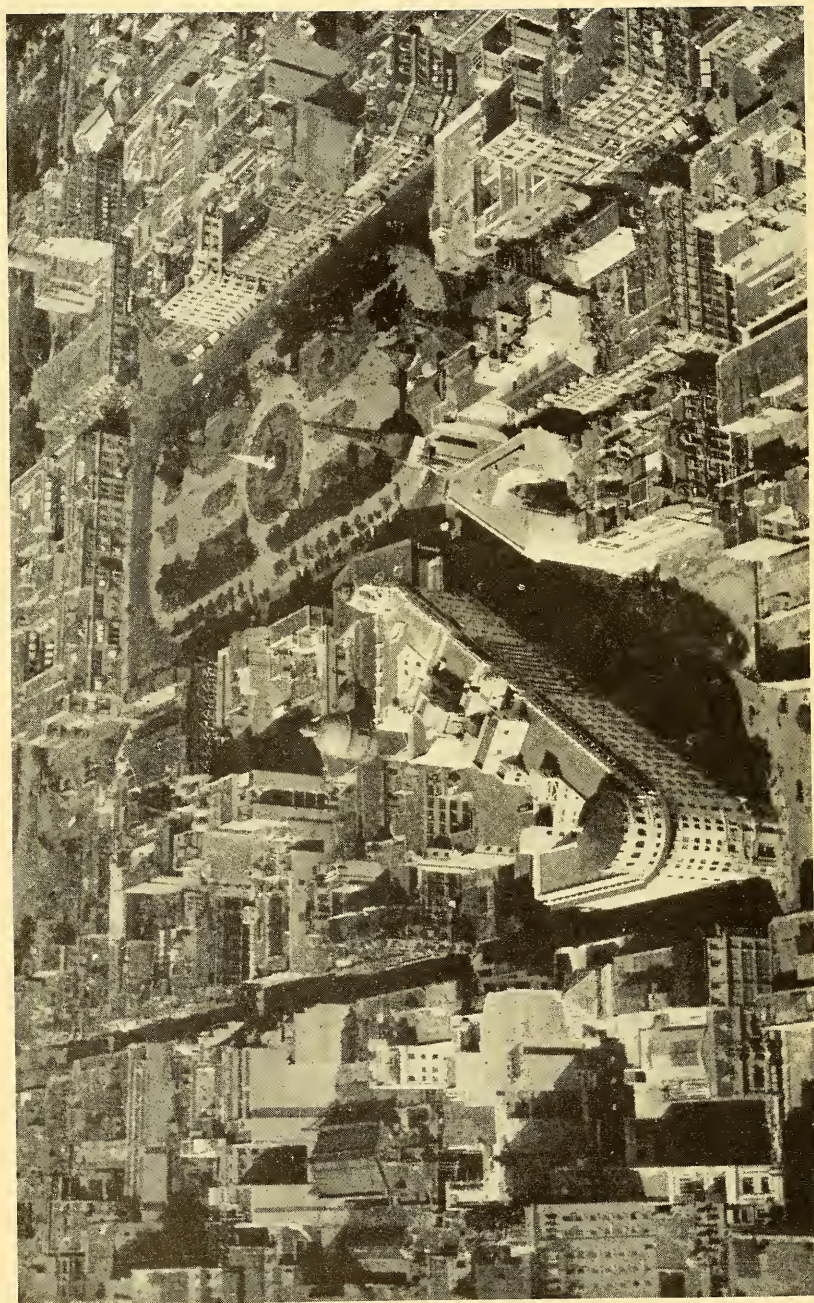
"A fairy-tale!"

Buenos Aires opened her arms to them; she offered them land; she said to them:

"Work! Plant wheat and corn!"

And they worked, all of them. It is well that we say this, to the generations who are to come after us: Buenos Aires is a city molded by suffering, purified by the constant and heroic efforts of toiling multitudes, sanctified by exertions of mind and of body. Do not think for one moment, you of other cities, that this great metropolis was built as we build a skyscraper, with automatic hoists to lift the mortar to the one hundred and fiftieth floor, and with loud speakers to carry to the masons the commands of the chief of construction seated in his private office. No! Buenos Aires was built by blows of the





Courtesy of International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation

A VIEW OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT OF BUENOS AIRES

The park at the right of the picture is the Plaza de Mayo, one of the most important squares in the city.



hammer, at the forge, at the anvil. Buenos Aires was built by strong hands and clamoring voices. It is made of houses which have been carried on man's shoulders, of towers which have been raised by the force of his hands. If you should venture to scratch the outer layer of our progress, you would hear, beneath, sobs of anguish, gasps of fatigue, and even kisses of love.

"Buenos Aires," said Rubén Darío, "is flesh and blood."

#### IN THE SHADOW OF THE VICEROYS

As soon as an end had been put to the legend that gold lay scattered over the ground, settlers came with other hopes. They learned a proverb which served as motto for their disillusionment:

A cow will give more milk, you see,  
Than any mount of Potosi.

A king of Spain—Philip IV—declared in 1661 that Buenos Aires was the most coveted city in Spanish America. Later, in 1777, the procession of viceroys began. Each one of them did what he could. Their greatest task was to convince Spain that Buenos Aires needed schools, academies, libraries, culture. The kings looked upon these aspirations with misgivings. "Books are the road toward liberty," as Monteagudo said.

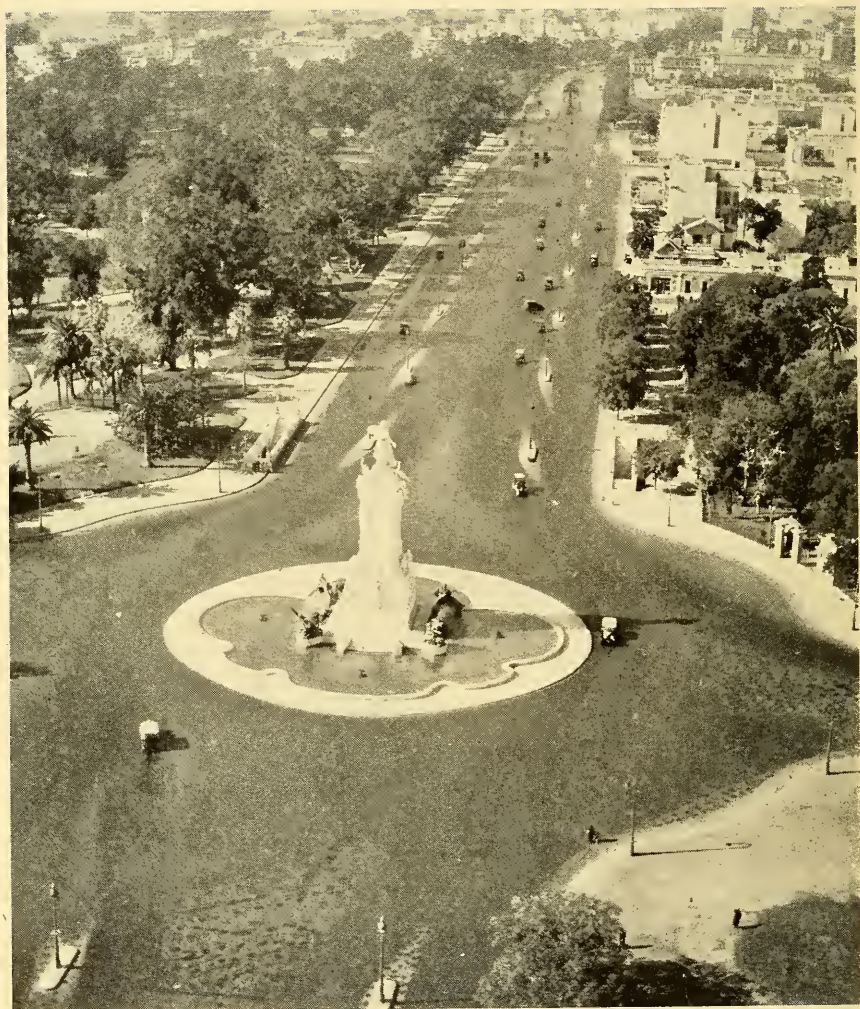
The Viceroy Don Juan José de Vértiz was undoubtedly the only one who felt a real love for Buenos Aires; he it was who put up the first street lights; who gave orders for the paving of the first street; who built the first pier, established the first printing office, drew up the plan for the first university of Buenos Aires. . . . And so, slowly, the city of which Garay had dreamed began to come true.

#### FOR THE GLORY OF OUR COUNTRY

"Liberty! Liberty!"

Many believed that the May revolution<sup>4</sup> would lead to a decrease in population—Buenos Aires would be deserted. What actually happened was quite the contrary: The optimism born of independence suggested new avenues for initiative. The gates were open to all men of good will, as was later confirmed in Article 16 of the Constitution. The patriots abolished prerogatives of blood and birth, making all the inhabitants equal under the law. Bernardino Rivadavia appeared, and by his administrative achievements transformed Buenos Aires. His was the greatest force that drove us forward toward our future, so much so that Alberdi could truly write: "Many men hate Rivadavia because they can propose no forward-looking step that he has not already suggested."

<sup>4</sup> Of 1810.—*Editor*.



Courtesy of International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation

ALVEAR AVENUE, BUENOS AIRES

One of the beautiful streets in the residential section of the Argentine capital.

Buenos Aires continues to grow. Quays are built; Florida Street is paved with the stones of the pier planned by Cerviño in 1802; the poorer districts are cleaned up, minds are swept clear, the city is well scrubbed; the common people become polite.

The tyranny of Rosas suddenly clips the city's wings. Buenos Aires lies dormant in the hope of better times. Urquiza comes, in fine array. Liberty returns. First steps toward the organization of the republic are taken, by the construction of new and different buildings. As Urquiza rises, so too, the house-tops are raised. The first 2-story building makes its appearance. Then, at the corner of Bolívar and Alsina streets, there rises an edifice with three floors. It is madness; the gaping crowds are carried away, and applaud the very bricks. The city continues to increase in size. In 1800, there are 30,000 inhabitants; in 1810, the year of independence, the figure has risen to 60,000. From then on growth does not pause. In 1885 the official census gives 365,000 inhabitants; by 1895 the number is nearly double and there are 665,800; in 1905 there are 900,000; and in 1920, 1,700,000; in 1930 the municipal estimates put the figure at 2,500,000. And still the city grows.

#### THE HARBOR

"Buenos Aires," says Eduardo Madero, "does not know the word 'impossible.'"

Buenos Aires, heart of the Republic, model of courage and industry for the provinces, has no harbor accessible to boats of any tonnage. People complain: "The river is too difficult; it is full of sand banks. Passengers have to disembark by taking to small boats, and then reach the pier by means of a wagon.

"We must have a harbor."

Madero makes the harbor. Huergo enlarges it. The work begins in 1886 and is completed in 1897. Dredges sweep the bottom of the river; they deepen the channel and inclose it. Nothing is impossible! Madero makes himself master of the waters of the estuary; he governs them at will, moving them hither and thither, wherever it is most to the advantage of Buenos Aires. The length of the docks is already more than 9 miles; soon it will measure 25. The inner harbors are of enormous capacity. Buenos Aires can put in her pocket the ships of the universe.

#### BUENOS AIRES THE OPTIMIST

Buenos Aires is not affrighted by her dizzy progress. The extraordinary is the normal. The city spreads out in fan shape; suburbs radiate from the center, joined by street-car lines, by automobiles, by omnibuses, by subways. The outskirts of the city abound in lakes, morasses, and insalubrious places. Bah! Hard work will clean up





Courtesy of Dwight P. Robinson & Co. of Argentina, (Inc.), Division of United Engineers and Constructors, (Inc.).

#### LACROZE SUBWAY, BUENOS AIRES

This new subway, 5 miles in length, was opened in 1930, after 18 months' work. Upper view: Subway coaches in Callao station. Lower view: Mezzanine floor of the Pueyrredon station, looking east, showing change booth and turnstiles.

unwholesome regions. Where once was a stagnant pool, there rise to-day a hospital, a theater, a shelter where children grow fat and rosy. On the site of the Plaza del Parque, now called the Plaza Lavalle, there had been for 70 years a tract of waste land known as "that dreadful Zamudio hollow." It had been the scene of savage crimes and famous adventures. Don Pastor Obligado tells us in *El Primer Ferrocarril* that a popular bit of street doggerel dated from those times and those doings.

Where the Columbus Theater stands to-day was once "the old dump," where waste was burned. Art and luxury rising above refuse! God created beauty from clay. . . . Soon it is found that some of the central streets are too narrow. The most progressive officials begin to "cut the blocks." First of these is Don Torcuato de Alvear, who, in the face of all opposition, begins to widen certain streets, Santa Fe, Córdoba, and others.

Buenos Aires needs a great avenue to serve as its backbone. In the year 1872 Don Daniel de Solier, later vice admiral, and Don Carlos Carranza propose to expropriate all the blocks between Rivadavia and Victoria Streets, from the Plaza de Mayo to Eleventh of September Street. The Government is opposed to this course "for the reason that if these buildings are demolished we shall be destroying the houses in which many great men have been born." But in the progressive times of Juárez Celman the obstacles are overcome. On May 5, 1889, the opening up of the Avenida de Mayo begins. A labor of Hercules! It becomes necessary to cut through the middle of blocks. The expropriation is paid for at a great price. Ten millions! No matter. On with the work! On July 9, 1894, the great avenue is opened. (Ex-President Juárez Celman, hidden behind the shutters of a balcony, weeps as he beholds from a distance the triumph of his work.)

In spite of everything Buenos Aires grows, overflows, becomes choked. The traffic must have breathing space. Under the progressive administrations of Joaquín de Anchorena and José Luis Cantilo, diagonals are opened which give the great city an even more metropolitan aspect. The invention of the elevator has made possible the construction of the skyscraper. The buildings, like shadows of Argentina's progress, grow longer, grow wider, stand on end. They aspire to the clouds in tribute to Garay's dream.

*Buenos Aires!*

City of optimism! City untouched and untouchable by storms of any kind! City which men will never be able to destroy!

*Gateway of the earth!*

# FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FROM LATIN AMERICA FOR THE UNITED STATES

By L. A. WHEELER

*Senior Agricultural Economist, Foreign Agricultural Service Division, Bureau of  
Agricultural Economics*

LATIN American countries are playing an increasingly important part in supplying the growing demand for fresh fruits and vegetables in the United States during the winter and early spring months. These imports are for the most part a development of the last decade. In 1920 imports of fresh fruits and vegetables, excluding bananas, from Latin American countries were valued at around \$1,000,000. In recent years the value of this trade has averaged between six and seven million dollars. Since the trade in bananas is in a class of its own, this discussion is confined to fresh fruits and vegetables moving to the United States during the winter and spring months of the Northern Hemisphere. Tomatoes, green peas, peppers, grapefruit, avocados, and numerous other items come from Mexico and Cuba. Argentina and Chile supply grapes and melons as well as a small quantity of other fruit. Difference in growing seasons compared with producing areas in the United States is the underlying basis for this trade. Its development, however, has depended upon improvement in transportation facilities, including the use of refrigeration, without which the movement of these highly perishable products would be impossible. For the present purpose it will be convenient to divide the trade into two categories, that with Mexico and Cuba, which is the more important and consists largely of vegetables, and that with Argentina and Chile, made up chiefly of grapes and melons.

The increasing imports of vegetables from Cuba and Mexico have been an outstanding feature of the food import trade of the United States in recent years. The most important area in these countries producing vegetables for United States markets is to be found on the west coast of Mexico. Some 15 river valleys running to the Gulf of California and the Pacific Ocean in the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Nayarit comprise the producing districts of this area, in which about 50,000 acres are devoted to vegetable production. In the order of their importance, the vegetables produced are tomatoes, green peas, green peppers, and string beans. Considerable quantities of melons, both cantaloupes and watermelons, are also shipped from this region. About three-fourths of the tomato acreage is located in the Fuerte



and Sinaloa River Valleys in northern Sinaloa. The Yaqui, Mayo, and Sonora River Valleys in the State of Sonora are the principal pea-producing areas. Peppers are grown chiefly in the Fuerte River Valley, while the relatively small acreage of string beans is located in the Culiacan and Rosario River Valleys in the States of Sinaloa and Nayarit, respectively. In addition to the producing districts on the west coast proper, there is a small vegetable-producing area at the extreme southern tip of the peninsula of Lower California. The vegetables from this district, chiefly tomatoes, are shipped by boat to California ports.



VEGETABLE CULTIVATION IN MEXICO

A field of peppers and, in the background, corn.

Shipments of fresh vegetables from the west coast to the United States markets assumed importance for the first time in the 1920-21 season, when about 1,000 carloads were shipped across the border. In recent seasons such shipments have amounted to around 6,000 carloads annually, a small part of which are vegetables intended for Canadian markets. Tomatoes have constituted approximately 80 per cent, and green peas 10 per cent of the total shipments. Vegetables from the west coast are shipped to the United States over the Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico and enter at the border port of Nogales, Ariz.

The shipping season for Mexican west coast vegetables extends from November through May with January and April as the period of heaviest shipments.

The west coast vegetable industry has been developed in the face of many discouragements. In 1925-26, for example, cold weather, heavy rains, diseases, and insect pests reduced greatly the production of this area. In the next season, diseases were also prevalent and in addition unorganized marketing contributed to heavy losses. In 1927-28 heavy rains and floods wiped out large acreages and destroyed highways and railroad tracks and bridges. In that season it was necessary to ship vegetables from the southern areas of the west coast to the United States by a long round-about southern route to Guadalajara and thence northward to the Texas border. In 1929 revolutionary activities greatly handicapped the movement of the vegetable crop. So far as tomatoes are concerned the 1929-30 season was probably the most profitable ever experienced. This can not be said for green peas, however, which were produced and shipped in such large quantities as practically to demoralize markets in the United States during the principal shipping season. The United States tariff act of 1930, which increased rates on vegetables considerably, now adds another difficulty to the movement of Mexican vegetables to the United States. Shipments of vegetables have held up well, however, in spite of this additional handicap and depressed market conditions. The higher tariff will doubtless require shippers to be more careful as to the quality of the vegetables shipped than they have been in the past.

Markets for Mexican west coast vegetables extend from coast to coast in the United States and into Canada. Divided by States, California ordinarily takes the largest quantity with New York or Illinois coming second. Generally speaking, more Mexican vegetables are marketed in the western and mid-western part of the United States than along the eastern seaboard.

In addition to the vegetable acreage on the Mexican west coast, there are a few hundred acres in the vicinity of Manuel, State of Tamaulipas, on the east coast devoted to the production of vegetables for shipment to the United States. Vegetables from this area, chiefly snap beans, peppers, tomatoes, and peas, enter the United States by rail through the border ports of Laredo and Brownsville, Tex. These shipments, however, are only a fraction of those shipped from the west coast of Mexico.

The production of vegetables in Cuba for export to the United States is concentrated largely in the Provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio. The port of Habana handles the entire export crop. The vegetables exported to the United States, in the order of importance are: Tomatoes, egg plant, potatoes, green peppers, lima beans, and cucumbers. These products together comprise about 85 per cent of the total exports and the remainder is made up of okra, squash, and

string beans. Tomatoes during a normal year constitute over half of the total exports. In addition to vegetables, Cuba also ships considerable quantities of grapefruit and avocados (or alligator pears, as they are improperly known) to the United States. The increase in imports of Cuban avocados has been especially noteworthy, from 4,000,000 pounds in 1924-25 to over six and one-half million in 1929-30.

The Isle of Pines was formerly the seat of a flourishing fruit and vegetable industry, but the importance of this area as a source of fruits and vegetables imported into the United States has declined,



A GRAPEFRUIT GROVE

Last year Cuba furnished the United States with more than 7,000,000 pounds of grapefruit.

particularly with respect to grapefruit, since the hurricane in October, 1926. The Isle of Pines still supplies considerable quantities of some vegetables, such as peppers and egg plant.

As in the case of Mexico, the Cuban vegetable export industry is a relatively recent development. In the 1925-26 season shipments of Cuban vegetables to the United States amounted to the equivalent of about 1,000 cars, while in 1929-30 these exports had increased to 2,000 cars. The bulk of the exports of vegetables from Cuba go to New York. Since the tourist season and the Cuban vegetable shipping season coincide, many of the ships bringing tourists to Cuba from December to April are provided with refrigeration for carrying fruits and vegetables on the return journey. Some shipments are





#### AVOCADO TREE AND FRUIT

Several varieties of this fruit are grown extensively in the Latin American countries, and though its cultivation has been introduced into the United States, large quantities are imported from Cuba and Mexico. Upper: A 10-year old tree. Left: Fine specimens of the fruit.

made by car ferry to Key West and a few by direct ship to New Orleans.

Shipments of vegetables from Cuba begin in the latter part of November and extend through May, with the peak of the movement being reached usually in February or March. Cuban vegetables do not receive as wide distribution within the United States as is the case with vegetables from Mexico. No data are at hand to indicate accurately the distribution of Cuban vegetables by markets. There is no question, however, but that New York and other eastern seaboard cities consume the greater part of these products.

Since the increased United States tariff on vegetables was based on the competition of these products with the domestic products of the United States, it will be of interest to examine briefly the status of this competition. The principal areas in the United States producing vegetables for shipment during the same period in which Mexican and Cuban vegetables move are to be found on the east coast of Florida and in the lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas. The winter vegetable-shipping season in Florida covers about eight months, from the first of November to the end of June, while the lower Rio Grande Valley ships mostly from late in November to early in March. It will be seen that the shipping seasons for these areas are approximately the same as those for Cuba and Mexico. There is this difference, however, that during the first six weeks or more of the season, or roughly up to the first of January, shipments from the producing regions in the United States are usually light and constitute a smaller part of the total season shipments than in the case of Cuba and Mexico. In other words, the Cuban and Mexican areas have an advantage of several weeks.

It may be well to note that in addition to Cuba and Mexico, the Bahamas and Bermuda, although of course these islands are not included in Latin America, also supply a considerable quantity of vegetables imported into the United States. In former years Bermuda was more important in this respect than at present and, except for celery, which is not shipped in significant quantities from Cuba and Mexico, Bermuda is no longer an important source of United States winter vegetables. Shipments from the Bahamas consist almost entirely of tomatoes. Tomato shipments from the Bahamas to the United States are only about one-fourth as large as those from Cuba and less than one-tenth as large as those from Mexico.

Porto Rico must also be considered in any discussion of the trade in winter vegetables. A great deal of interest has been manifested in the possibilities of developing an extensive trade in these products with the continental United States. Present production is small compared with that of either Cuba or Mexico, but there appears to be considerable land adaptable for winter vegetable production on the





#### MELONS FOR THE UNITED STATES

Upper: A canteloupe field in the Fuerte River Valley, State of Sinaloa, Mexico. Lower: Gathering melons in Chile, a leading source of supply for the winter market in the United States.



island. The need for greater diversification in the agriculture of the island and the distinct advantage of duty-free entry of its products make it reasonable to expect a considerable expansion in the production and shipment of winter vegetables to the continental United States in the years to come. Shipments of grapefruit from Porto Rico have already become important.

Grapes and honeydew melons make up the bulk of the fruit imported into the United States from Argentina and Chile. Small amounts of fresh peaches, plums, and pears are also imported, but the quantities involved are relatively insignificant. With the exception of a few thousand pounds of asparagus, no vegetables are imported from these countries. Argentina supplies most of the grapes entering into this trade, but Chile has become in the last few years the leading source of melons. The import trade in these fruits and melons from South America is on an essentially different basis than that of vegetables from Cuba and Mexico. The cost of transportation and refrigeration for the long route from Chile and Argentina places these products on a luxury basis when they reach United States markets. They are sold for the most part only in the higher-class fruit stores and in hotels and restaurants. In such a trade, quality is of outstanding importance and a great deal of care must be exercised in packing and in handling in order to place the fruit in far distant markets in good condition. Argentine grapes, for example, are shipped to the United States in small crates holding approximately 20 pounds and are packed with shredded paper in order to prevent deterioration in transit.

In spite of the handicap of the long haul to market this trade shows a distinctly upward trend. An indication of this growth is to be found in the fact that in the winter and spring of 1925 imports of grapes from Argentina amounted to around 2,000,000 pounds, while by 1930 they had risen to over 7,000,000 pounds. On a somewhat smaller scale the same trend is evident in imports of melons. In 1925 Chile and Argentina together supplied the United States markets with less than 1,000,000 pounds of melons. In 1930, in spite of depressed market conditions in the United States, these imports totaled almost 4,000,000 pounds and in 1929, when market conditions were better, almost 5,000,000 pounds of melons were received from these countries.

Because of seasons exactly the reverse of those of the United States, soft fruits and melons from Argentina and Chile experience little competition from United States grown products. Grapes and melons from Argentina and Chile arrive in the United States from January through June, the bulk of them coming during March and April. During this period there are few domestic melons on United States markets. The first domestic melons are usually received from the Imperial Valley of



GRAPE CULTURE IN ARGENTINA AND CHILE

Upper: A corner of the grounds of the National School of Viticulture at Mendoza. Lower: Harvesting grapes in Chile



California in May with June and July the heaviest months of shipment. December is usually the last month in which domestic melons are shipped. A somewhat similar situation is to be found with grapes, although in this case the season starts later and lasts somewhat longer. The first domestic grapes likewise come from California, usually in July, although a few cars are shipped in June, and, until recently, November and December have been the last months for domestic grapes. In the last few years, however, certain California grapes, particularly the Emperor variety, have been held in storage and shipped as late as February or March. Even with this extension of



CHILEAN ONIONS FOR EXPORT

Onions of the Spanish type packed for exportation to markets of the United States.

the domestic marketing season these grapes do not offer serious competition for Argentine and Chilean products.

The question naturally arises as to the future prospects of this trade between Argentina and Chile and the United States. In attempting to find an answer to this question, it seems safe to assume that on the production or supply side the possibilities are great. Both Argentina and Chile have thousands of acres devoted to fruit and vine culture. Both countries have large additional areas adaptable to this purpose. More is needed, however, than mere production of a large quantity of fruit. When fruit is to be shipped thousands of miles, the importance of quality can not be overemphasized.



There is keen interest in official and unofficial circles in the development of fruit production in these countries. A law to encourage and promote the fruit industry passed in Chile in 1928 is indicative of this interest.

The main problems, however, will probably be found on the marketing and demand side. That the marketing and transportation difficulties can be overcome is indicated by the growth of exports of deciduous fruits and grapes from South Africa to England. This trade has increased from around 500,000 packages in 1920 to about 2,500,000 packages in 1930. Cape Town is about the same distance from Liverpool as Buenos Aires is from New York, while the distance from Valparaíso to New York is substantially less. Some increase in the demand for these fruits in the United States may reasonably be expected, but it should not be forgotten that United States markets are well supplied throughout the winter with other fruits such as apples, bananas, and citrus fruits. The presence of these fruit supplies, together with the relatively high prices of the Argentine and Chilean products, make it seem probable that the trade in the latter will continue on a luxury basis. This is not to say, however, that the trade can not be much increased above its present level.



A FRUIT VENDOR IN RIO DE JANEIRO

# THE APURE RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF THE GREAT ORINOCO

By L. M. GRAY

*Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers*

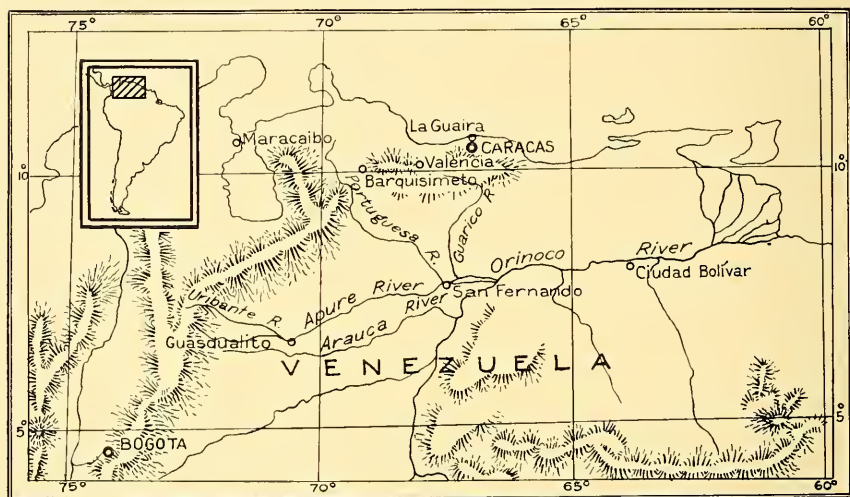
THE Apure River, which takes its name from a tribe of Indians now extinct, is one of the principal tributaries of the Orinoco. It rises in the mountain State of Tachira in the extreme southwestern corner of the Republic of Venezuela and flows almost due east to a junction with the Orinoco at a place about 250 miles up river from Ciudad Bolívar. The Apure has a total length of about 750 miles and a navigable length of about 600 miles, and its total drainage area is about 49,400 square miles. This latter includes the territory drained by the Uribante, the Portuguesa, and the Guarico. The Uribante rises in the Venezuelan Andes in the State of Tachira and joins the Apure near the town of Guasqualito in the western extremity of the State of Apure. The Portuguesa, rising in the plains of the same name, drains the vast area south of Lake Valencia and Barquisimeto and unites with the Apure (Caño Ruende) about 10 miles above the city of San Fernando, the capital of the State of Apure. The Guarico has its origin in the mountainous region east of Lake Valencia and within 30 miles of the Caribbean; it flows east through the State of Aragua and then southward across the llanos of Guarico to a union with the Apure about 22 miles east of San Fernando.

The Apure forms the northern boundary of the State to which it gives its name from near the western end to the Orinoco. The banks of the river being composed of light sand and clay, there is a great amount of erosion and bank caving and consequent oscillation in the channel of the stream. Noting the great number of channels cutting through the banks and the depressions which appear to be old beds of streams, the impression is received that the river in recent times has wandered over the entire extent of its alluvial plain and that the plain itself is the result of such wanderings.

Another of the tributaries of the Orinoco, the Arauca, rises in the same general area as the Apure, and flows eastward almost parallel to and from 30 to 60 miles south of that river. The plains of these two rivers form the western portion of the great llanos of Venezuela. This area seems to be a granitic basin overlaid with a sedimentary deposit and covered to a varying depth with river silt. It appears to have been originally, after the valley ceased to be an

arm of the sea, a vast swamp or submerged plain over which the sediment gradually accumulated in the form of current bedded sands and clays now locally designated as *arecife*. Over this, at most places, is the still accumulating recent alluvium of the modern streams.

From its source to the beginning of the plains, the Apure flows between solid walls of jungle growth which are seemingly impenetrable. These jungles support many forms of wild life and are the home of the dreaded and giant anaconda. Below the town of Guasqualito occasional breaks in the walls are noted and clearings are encountered. Soon the llanos are reached, the great grassy plains that in many places, stretch away, unbroken, to the horizon, with nothing in the way of vegetation to suggest the Tropics. From the appearance of the sur-



MAP SHOWING THE APURE RIVER OF VENEZUELA

The shaded portion of the inset indicates the territory embraced in the larger map.

rounding country one might be in Nebraska or Montana. There are forests along the Apure all the way to the Orinoco, but these do not generally extend very far back from the river; one must see the occasional palm or be close enough to the shore to pick out the details of the tropical growths to realize that one is within  $7^{\circ}$  of the Equator. If one stands by the bank of the Apure at sundown, looking across 1,800 feet of water from San Fernando to the green bank of the other shore and watching the rivermen paddling rapidly down the stream in their dug-out canoes, little effort is required to imagine oneself by the bank of the Mackenzie, thousands of miles to the north.

The Apure, which was navigated by the Spaniards 50 years before a settlement was established at Jamestown, is not one of the great rivers of South America; in fact, the great Orinoco itself is probably



in fifth place among the rivers of the Southern continent as regards length, though its volume is possibly next to that of the Amazon. The width of the Apure at San Fernando, 124 miles above its mouth, is, at high-water stage, about 1,800 feet and its maximum surface velocity is 5.815 feet per second. It carries past San Fernando at extreme flood stage about 4,500 cubic meters (1,188,765 gallons) of water per second, about one-half of the amount of the normal flow of the Magdalena, the principal river of the Republic of Colombia. The slope at flood stage is 0.00007, about the same as that of the Mississippi at Helena, Ark., when the Father of Waters is in flood; the mean velocity of the Mississippi, however, is, under these conditions, nearly twice that of the Apure.

#### FLOODS

At San Fernando the difference in elevation between the extreme flood stage and the low-water stage is 27.9 feet. The general elevation of the river banks is 24.6 feet above the low water and when the river reaches this height the entire surrounding country becomes inundated. While San Fernando itself is rarely flooded, during the flood period it is entirely surrounded by water and appears to be an island in a vast lake. At such times canoes may go entirely around the city. This condition was noted by Humboldt, who wrote:

Durante la época de las grandes crecientes los habitantes de estas regiones, para eludir las fuerzas de las corrientes, y el peligro de los troncos de árboles que arrastran, en lugar de remontar por el cauce de los ríos, lo hacen por las sabanas. Para ir de San Fernando a los pueblos de San Juan de Payara, San Rafael de Atamaica o San Francisco de Capanaparo, trazan su ruta como si tratásen de atravesar un río de veinte leguas de ancho. (During the times of great floods, the inhabitants of these regions, in order to escape the force of the current and the danger from trees swept along by it, go upstream over the plains, instead of following the river channel. In journeying from San Fernando to the towns of San Juan de Payara, San Rafael de Atamaica, or San Francisco de Capanaparo, they plan the trip as though it were a matter of crossing a river 20 leagues wide.)

The flood stages of the Apure, as is usual with such streams, follow somewhat the regularity of ocean tides, and the curve of flood heights and low-water stages plotted for a period of years resembles in shape a tidal curve. This regularity is such that the date of the arrival of the crest of the flood and its probable height are foretold by the river men with amazing precision. At the time the writer arrived in San Fernando in the middle of last July he was told that the river would rise until the middle of August and reach a height about the same as that reached the year before, both of which predictions were subsequently verified. This applies, of course, to the regular annual rise of the river, and not to the unusual floods of 1919 and 1927—the 10-year floods—nor to the extraordinary flood of 1892, which may be characterized as a 50-year flood. In 1930 the river reached

its greatest height (at San Fernando), 222.48 feet, on August 24, remained at that level for a week, and began to fall on August 31.

Accurate data as to the flood heights of former years was difficult to obtain at San Fernando, but fortunately a partial record of the heights of crests had been kept for the past 10 years by the manager of one of the commercial houses, and to supplement this record sufficient evidence was uncovered to enable the flood levels of 1919 and 1892 to be fixed with reasonable assurance. The elevation of low water was assumed to be 196.8 feet above the sea, which corresponds roughly with the elevation determined by Humboldt. Using this datum plane thus established and referring to it the points that were recorded and those developed from the testimony of the river men, the flood record is:

		Feet	
Elevation of mean low water	Feet	1922	221. 96
in front of San Fernando	196. 8	1925	221. 89
Flood heights:		1926	222. 94
1892	224. 68	1927	223. 86
1919	224. 38	1928	221. 20
1920	222. 91	1929	222. 25
1921	222. 15	1930	222. 48

It will be noted from these figures that the rises of 1921, 1922, 1925, and 1929 reached practically the same level, and that the flood plane of 1892 was only 2.46 feet above this level.

As noted before, when the river reaches a level of 221.4 ft. at San Fernando it has covered most of its high banks and water flows out over the low-lying plains; at much lower stages, however, the water leaks out through innumerable small channels and depressions, forming currents away from the parent stream and threatening to influence it in seeking other channels. As the waters rise and the extent of the flooded areas increases, the danger of the main channel being diverted through one of these openings, particularly in bends where the main force of the flood current is directly against the bank and into the mouth of the depression, appears to be, and in many cases is, real. An alluvial river makes its own bed. This condition, this constant threat of the Apure to swing its channel away from San Fernando and so destroy the identity of that city as a river port, has for many years caused great concern to the residents and has resulted in the making of many studies and reports. It has been proposed that a levee be built around the city to prevent the entry of the flood waters, and that the banks of the river in front of the city be protected against erosion by means of revetment similar to that used for years on the Missouri. Other protection methods have also been suggested.

#### NAVIGATION

It has been noted that the Apure is navigable for a distance of about 600 miles, meaning, of course, that the canoes and *bongos*—large canoes



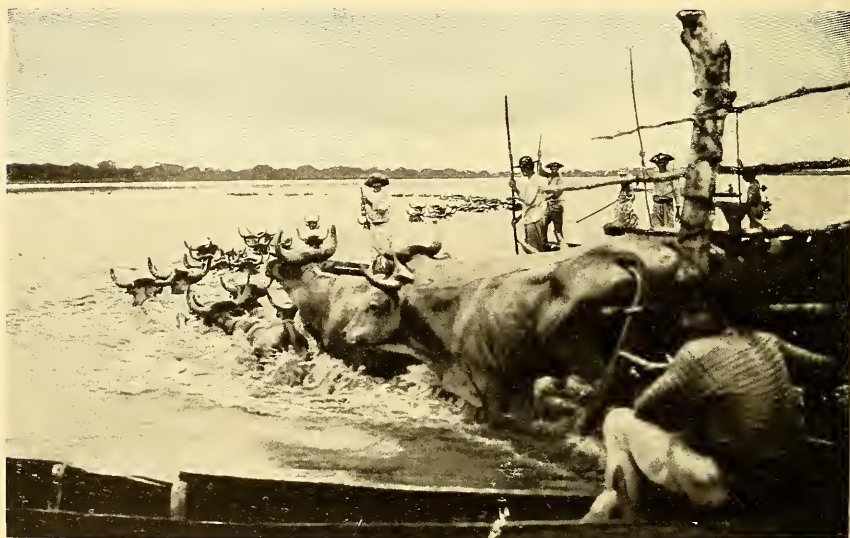
Courtesy of L. M. Gray

#### APURE RIVER CRAFT

Upper: This type of sailing vessel is the chief cargo carrier on the Apure between San Fernando and Ciudad Bolívar. Above San Fernando, freight and passengers are generally carried in "bongos" and canoes. Lower: This vessel, formed by joining two canoes together by a platform and covering it with a roof of hides, is used for the transportation of hogs. The photograph was taken at San Fernando.



partially housed in—can ascend for that distance. The river is navigable up to San Fernando for the small river steamers during all but three months of the year, and for a considerable distance above San Fernando for the several months during which the river is in flood. There are three such steamers operating on the Apure; these are: The *Apure*, 191 tons cargo capacity; the *Arauca*, 71 tons; and the *Amparo*, 41 tons, all belonging to the Orinoco fleet of the Compañía Anónima Venezolana de Navegación. The first of these, the *Apure*, makes irregular trips between San Fernando and Ciudad Bolívar; the *Arauca* and the *Amparo* ply between ports on the Apure and Arauca and make occasional trips to Ciudad Bolívar.



Courtesy of Harper's Magazine

#### CATTLE SWIMMING THE APURE

In addition to these, the three tank steamers of the company's coastal fleet, *San Juan*, *San Vicente*, and *San Antonio*, make occasional trips up the river to San Fernando during the months of July, August, and September, generally bringing cargoes of salt and taking back all the cargo that the merchants have to offer. These vessels are each of 600 tons.

As the sailings of these steamers are uncertain and their capacity very limited, the main dependence of the merchants of San Fernando and the other river ports for the handling of their shipments is on the sailing boats and *bongos*. These sailing vessels, of which there are probably 50 on the river, have a cargo capacity of from 20 to 30 tons, and as they have a draft of only slightly more than 3 feet they operate up river as far as San Fernando during the entire year. At times of

extreme low water there are places in the Apure below San Fernando where the channel has not sufficient depth to permit the passage of these loaded vessels, and they have to unload and transfer their cargoes over such stretches in canoes, move up the lightened boat, and reload again at the upper end of the shoal. At such times the journey from Ciudad Bolívar consumes weeks. Under the most favorable conditions the trip up is made in 10 days and the trip down in 5 days.

The vessels tie up to the bank at all stages of the river; there are no unloading or transfer facilities of any kind at any of the river ports.



Courtesy of The "Geographical Review"

#### TRANSFERRING CARGO ON THE APURE RIVER

At times of extreme low water, when loaded vessels can not pass certain points, it is necessary to transfer cargoes to canoes. The lightened boats are reloaded after navigating the shallow channels.

#### SAN FERNANDO AND THE APURE REGION

San Fernando de Apure, a city of 7,000 people, is a State capital and of more importance than its population figures would indicate. It was founded in the year 1788 by Fray Buenaventura de Benaocas and has historical interest through its association with the campaigns of Bolívar, *El Libertador*, and of Páez, "the Lion of the Apure." It was here that Bolívar was first joined by the two regiments of the British Legion which figured so prominently in subsequent battles of the War of Independence.<sup>1</sup> In 1818, Morillo, commanding the Spanish

<sup>1</sup> See BULLETIN, December, 1930, pp. 1341 ff. This issue was commemorative of the century of Bolívar's death.—*Editor*.





#### BOLÍVAR AND PÁEZ

It was on the Apure River that Páez, performed his exploit of capturing by a cavalry attack Spanish boats anchored in midstream, a feat which has become one of the legends of the War of Independence.



forces, established headquarters at San Fernando; on the retirement of the Spaniards to the coast it was occupied and held as headquarters by Páez, who founded a mint here. For the next four years it was fought over by the opposing forces, and occupied by each in turn many times. It was the "jumping off" point for Bolívar's expedition to Colombia. Furthermore, it was on the Apure near San Fernando that Páez captured with his cavalry the boats held by the Spaniards, and so made possible the crossing of Bolívar's troops. This action, in which the mounted troops swam their horses into the river and attacked boats, is almost unique in warfare.



Photo from National Association of Audubon Societies

#### EGRETS IN THE NEST

The parent egrets, or snowy herons, take turns sitting on the nest; before changing places, the birds coo and caress each other.

During the civil wars of the past century there were many campaigns around the Apure.

This river, and its principal city, San Fernando, gained renown about 15 years ago as one of the greatest feather gathering and shipping place in the world. During the period when women wore feathers on their hats millions of dollars' worth of egret plumes were shipped from the Apure, and the trade in feathers was one of the greatest industries of the region. When the styles in women's hats changed, the trade languished, and now that the birds are protected and can not be killed very few feathers are gathered.

One of the most striking features of the Apure region and of the Venezuelan llanos generally is the abundance and variety of bird life

found there. It is doubtful if anywhere in the world there can be found a greater number of different kinds of birds. It is a veritable paradise for the ornithologist and a lifetime might be spent there collecting specimens. The vegetation that thrives unchecked, the river grass and the marsh lilies that float on the muddy waters, and the shrubs that line the banks seem to draw to this region representatives of all branches of the feathered kingdom. Ducks of a hundred kinds, crows, hummingbirds, screaming parrots, and the macaws whose gorgeous plumage paints pictures of blue and red and yellow on the landscape; hawks, eagles, buzzards and the vultures, the lazy and clumsy and loathsome scavengers whose faithful fulfillment of their destiny is attested largely by the remarkable absence of flies; egrets in such abundance that at certain times and at their favored places they so cover the terrain with their white plumes that the ground seems to be snow-blanketed; long-legged cranes standing solemnly in pools; the song-birds of the family represented by the *turpiales* of the glorious bugle notes—birds of all kinds and shapes and colors have their home in or visit the State of Apure.

It is not alone in the air and on land that myriad forms of life are noted in this region, for the waters of the Apure are teeming with fishes and lower aquatic vertebrates, and furnish interest for the ichthyologist and sport for the hunter and the fisherman. Alligators are found in great schools, and alligator hunting and the curing and shipping of their hides is one of the leading industries of the State. Here are also found the electric eel of the Orinoco and the little voracious caribe that is such a menace to swimmers. It is probable that these tropic waters contain and conceal as many different forms of life as there are varieties of birds above them.

The Apure, like all the Venezuelan hinterland, needs another Humboldt to uncover and make known to the world the riches and the wonders of this great inland empire.

And sunset on the Apure or on the great Orinoco is a never to be forgotten sight.



# RECENT RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN BRAZIL

By JULIAN S. DUNCAN, M. A.

I HAVE just returned to the United States from a five months' stay in Brazil, where I have been studying the railway systems. During this trip I traveled over all the principal railways of the States of Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes. As is well known, the most important coffee producing state is Sao Paulo. On a previous trip to Brazil I had covered the States of Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, and Santa Catharina. The boat on which I left Brazil called at Victoria, State of Espirito Santo, in a coffee producing area north-east of the Federal capital, and Belem (Para), capital of the State of Para, where I had the opportunity of observing railway conditions in an equatorial climate.

In its railway development Brazil has had to cope with formidable obstacles. The first of these consists of the mountain ranges which the lines have to traverse from the coast cities to the interior plateau. For example, from Santos, the chief coffee port of Brazil, to the city of Sao Paulo the railroad makes an ascent of over 2,000 feet in 49 miles. A similar condition prevails in the network of lines leading from the capital of the republic to the north, west, and east; the rise in altitude ranges from 2,000 to 2,500 feet.

Another difficulty is that presented by a tropical climate. Maintenance is costly. There is a rainy season which plays havoc with the road-bed, washouts and slides are frequent, and repairs cost heavily, both in labor and material, as also in delays to traffic. The geologic formation of Brazil is such that the earth is particularly liable to slides during the rainy season. This may be observed especially on the line from Santos to Sao Paulo, where enormous sums of money have been spent on the construction of an elaborate system of drains.

Still another obstacle is the nation's lack of good coal. Its absence has up to the present made impossible the development of an iron and steel industry; hence all rails and rolling stock have been imported. While many of the roads burn wood, nevertheless large amounts of coal are required because of transportation costs and the unsuitability of wood for use in passenger traffic. This is a heavy expense and a constant burden on the exchange rate of the milreis.

Brazil also offers an illustration of the difficulties of building and operating railways in a country with a paper currency which has varied widely in its gold value. Rails, rolling stock, and coal have



to be paid for in gold, while freight and passenger fares are collected in the paper currency of Brazil. The comparative prosperity of the railroads of the State of Sao Paulo is due, among other reasons, to the fact that, until a few years ago, they had rates which were variable according to fluctuations in the gold value of the milreis. Many of the railroad failures have been due to the fact that although the operating companies had foreign obligations to pay in gold, they were collecting fares and freight rates in a greatly depreciated currency. Internal prices do not vary as rapidly as the currency changes in gold value. Naturally shippers and passengers oppose elevation of freight rates, and even when these are granted, another sharp drop in the exchange may make it necessary to begin the process over again. As the trend in Brazil, since the introduction of railways into the country, has been toward inflation, the railways have not had opportunity to profit by periods in which the value of the money unit was increasing, as has happened, for example, in the United States and Great Britain.

When we remember these difficulties, the achievement of the country in covering its principal States with railways is a substantial one.<sup>1</sup> The more important systems run their trains on time. The accident showing is also commendable and the number of accidents is constantly decreasing. In all the traveling I have done in Brazil I have not been in, or witnessed, an accident.

The Brazilians, both the directors of Government roads and the superintendents of privately operated systems, were very helpful to me in my study of their lines. I had permission from all the lines that I studied to ride in the fireman's cab of the locomotive. I did my traveling either in the locomotive or on the rear platform of the train. One exciting day, at the special invitation of the engineer, I rode the cowcatcher all day. Only once was I frightened. There appeared on the track a cow, who did not seem to be sure whether or not she wanted to match strength with the train. Fortunately at about the time I was testing the temperature of the rods leading to the cowcatcher she decided the encounter would be unwise and got off the track; after that day I rode no more cowcatchers. (How-

<sup>1</sup> Distribution of railway mileage in Brazil by states:

	Miles		Miles
Alagoas .....	203	Paraná .....	781
Amazonas .....	3	Pernambuco .....	606
Bahia .....	1,292	Piahy .....	102
Ceará .....	730	Rio de Janeiro .....	1,680
Espirito Santo .....	481	Rio Grande do Norte .....	270
Federal District .....	104	Rio Grande do Sul .....	1,907
Goyaz .....	184	Santa Catharina .....	715
Maranhão .....	283	São Paulo .....	4,308
Mato Grosso .....	726	Sergipe .....	185
Minas Geraes .....	4,789	Territory of Acre .....	—
Pará .....	232		
Parahyba .....	259	Total .....	19,840

(From *O Brasil Actual*, Instituto de Expansão Commercial, Ministerio da Agricultura, Industria e Commercio, Rio de Janeiro, 1930. Page 147. Kilometers converted into miles.)



ALTO DA SERRA

Mountain railway station between Santos and Sao Paulo.

ever, I should say that this road was a new one in a relatively undeveloped section and the more important roads have their lines completely protected by fences.)

The outstanding recent development in Brazilian railways is the electrification of the Paulista Railway, a privately owned system.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Length of Brazilian railways on January 1, 1930.

	Miles		Miles
Madeira-Marmoré .....	227	Companhia Mogyana de Estradas de Ferro	1,219
Tocantins .....	51	São Paulo Railway Co., Ltd. ....	153
Bragança .....	181	Companhia Paulista de Estradas de Ferro	906
São Luiz-Therézina .....	283	Sorocabana .....	1,256
Central do Piahy .....	94	Noroeste do Brasil .....	812
Réde de Vição Cearense .....	776	Dourado .....	170
Mossoró .....	75	São Paulo-Goyaz .....	45
Central do Rio Grande do Norte .....	109	São Paulo-Minas .....	112
Petrolina-Therézina .....	102	São Paulo-Paraná .....	36
The Great Western of Brazil Railway Co., Ltd.	1,014	Itatibense .....	12
Companhia Ferroviária Este Brasileiro	1,422	Norte de São Paulo (Araraquára) .....	174
Nazareth e ramal de Amargosa .....	178	Rainal Ferreo Campineiro .....	25
Santo Amaro .....	55	Tramway da Cantareira .....	19
Ihêos-Conquista .....	51	Campos do Jordão .....	29
Victoria-Minas .....	329	Companhia Melhoramentos de Monte Alto	19
Itapemirim .....	33	Jaboticabal .....	17
Litoral .....	8	Perús-Pirapora .....	10
São Matheus .....	39	Fazenda Dumont .....	15
Benevente-Alfredo Chaves .....	22	São Paulo-Rio Grande .....	1,238
Coreovado .....	2	Norte do Paraná .....	27
Therézopolis .....	23	Dona Thereza Christina .....	144
Maricá .....	81	Santa Catharina .....	56
The Leopoldina Railway Co., Ltd. ....	1,853	Vição Ferreira do Rio Grande do Sul .....	1,644
Rezende-Bocayna .....	14	Great Southern of Brazil Railway Co., Ltd.	186
Central do Brazil .....	1,817	Porto Alegre-Tristeza .....	7
*Rio d'Ouro .....	75	Jacuihy .....	34
Oeste de Minas .....	1,409	Palmares-Conceição do Arroio .....	34
Réde Sul Mineira .....	801	Paracatú .....	95
Morro Velho .....	5		
Goyaz .....	217		
		Total railway mileage .....	19,840

(From *O Brasil Actual*, Instituto de Expansão Commercial, Ministerio da Agricultura, Industria e Commercio, Rio de Janeiro, 1930. Pages 147-8. Kilometers converted to miles.)

\*Now incorporated in the Central do Brazil.—Editor.





Courtesy of the Department of Commerce

#### RAILWAY BRIDGES IN BRAZIL

Upper: Section of Sao Paulo Railway near the highest point between Santos and Sao Paulo, where an elevation of over 2,500 feet must be surmounted. Lower: Parana Railway bridge, on the route, to Curitiba.



Electrification has been completed from Jundiáhy to Rincão, a distance of 177 miles. The fast day passenger trains running on the main line of this road are composed of all steel coaches and are up to the best American standards of comfort, in the regular-fare coaches, the dining and parlor car services. The road has recently purchased a number of specially built fruit cars which are to be used in carrying oranges to Santos for export.

One of the most interesting and significant contributions of railroads to the economic life of Brazil is the part played by the forestry service of the Paulista Railway, which was the pioneer in promoting



Courtesy of "Revista Florestal"

#### A GROVE OF EUCALYPTUS SAPLINGS

The older trees have been felled and cut for utilization as fuel for locomotives of the Paulista Railway. A 6-year old tree is of sufficient size for this purpose.

the growth of eucalyptus trees and the use of their timber for ties, building material, and fuel. Following the lead of this company, most of the larger systems have organized forestry services of their own. The eucalyptus is a very rapidly growing tree, native to Australia, imported and studied for use in Brazil by the Paulista. In addition to showing an extraordinary profit for the company, the plantations are also a valuable demonstration for the country. The Paulista makes a special effort to place at the disposal of the public the results of its long and careful experimentation with hundreds of types of eucalyptus to determine the variety best suited to the soil and climate

of Brazil. In its forests, located at several points on the line, millions of trees are planted, and at the main farm near Rio Claro the experimentation and demonstration work are concentrated.

The Central of Brazil, the government owned and operated railway which connects the two leading cities of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, has recently inaugurated a special all-steel extra-fare compartment sleeping-car train, known as the *Cruzeiro do Sul*, or "Southern



CARVALHO VIADUCT

This important engineering achievement is at the mouth of the Rochedo Tunnel. The Parana Railway is proposing to electrify this mountain section of the route.

Courtesy of the Department of Commerce

Cross,"<sup>3</sup> between Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. Under the administration of Doctor Zander, the director of the Central during the Government of President Washington Luis, the number of accidents on this system was reduced and the percentage of trains on time increased. The Director selected by the Provisional Government had just taken over his work when I left Brazil in December; according to the information I received in Rio he is an executive of

<sup>3</sup> This constellation appears on the Brazilian coat of arms and flag.—*Editor*.

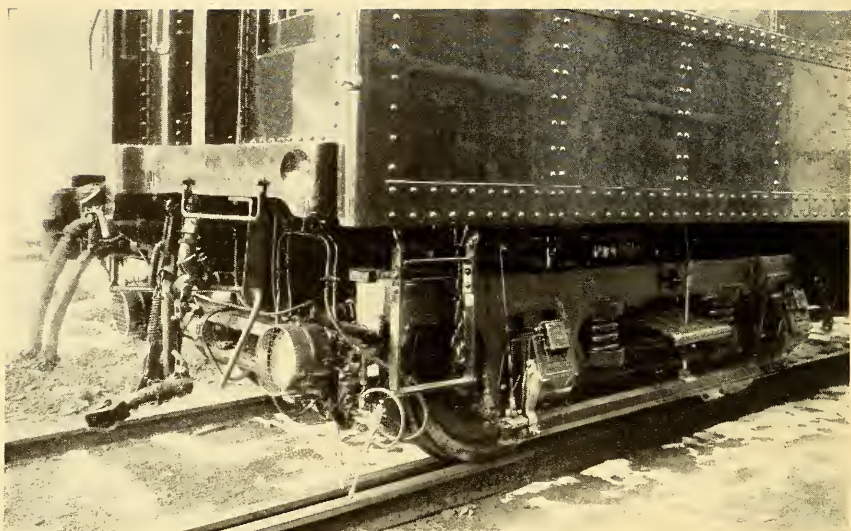
proven ability. The great need of this road, especially in view of its heavy suburban traffic, is the electrification of this double-track line from Rio to the Barra de Piahy, 67 miles distant. One of the recent additions to rolling stock is a completely equipped dynamometer car, the first in Brazil. This is a much-needed pioneering step, as the railways of Brazil lack exact information on the power of their locomotives and the traction needs of their various divisions.

One of the most important lines in the State of Sao Paulo is the Sorocabana, a railway owned and operated by that State. It inaugurated, in August of last year, perhaps the most completely equipped shops in South America for the repair of steam locomotives and rolling stock. This shop has an adequate overhead crane system and is modern in every particular. The Provisional Government of the State has selected for its Secretary of Transportation Doctor Monlevade, one of the most distinguished railway men in the country. He was for many years the superintendent of the Paulista railway, and was also one of the influential forces behind the Railway Pension Act of Brazil. His selection augurs well for the management of State railways under the new administration.

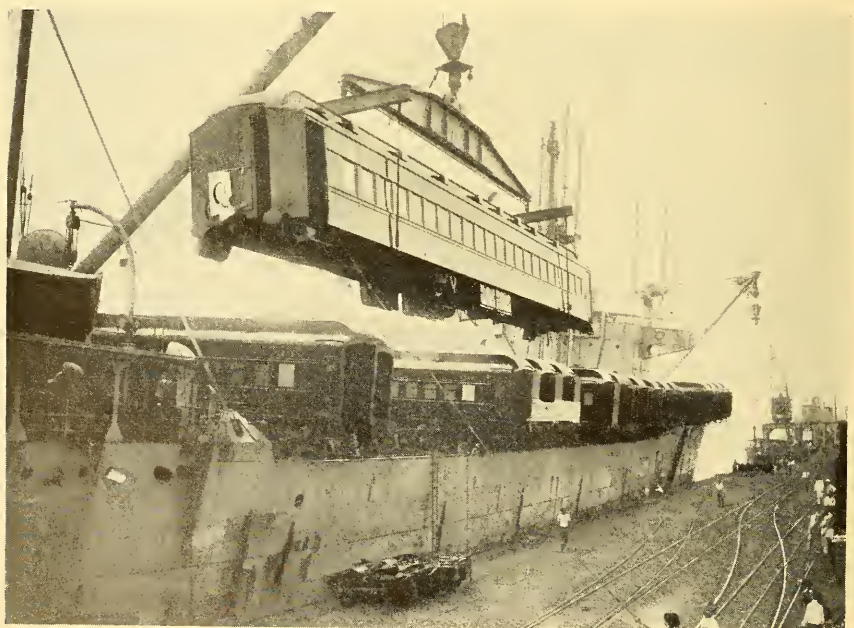
The Mogyana system, serving a rich coffee area in the State of Sao Paulo and with lines in the State of Minas Geraes, is privately owned and operated. The road is carrying heavy gold obligations in the form of interest and amortization payments on a loan contracted to pay for the construction of lines in the State of Minas Geraes. These lines are chiefly in a sparsely settled area which ships as its principal freight cattle on the hoof. As a consequence, the Minas Geraes network is as yet largely yielding annual deficits. Yet such is the efficiency of the organization of the company, and its carefully studied annual budgets, that it is meeting punctually interest and amortization on its loan and at the same time paying dividends to its stockholders.

The Southern Minas System, comprising 801 miles of line in the State of Minas Geraes, is owned by the Federal Government. It was formerly rented to a private company, but due to this company's inability to give adequate service and to maintain the road bed and rolling stock, it was rented to the State of Minas Geraes in 1919. The State obligated itself to spend a large sum of money on the purchase of new equipment and rails and on improvement of the road bed. Especially during the administration of Dr. Antonio Carlos, President of the State from 1926 to 1930, has this road made progress. Doctor Carlos selected as the Director of the Southern Minas System an exceptionally able railway executive, Doctor Pinedo, who was for several years superintendent of the Mogyana railroad. Under his direction there have been built and equipped in Cruzeiro





Courtesy of the Baldwin Locomotive Co.



Courtesy of the Department of Commerce

#### BRAZILIAN RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

Upper: Cross level and rail joint mechanism on dynamometer car. This apparatus measures the buff, pull, various pressures, and curvature while the train is in motion, automatically recording on an instrument in the car the duration of the test, location, distance, speed, and other valuable information. Lower: American railway cars arriving in Brazil.

railway repair shops which in modernity of equipment, arrangement of machines, and adequacy to meet the needs of the road are second only to the shops of the Sorocabana. Also under the direction of Doctor Pinedo, the director just mentioned, the work of rock ballasting the roadbed has rapidly gone forward.

Another railway system which has undergone considerable development within the past 10 years is that of Rio Grande do Sul. Like the Southern Minas System, it was formerly rented to a private company, ownership being in the hands of the Federal Government. Owing to the difficulties of the war and the post-war period and inability to secure an advance in freight rates, this company, which had employed considerable capital in the construction of new lines, was unable to maintain the road bed or rolling stock, and accordingly there was an amicable rescission of its contract. As in the case of the Minas System and the State of Minas Geraes, the Federal Government, under the direction of the able minister of transportation, Doctor Pires do Rio, rented it to the Government of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, within whose bounds the system is located.

To judge from a trip over this road from east to west and north to south and from interviews, it seems that the administration of the State has been efficient. One of the defects of the line was the excessive number of curves. The State of Rio Grande do Sul has spent much money in straightening the track, has made large purchases of railway equipment, buying many American-made locomotives, and is planning for the construction of repair shops equipped with machinery of the most modern type. During the administration of the State the road formerly showed annual deficits, but now, the period of heavy expenditures for putting rolling stock and road bed in good repair having passed, the system is showing favorable balances.

The American firms selling locomotives and other railway supplies maintain in Brazil representatives of high type. They are always well informed about the underlying conditions affecting railway operation in the country. In three lines American firms in this field of business are in a dominant position, supplying Brazilian companies first, with locomotives; second, with machines for repairing locomotives and cars; and third, with all-steel passenger and freight cars. The Paulista, which I think is the standard railway of Brazil, prides itself on its use of American methods and American material. I found among Brazilian operating officials generally that in the lines above mentioned American goods were highly regarded.

Motor-truck competition is causing considerable concern to railway men in Brazil. It is aggravated by the fiscal policy of the several



States and the Federal Government. Articles transported pay a tax levied by the various States, in addition to a Federal tax. The State taxes are put on an ad valorem base and collected by the railway companies for the Government. Perhaps a majority of the people do not know that the tax is not a part of the freight or passenger rate. The State taxes in particular act as a restraining force on interstate business. As yet motor trucks are not fiscalized to the point where a Government tax is added to their charges. Hence, they not only use the roads constructed with public funds on payment of a sum which does not compare with the amount of damage which they do to the highways, but they also can offer a better rate because



AVENIDA RIO BRANCO, RIO DE JANEIRO

The use of private automobiles and motor busses is steadily increasing for urban transportation and the shorter rural trips.

the freight which they carry is not subject to the Government transportation tax.

Perhaps the majority of Brazilian railways have not yet reached the position where their traffic density is such that they can grant for the long haul a rate which is markedly lower than the rate of the motor truck. While most of our railroads in the United States have sufficient traffic density to give them operating economies making it easy to compete with the motor truck for the longer haul, a big percentage of Brazilian railways are "developmental" and built in advance of traffic. The question is whether, with continued and desirable road building, they will have the traffic which will enable them to reap the advantages of the operating economies of high traffic density. The



first effect of truck competition will be to confine the building of "developmental" railways to the main lines of traffic, with the idea of using the truck as a short-line feeder to those lines.

The railways of Brazil, despite these problems, are becoming more efficient and are offering more comfortable transportation for passengers. Speedier service and a greater variety of equipment—for example, for the purpose of transporting oranges—are being provided for freight shippers. In the short review given I have been able to touch only a part of the recent developments in Brazilian railways. Brazilian railway engineers and operating officials as a whole are alert and receptive to the best operating methods abroad, and under their leadership the railroads may be counted upon to do their part in meeting the ever-growing transportation needs of the country.



# THE IMMIGRATION SITUATION IN LATIN AMERICA

By WILLIAM A. REID

*Foreign Trade Adviser, Pan American Union*

ABOUT five years ago a small body of men sailed forth from one of the world's *most thickly populated* nations—England—to plant a colony in one of the world's *most thinly populated* regions—the heart of South America.

During intervening years a battle has been raging—man and machine have fought insect and jungle. The field of operations extends over an area five times larger than England. British adventurers made the attack. Bolivia supplied the territory. And this area of 250,000 square miles, known as the Guiba Concessions, lies 2,000 miles up the Plata-Parana-Paraguay River system.

In the opening months of the present year news from “the front” is conflicting. No one can say whether Nature or man is to win the battle. Reenforcements of men and money have been called. The conflict is interesting because on the success of this enterprise may depend the method of attack on many another little-known region of the American Republics.

This colonization scheme looked promising and wealthy Britishers bought stock in the company; men, women, and children embarked for the wilds to become pioneers of progress. The removal from crowded streets of English cities to the solitudes of Guiba meant a startling change in environment and life. But British people are traditionally good colonizers; the wandering spirit is ever alive and they are willing to venture. During the past five years several hundred Britishers are reported to have arrived on the scene of action.

Interesting indeed are the letters that come to the Pan American Union from some of the far corners of the world relative to finding a more promising outlook in Latin America than in the country where the writers live. For illustration, a man in Tasmania states that his sheep ranching business of late years is not proving satisfactory. He wonders if the Peruvian Andes or southern Chile would not offer better pastures and better prospects for himself and his family and his friends and their families. Cold weather and long winters are cited by some would-be-emigrants from Alaska as a reason for casting longing eyes toward warmer regions. Akin to these inquiries are those coming from Finnish correspondents, who indicate an inclination to emigrate to South America. From one of the world's greatest

melting pots of humanity, the Hawaiian Islands, come many inquiries as to homes and labor in South or Central America. Overproduction of sugar in Java is responsible for unrest of a group of Dutch laborers who believe that the cane fields of Peru offer far more attractive returns for sugar-cane workers because "Chile needs greater quantities of Peruvian sugar." Just as these lines are written a commission of three Japanese is calling at the Pan American Union. They are bound for South America to look over the immigration field. Japan, with 80,000,000 people and increasing congestion, finds emigration a necessity for part of her population. Therefore this commission will proceed to Brazil, where about 60,000 Japanese colonists are already



IMMIGRANTS' HOTEL, BUENOS AIRES

The main building of the group at the immigrants' station, which includes dormitories for 6,000 persons.

located, some in the coffee-growing region and others in the State of Pará.

Many immigration schemes have originated in the United States and Canada looking to the placing of citizens of these countries in Central or South America. Most of these schemes seem to have been ill-advised and badly planned. On more than one occasion public-spirited Americans and others have raised funds to assist stranded colonists from the United States to secure steerage passage home. There are exceptions to the rule, however, and one of these that gives promise of succeeding is the Mennonite colony in the Chaco Boreal. The long trek of these colonists from western Canada to the heart of South America is a record breaker in distance and in number of those



who participated. There are now perhaps more than 3,400 Menonites on their new home lands.

The current of immigration to Argentina is far lower than in former years when, for certain periods, nearly a thousand persons arrived daily, or 300,000 annually. From 1904 to 1913 the number of immigrants per year ranged from 125,567 to 323,403. No doubt it was this generous inflow of new blood which caused Argentina to develop one of the best immigration stations in the world. Here the writer spent several days among the incoming throng; he went through the reception, fingerprinting, and other processes; ate with immigrants, saw how well Argentina takes care of them for a week and then sends them



KITCHEN OF THE IMMIGRANTS' HOTEL, BUENOS AIRES

to the region of the Republic best suited to the individual and the family. Immigration officials stationed in about 10 different regions keep the Director General of Information acquainted as to their respective calls or needs for workers; distribution of newcomers is, to some extent, based on the reports coming from the several districts.

From 1918 to 1922 annual immigrant arrivals in Argentina varied from about 50,000 to 222,500. In 1923, there were 155,000; in 1924, 115,000; and in the following year, 117,000. During 11 months of 1929 123,497 arrived. This number is nearly 8,000 fewer than those who came in 1928. Stated in other terms, Argentina during the last few years has received perhaps 400 immigrants per day or about half the number who came 15 years ago. And to-day, still fewer are

wanted, owing largely to the universal business depression. According to a news dispatch from Buenos Aires, Argentine consular officials in Europe have been instructed to "abstain from all propaganda relative to emigration to Argentina."

The *Revista de Economía Argentina*, Buenos Aires, presents in its October, 1930, issue interesting data on the immigration situation in South America. Three of the countries, Bolivia, Colombia, and Ecuador are not mentioned in this study, excepting for the statement that immigration thither is insignificant. As no year is given, it is to be assumed that the figures refer to a recent 12-month period. Of 266,842 immigrants who arrived in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela, 140,275 of these departed, leaving a net balance of 126,567. The *Revista de Economía Argentina* further shows that of these 59 per cent went to Argentina and that many of the remaining 41 per cent showed a decided preference for Brazil and Uruguay.

The Amazon and the Paraguay Rivers have been used by immigrants to Brazil for years, but still the vast regions watered by these streams remain virtually uninhabited. The railroads penetrating inland from five different points on the coast, viz, Recife (Pernambuco), Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Rio Grande do Sul, have also been followed by the immigrant who became the stockman or the husbandman. Some of the railways, through their immigration departments, cooperating with government agencies, have aided newcomers in many ways, placing them in territory contiguous to certain lines. Along the Southern Railway of Brazil there are lumbering and sawmill operations that have given employment to many immigrants. The coffee industry, of course, provides labor for thousands of the new citizens. In recent years, the coming of Japanese to Brazil's coffee fields has provided planters with skillful workers, but their entry has not pleased the Italian, Portuguese, German, and other older colonists. During 1930, Japanese steamers delivered several hundred Japanese immigrants at Para, whence they proceeded to the lands of the Cia. Niponica de Plantações and to other Japanese settlements in the Amazon region. It is too early to predict how these people from a country that has long winters may be suited to climate and labor conditions of the Amazon region, but the experiment is of international interest.

Brazil's method of receiving immigrants is about as follows: It is preferable that they arrive at the port of Rio de Janeiro. From the pier they are conducted by boat to the Isle of Flores, situated in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro; this island is healthful and picturesque, and at the Government hostel board, lodging, and advice are free. Immigrants accompanied by their families who desire to establish themselves on tracts of land (each rural tract contains an average of 62 acres) are aided in choosing the proper location and given free transportation to their destination.

According to the report of the Instituto de Expansão Commercial (1930), 4,268,907 immigrants came to Brazil from 1820 to 1927; during 1928, 82,061 arrived; in 1929, 100,424. Of the country's present population of 40,272,650 there have come from time to time about 1,475,000 Italians, 1,250,000 Portuguese, 574,000 Spaniards, 194,500 Germans, 110,700 Russians, 90,000 Austrians, 77,500 Turks and Arabs, 60,000 Japanese. The remainder of the foreign-born came in smaller numbers from almost all the countries of the world, Europe naturally supplying most of this miscellaneous human current.



Courtesy of the National Coffee Roasters Association

#### WASHING COFFEE IN BRAZIL

Thousands of immigrants are absorbed by the great coffee industry.

According to Uruguayan statistics, 120,117 immigrants came into that country from 1917 to 1926, inclusive. The two years 1924 and 1925 showed the largest number of arrivals, which were 18,435 and 18,813, respectively. Of the total, 3,700 were children. More than 28,000 adults registered their occupations at the immigration offices, and these occupations indicated an unusual diversity of training. There were 8,575 farmers, but only 1 telephone operator; mechanics numbered more than 700; there were 11 chemists, 1 naturalist, 5 doctors, 2 lawyers, 7 accountants, 300 blacksmiths, 500 carpenters, and more than 5,000 housewives. Many other classes of workers are listed, but the above figures seem to be sufficient to indicate the diverse trades and professions of European immigrants arriving in



Uruguay, who are typical of those going to other parts of the continent.

The Department of Lands and Settlement of Paraguay prepared in 1927 an interesting report. The opinion was expressed that Paraguay can absorb only a limited number of newcomers each year. For several years past the Paraguayan Government has paid the transportation expenses of immigrants from certain Plata River ports to Asuncion. But these people, as a rule, have not proved satisfactory settlers. In 1928, a chart prepared in the Paraguayan Statistical Office indicated that, from 1907 to 1927, 12,524 immigrants came to Paraguay, not counting any Mennonites. At the rate of a little over a thousand a year, therefore, Paraguay has been increasing her



CHACO BOREAL

Typical land occupied by Mennonites, of whom more than 3,400 have settled here.

foreign-born population, consisting chiefly of Germans, Spaniards, Italians, Austrians, Russians, French.

During the 10-year period ending in 1914 the total number of immigrants arriving in Chile amounted to only 25,544. Of these a large percentage came from northern rather than southern European nations. Germany and France are credited with supplying about 19 per cent each, with England close behind. Only 12 or 13 per cent arrived from Italy, a fact that shows the preference of the Italian emigrant for Argentina.

During 1915 and the war years that followed Chile, of course, could not expect immigrants. But Government statistics show that in 1920 more than 22,000 persons (travelers are not segregated from

immigrants in these figures) arrived on her shores and over 18,000 departed, leaving a balance of 3,731; and further, that during the next few years Chile gained by immigration 4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants a year. In other words, the Chilean migratory movement from 1920 to 1929, inclusive, indicates that immigration exceeded emigration by about 40,000, or 4,000 a year. In one year, 1927, departures exceeded arrivals by 600. Unfortunately, the statistics available to the writer do not segregate the business man from the immigrant—all entrants seem to be counted in one class.

In 1928, by act of the Chilean Congress, a colonization fund of 100,000,000 pesos was established. The object of the fund is to obtain land and allot it to nationals and to foreign colonists after construct-



A SETTLERS' EXPEDITION

The covered wagon in the fertile lands of the Paraguayan Chaco.

ing buildings and roads and making other necessary preparations. The fund also provides for granting colonists certain credits to aid them in cultivating the lands obtained under the act.

According to an editorial in *La Nación*, of Santiago, Chile could assimilate 60,000 immigrants a year, and such a number, continues the editorial, should be the goal of Chilean officials.

When the new provincial boundaries were fixed a few years ago, a former concession was reclaimed by the Government and set aside for colonization. This large area lies in the Territory of Aysen, in southern Chile, and natives of Chile in particular were and continue to be invited to return to this area.

Numerous attempts have been made to colonize eastern Peru. But the hardships encountered in unpopulated regions seem to have

discouraged most of the sturdy souls who from time to time came from Europe to settle in Peruvian wilds. "Mutterings of discontent," we are told, were heard as some of these parties left the Cerro de Pasco Railway and plunged eastward toward the promised land. On foot and on mules, following trails instead of roads, these would-be home builders proceeded.

But conditions in Peru to-day are different. Highways, motor cars, and airplanes are making mail and passenger service quicker. The region that yesterday took weeks to reach is now on or near the "road to Tarma" and beyond. Peru spent thousands of dollars in recent years in importing settlers; and perhaps none have been stronger or more determined to succeed than the nearly 500 Russians and Austrians who came to Peru in 1930.

Two years ago the Minister of Development stated that 1,160 new colonists were cultivating tracts of land on the eastern slopes of the Andes. Upon their success depends, to some extent at least, the coming of additional settlers. An agreement signed by Peruvian officials and representatives of colonists calls for the placing of 3,000 families in the region of the Ucayali River, a tributary of the Amazon. Among successes that colonists have achieved in Peru, the planting of 250,000 coffee trees in the Satipo region is worthy of note. Moreover, the newcomers in this particular area have hundreds of acres of land on which they are hopeful of raising not only coffee but other products as well.

Although Ecuador has thousands of acres of public lands suitable for immigrants, the time does not appear favorable for their coming in large numbers. Speaking on the subject a year ago, a well-known official of the Ecuadorean Government said—

It is imperative for the settler in Ecuador to be near a railroad or good highway in order to market his wheat, corn, meat, or dairy products. Without roads, colonists would find it impossible to obtain the necessities of life; they could not obtain funds to carry on work since their products would call for modern transportation. This does not exist generally in Ecuador. For these reasons it would be a mistake to colonize unpopulated regions of Ecuador at present.

The Colombian law of 1922 is especially inviting to immigrants. It is explicitly stated that "except as otherwise provided, the territory of Colombia is open to all foreigners." The exceptions referred to concern public health, public order, and public morals. Immigration boards located in the various ports of entry provide facilities for the new arrivals. Some of the latter, if they fill the ordinary requirements, may be granted unoccupied lands.

The sturdy Swedes who have been coming to Colombia have proved efficient workers in coffee-raising regions and in other parts of the Republic fairly high above sea level, where climatic conditions more nearly approach the temperature of Swedish summers. The



Swedes have also proved efficient workers on highway and railroad construction which, until two years ago, was more or less active.

A Colombian Government report states—

If immigrants come to the country to cultivate land, establish new industries, introduce and teach arts and sciences—in short, if they are civilized and progressive people, Colombia wants them.

With an oversupply of labor during the present depressed period, the immigrant does not appear to be needed in Colombia. But in the country's to-morrow he is destined to play a prominent part in progress.

In recent years, a loadstar in Venezuela has drawn thousands of laborers or emigrants. The news of newly developing oil wells on a



HOME OF A EUROPEAN COLONIST, PROVINCE OF SANTA FE, ARGENTINA

gigantic scale spread around the world, and adventurers, laborers, high-wage seekers, and a horde of other persons flocked to the Lake Maracaibo region. Maracaibo grew from a sleepy city to a bustling oil metropolis within a few years. Hotels, boarding houses, active harbor and street scenes, incoming machinery and outgoing oil tankers, all combined to lend business animation to city and lake.

British and Dutch subjects and citizens of the United States followed the capital of their nations to the oil region in greater numbers than nationals of other countries. But it is noteworthy that workers came also from Spain, France, Switzerland, China, Cuba, Syria, Poland, and many other lands.

Petroleum production in Venezuela reached enormous proportions, until Venezuela was second only to the United States in this indus-

try. The output of oil rose rapidly from 119,000 barrels in 1917 to 137,388,270 barrels in 1929. Local labor flocked to the Maracaibo region and received more attractive wages than in agricultural pursuits. From 1918 to 1922 the incoming number of immigrants or workers ranged from about 6,000 to 21,000 a year; many of these were pioneer oil laborers getting the fields into production.

In more recent years, arrivals in Venezuela, according to available statistics, have numbered about 3,000 a year, which is perhaps a fair average for the present time.

Venezuela welcomes foreigners of the right class; the Act of 1925 passed by the National Congress contains attractive provisions relating to their entry and their welfare. Eight different classes are excluded, which in itself indicates that the officials propose to aug-



OIL CAMP IN VENEZUELA

Headquarters of an oil-producing company which has given employment to numbers of immigrants.

ment the present population with only the best types of immigrants.

In the five Central American Republics, which together have about 5,600,000 inhabitants, there is abundant land awaiting settlement. One need only travel over these countries to note large areas of primeval forest or other lands that are naturally clear of forest growth. Many cattle are to be seen in a day's journey; but villages or large towns are scarce. The thought inevitably presents itself that here are millions of acres that have never felt the touch of husbandman or mechanical cultivator. To these countries a few people come each year who might be classed as immigrants in search of homes. Five years ago a body of Czechoslovaks entered Guatemala and were settled on land. To-day all of them have departed; they

drifted to the towns or left the country. At Capira in Panama, 10 years ago a German colony was settling down to what seemed to be an unusually successful start. At present only a remnant of the 50 or more families remain on the concession. All the rest have gone to Panama and Colon, or to villages where any kind of work seems to be easier than that of tilling the soil in a tropical climate. Speaking of this colony the *Panama Times* said—

These people have built themselves houses of the native type, of reeds and mud with thatched roofs, which do not differ from the shacks of the *campesinos* except that there are curtains in the windows and a few other signs of European customs and traditions. It is said that men, women, and children have worked



Courtesy of the Department of Public Works of Cuba

#### THE IMMIGRANT STATION, HABANA, CUBA

The entrance and principal office of Camp Tricornia, across Habana harbor from the city proper.

hard from sun to sun, but there are few visible signs of their industry other than patches of corn. *A living* can be made on the land without capital, but only that and nothing more.

The recent acquisition by British interests of certain concessions of land in Panama both east and west of the Canal foreshadows the arrival of numerous English residents. The laboring forces, of course, are being recruited from within the Republic. The properties are said to be rich in mineral deposits and the plan of the company is to develop such deposits on a large scale.

Mexico, of course, like all the other American Republics, has received thousands of European immigrants from time to time. In recent years, however, newcomers have not arrived in large numbers. In fact, there has developed among the Mexican laboring classes a



certain antipathy toward the foreign worker on account of economic conditions. In 1929, Mexican consuls, according to the *Diario Oficial* (the official gazette) for April 27, were instructed not to issue identification cards to prospective emigrants to Mexico. "The economic crisis through which Mexico is passing has left large numbers of Mexicans without work and their families in misery," further commented official papers.

Long and interesting stories could be related about efforts made to introduce more Europeans and Americans into Mexican activities. Little space is available, but in passing it may be said that one of the recent attempts was that of the German-Mexican company which proposed in 1929 to colonize some of its vast holdings in the region of Acapulco. No recent data on the progress of the movement is available as these lines are written.

At the Pan American Reciprocal Trade Conference, held in Sacramento, California, in 1930 it was shown that migration between Mexico and the United States is heavy. Some speakers placed the number of Mexicans in this country at about a million; others at a few hundred thousand less. The constant demand for Mexican labor in the Southwestern States at higher wages than at home is one of the causes of this heavy immigration—counted and uncounted. There is also a return movement among the Mexicans amounting to thousands annually.

From 1916 to 1920, inclusive, the yearly current of emigration to Cuba ranged from 37,300 to 174,200. Haitian laborers, engaged temporarily for harvesting the sugarcane crops, and included in the above figures, numbered between 5,000 and 36,000 annually. The importation of Jamaicans also for short periods of work in these years rose as high as 27,000. But even after such workers returned to their homes, Cuban population was considerably augmented by Europeans. More than 9,000 Chinese also came in 1920 and were absorbed in agriculture. In 1923 and 1924, respectively, 75,400 and 85,300 immigrants in round numbers reached Cuba. During 1927 and 1928 the Republic received 14,841 and 9,500, respectively. They came from more than 50 countries, Spain heading the list with 8,500 in 1927 and 5,800 the following year; next in number were the Poles, there being nearly 500 for each of the years mentioned. About 15,000 Haitians and Jamaicans entered Cuba in 1928, but they were for temporary work in the cane fields.

There has long been a considerable back flow, or return movement from Latin America to the home country. This emigration is more pronounced from Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay than elsewhere; but the constant change from one country to another is to be noted. Many immigrants who originally landed in Brazil have later sought work in Uruguay or Argentina. The movement at times has been

fostered by the need of labor for harvesting crops which mature at different periods in the three countries. But in addition to this seasonal labor, one observes on Uruguayan trains between Rivera on the Brazilian frontier and Montevideo many workmen bound for Argentina. At the ferry over the Uruguay River between the towns of Uruguayana and Monte Caseros this movement of immigrants from one country to another in each direction is quite noticeable.

In Mexico, Cuba, Colombia, and Venezuela, a human current of Europeans, some of whom say that they are now *Americanos*, is moving from one American country to another.



ONE OF CUBA'S LARGE SUGAR MILLS

Large numbers of temporary workers enter Cuba each year for the sugarcane harvest.

Since 1924<sup>1</sup> the number of immigrants arriving annually in the United States has ranged from 241,000 to 335,000; yearly departures have varied from 174,000 to 284,000. From the 1930 report of the Commissioner General of Immigration, we read—

From July to December, 1930, 75,521 immigrant aliens were admitted from all countries. This is a decrease of 61,449, or 44.9 per cent, from the 136,970 immigrants entering in the same period of 1929. European immigration dropped from 78,099 to 48,269, or 38.2 per cent, and Canadian immigration from 36,684 to 17,521, or 55.8 per cent. The statistics show a continued decline of arrivals from

<sup>1</sup>The first U. S. quota law, of 1921, limited immigration in 1921-22 to 355,825; according to the latest, of 1929, 153,714 may be admitted.—*Editor*.

Mexico. The number of immigrants admitted from that country dropped 68.4 per cent during the fiscal year ending June, 1930, as compared with the preceding fiscal year.

The exact number of immigrants arriving annually in New World countries can not be definitely stated in this article. Up-to-date statistics are not available in all cases; in other instances data for certain years are missing. From the facts at hand and speaking approximately, it may be seen that Old World emigrants are reaching the New World in smaller numbers than a decade or more ago. This number, if we include Canada (163,288 in 1930), probably reaches more than the half million mark annually; but within a year or two may not the stream rise again to the volume of former years?

Economic depression all over the world accounts in some measure for the decreasing tide of migration. And well it is thus, for with unemployment general throughout the American nations the time is not opportune to receive and care for newcomers. But to-morrow—a better day for people and nations—may be “just around the corner.” Probably every Latin American nation will then welcome the immigrant. The causes of failure of numerous schemes of placing settlers in new areas is well known. Knowing these causes companies and countries will prepare in advance to make the new citizen more comfortable. Machinery, as never before, must be at his service; he and his family must have at their disposition good means of transportation, radio, telephones, recreation, and many other features of modern life.





# THE FOURTH PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS

By CARL A. ZIEGLER, F. A. I. I.

THE opening of the Fourth Pan American Congress of Architects took place on June 20, 1930, at the Municipal Theater, in Rio de Janeiro and was a magnificent affair. The building, designed somewhat after the Grand Opera House at Paris, is approached by a long flight of steps from which gaily uniformed gendarmes held back the crowd which had gathered to watch the arrival of the delegates. The President of the Republic being absent, the delegates were welcomed at the foot of the grand staircase by the Minister of Justice and the officers of the Congress. The delegates occupied the front seats in the pit, the boxes being assigned to the officers of the Federal and Municipal Governments, Church dignitaries, and other functionaries. The chairmen of the various foreign delegations sat upon the stage on either side of the Minister of Justice, and after his address of welcome each responded for the nation which he represented.

A program of very excellent music followed the exercises, the orchestra being directed by Fernando Braga, a celebrated South American composer, whose music is frequently played by the leading symphony orchestras in our own country and in Europe.

On the following day the Congress assembled at the Escola Nacional de Bellas Artes and the session was devoted to routine matters, appointment of committees, and similar business.

On Monday, June 23, the Congress started an intensive study of the official topics presented by the Executive Committee, which were classified as follows:

1. Regional and international contemporaneous architecture.
2. The teaching of architecture.
3. The skyscraper and its desirability under its various aspects—hygienic, economic, social, and aesthetic.
4. The economic solution of the housing problem.
5. City planning and landscape architecture.
6. Regulation of the profession, and author rights of the architect.
7. The preservation of the artistic heritage (chiefly architectural) of the American nations.
7. Organization of public and private competitions in architecture and city planning.
9. Study of "modern architecture" (decadent or progressive).
10. Schools, institutions, hospitals, athletic and recreation grounds.

Papers on other technical, artistic, legal, or social questions were permitted if presented by a member of the Congress.

The official languages of the Congress were Portuguese, in which language most of the speeches were made, Spanish, English, and French.

The work of the Congress was carried on with friendly cooperation and in a genuinely American spirit. The various topics were studied and discussed by the committees, which reported their conclusions on



THE MUNICIPAL THEATER, RIO DE JANEIRO

The scene of the formal opening session of the Fourth Pan American Congress of Architects.

the respective subjects for the approval of the Congress as a whole. Some of the conclusions fixed definite and important orientations for the study and exercise of the profession of architecture, while others expressed the aspiration of American architects for the more extensive application of the forms and motives of characteristically national art.

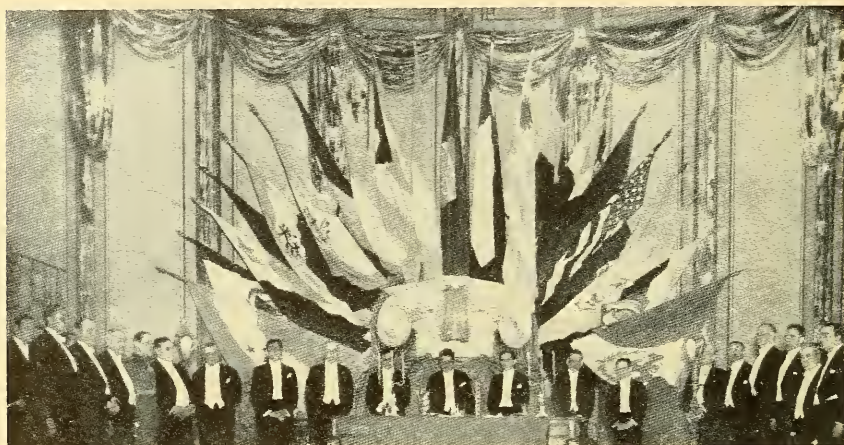
The author was appointed chairman of the committee reporting on Topic No. 3, dealing with the skyscraper. Señor Fernando Valdivieso Barros, an architect of Santiago, Chile, was appointed vice chairman, and Señor Ulhoa Cintra, an engineer of Sao Paulo, was

secretary. Four formal and many informal meetings of this committee were held between the stated meetings of the Congress, which closed on July 1.

On Tuesday, June 24, the Architectural Exhibition at the Palacio das Festas was inaugurated with great ceremony.

The author was appointed a member of the jury to judge the work of the students and was particularly impressed by the fact that "modernism" appeared to be firmly entrenched in the schools of South America.

There were very few exhibits of executed work. The principal exhibit was Prof. Alfred Agache's plan for the remodeling of the city



Courtesy of "Fon-Fon"

#### THE FOURTH PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS

Inaugural session of the congress at the Municipal Theater, Rio de Janeiro, June 20, 1930.

of Rio de Janeiro.<sup>1</sup> M. Agache delivered a very interesting lecture on his plan before the delegates; there was probably no other subject which received so much informal discussion during the entire two weeks of the Congress, not only by the delegates, but by the general public as well. So keen was the public interest in the matter that it was practically impossible to attend any social function, whether connected with the Congress or not, without being drawn into an exchange of ideas on the subject.

Altogether the Exhibition was a great success, although much regret was expressed because of the fact that the United States had not sent an exhibit, and especially because none of our schools of architecture were represented.

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See *Rio de Janeiro, the Incomparable*, in BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, March, 1930.



Several of the large Brazilian cities, especially Sao Paulo, showed work of much interest, as did the Bureau of Architecture of the Government of Chile.

The social functions and the numerous excursions out into the surrounding country served to bring the delegates closer together and permitted of an exchange of ideas not possible on the floor of the Congress. The writer undoubtedly learned more about the practice of architecture in South America through quiet talks with delegates from the various nations than from any formal discussion.



Courtesy of Laurence Vail Coleman

#### THE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS, RIO DE JANEIRO

Where other sessions of the Congress assembled.

It would be almost impossible to refer to all the social events, but aside from the many receptions held by the Ministers of the Cabinet, foreign Ambassadors, and others, one should be especially mentioned in order to convey some idea of the atmosphere which surrounded the Congress.

On the eve of St. John's day, June 23, Dr. José Marianno Filho, himself a delegate to the Congress, gave a *festa* at his house, Solar de Monjope, which is a veritable museum of Brazilian colonial art. Senhor Marianno has been carrying on in Brazil a campaign similar

to that of the American Institute of Architects in the United States for the preservation of the early architecture of the country, and with this object in view he has built in Rio de Janeiro a typical Portuguese country house composed largely of fragments taken from old houses and churches, which for various reasons have been demolished. At the entrance to the house, through a doorway of the most exquisite baroque design, we were greeted by our genial host, a man uniting in his personality all that one has learned to associate with Portuguese gentility, transplanted to Brazil. In one room the walls were covered with the loveliest blue and white tile taken from an ancient church in



DOM PEDRO II PARK, SAO PAULO

A group of the city's newer buildings as seen from the park named for the last Emperor of Brazil.

which the beauty of the drawing was worthy of the masters of the golden age, and the color exquisite.

The dining room contained a beautiful choir screen of characteristic Brazilian design and all the rooms were furnished with specimen pieces of antique Brazilian furniture that would hold their own with any of the best examples of Chippendale's craftsmanship. We were informed by our host, in response to an observation on the similarity of a table to the Chippendale form, that it was made long before Chippendale's time and that this English master had studied many of his chairs and tables from Brazilian designs, which fact the writer has since confirmed.

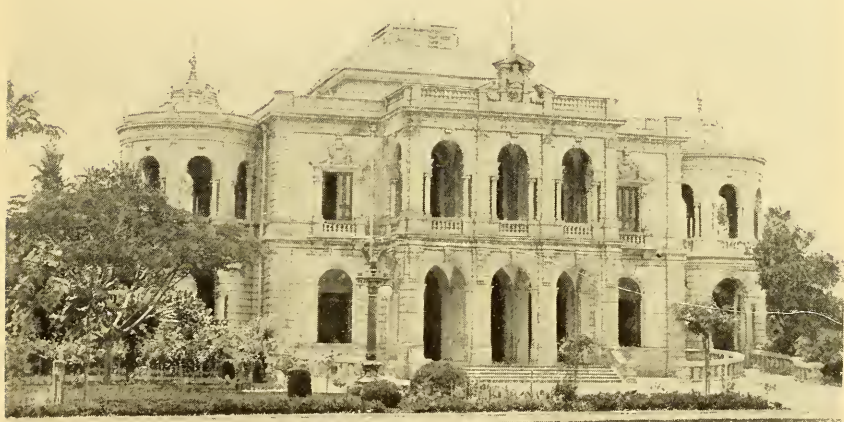
In the course of the many excursions in and about Rio de Janeiro, the delegates visited some of its beautiful old churches, such as San



Bento, El Carmen, Santa Teresa, and La Candelaria, the first notable for its gilded wood carving and imposing cloisters, chapter rooms and refectories, and the last for its sumptuous facing and carvings of colored marbles.

Itamaraty Palace, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was interesting to the visitors not only as a legacy of the Empire, but also for its associations with Baron de Rio Branco, whose office is still maintained as it was in the days of that great statesman.

At the close of the Congress, the delegates were invited to visit Sao Paulo, Bello Horizonte (capital of the State of Minas Geraes), and several other cities. The residential districts of Sao Paulo, a metrop-



PALACIO DA LIBERDADE, BELLO HORIZONTE

This building, part of the civic center, serves as the residence and office of the Governor of the State of Minas Geraes.

olis of a million inhabitants, are extremely attractive. The city has good building regulations, which are well applied, and has expended over \$12,000,000 in improvements during the last four years.

The Mayor of the city of Sao Paulo showed every possible courtesy to the author, placing his official car at his disposal and making it possible for him to inspect personally the operation of the Department of Public Works, the State penitentiary (which has a world-wide reputation for originality of ideas on the question of reclaiming the criminal) and various other branches of the municipal government.

During two lengthy conferences the mayor, who is himself an engineer, asked many questions about the relations of the Federal, State, and municipal Governments in the United States with the architec-



tural profession, and the author was glad to be able to refer to the attitude of such men as Elihu Root, Charles Evans Hughes, and Andrew Mellon (all names much revered in Brazil) toward the American Institute of Architects. The mayor appeared to be very much interested in the institute, as well as in the fact that its Philadelphia chapter succeeded in having a director of architecture added to the cabinet of the Mayor of Philadelphia during the previous year.

Bello Horizonte, the construction of which was begun in 1894, became the State capital in 1897 and now has a population of 128,750.



OLD CHURCH IN OURO  
PRETO, MINAS  
GERAES

Visited by the delegates on their tour of Brazil. This illustration is a reproduction of the painting by Regina Veiga, included in the First Baltimore Pan American Exhibit of Paintings.

It is laid out on the checkerboard plan with diagonal avenues 100 feet wide. At the intersections of the avenues are squares, the largest of which is the civic center. This may be considered one of the few cities in the world laid out with a vision of the future.

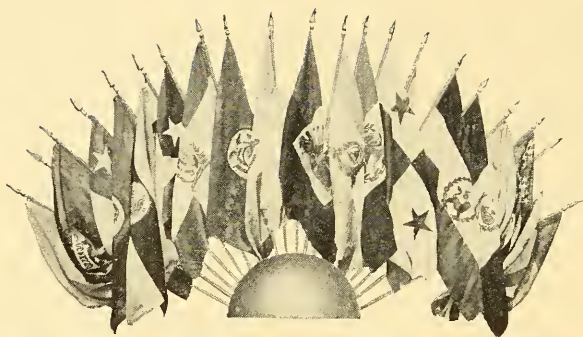
From this highly modern municipality the delegates traveled to three colonial cities, Sabara, Ouro Preto, and Marianna, in all of which ancient walls and dwellings enchant the eye, while the stone carvings of Aleijadinho make of every church a veritable jewel.

Much of the success of the Congress was due to its efficient officers, particularly to the president, Senhor Nestor Egidio de Figueiredo;

the secretary, Senhor Adolfo Morales de los Rios filho, and Senhor José Cortez, chairman of the reception committee. The attendance was larger than at any previous Congress of this nature: Argentina sent 20 distinguished delegates from Buenos Aires and Rosario; 15 prominent members of the profession represented Uruguay, and the same number Chile; the United States had three delegates, Cuba and Canada two each, and Peru one, while 50 or more Brazilian architects were present.

There were also three European observers: Prof. Alfred Agache, of Paris, who has already been mentioned; Prof. Eugene Steinhof, of Austria, a member of the jury which selected the plan for the building of the League of Nations; and Professor Bermúdez, representative of the Portuguese architects.





## PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

### THE GOVERNING BOARD

*Changes in membership.*—At the meeting of the Governing Board on February 4, 1931, the new Minister of Haiti in Washington, M. Dantès Bellegarde, was present for the first time, and was welcomed by the chairman, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States.

A farewell was extended to the Minister of Honduras, Dr. Ernesto Argueta, who is leaving shortly for his country to assume the office of Minister of Government. Doctor Argueta has been a member of the Board since August, 1929.

*Pan American Day.*—A committee to arrange for the observance of Pan American Day on April 14 was designated by the Governing Board. This action was taken pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board some time ago recommending that all the Governments of the countries members of the Pan American Union designate April 14th as Pan American Day, and that the national flags be displayed on that date. The date selected is that on which the resolution creating the Pan American Union was approved at the First International Conference of American States in 1890.

In the proclamation on Pan American Day issued by President Hoover, the flag of the United States is ordered to be displayed on all Government buildings on that date, and schools, civic associations, and the people of the United States generally are invited to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies, "thereby giving expression to the spirit of continental solidarity and to the sentiments of cordiality and friendly feeling which the Government and people of the United States entertain toward the peoples and Governments of the other Republics of the American Continent."

The special committee appointed by the Governing Board will formulate a program for the observance of the day by the Pan



American Union. It is also expected that women's clubs, civic associations, and schools throughout the country will observe the day with appropriate ceremonies. To facilitate the preparation of programs, the Pan American Union is preparing material which will be sent to organizations planning to commemorate the occasion.

*Resolutions.*—The following resolutions, which are self-explanatory, were adopted by the Board:

Whereas the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has completed and will soon publish a compilation of the conventions, recommendations, resolutions, reports, and motions adopted at the International Conference of American States; and

Whereas this publication will be most helpful in the consideration of the program of the Seventh International Conference of American States, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union

*Resolves:* To express its appreciation to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and to the editor of this volume, Dr. James Brown Scott, for this excellent compilation of the results of the International Conferences of American States.

Whereas the intellectual world of the Americas has suffered a great loss in the death of Don José Toribio Medina, the eminent Chilean bibliographer and historian, who during a lifetime of fruitful labor succeeded in building one of the greatest monuments of American culture and rendered important services to the countries of the Western Hemisphere in the fields of history and literature;

Whereas the life of Don José Toribio Medina, unselfishly devoted to the advancement of knowledge and to the development of culture, is an outstanding example of intellectual energy and high technical ability in the service of a noble cause: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union,* To record the deep feeling of sorrow of the members of the Board at the death of this eminent scholar and to extend the condolences of the Board to the Government of Chile, to the Ambassador of Chile in Washington, and to the family of the deceased.

#### FOREIGN TRADE ADVISER'S OFFICE

*Publications.*—The seventh edition of *Seeing South America* has gone to press. This little work has now been expanded to 224 pages. Numerous new illustrations have been included, as well as time-tables and rates for various means of transportation.

A new edition of the *American Nation Series* booklet on Honduras has also been issued by this office.

#### STATISTICAL DIVISION

*Reports on foreign trade.*—The Statistical Division has completed recently reports on the foreign trade of Paraguay, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama for 1929, and prepared the general survey of the trade of all Latin America for the same year. The General Survey appeared in the February issue of the BULLETIN, and later will be published in pamphlet form.

The division is now engaged in the preparation of statistical compilations of the following official reports received during the past month: Comercio Especial de Bolivia—Años 1928 and 1929; Comercio Exterior de Chile—Año 1929; Anuario Estadístico de El Salvador—Año 1929; Memoria de Hacienda y Crédito Público de la República de Honduras, Año Fiscal de 1929-30; Estadística Mercantil y Marítima de Venezuela—Año 1929.

#### COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

*Argentine map.*—An interesting map showing the altitudes in Argentina and in Chile from the Strait of Magellan to Antofagasta has been received from Buenos Aires. The title of the map is *Mapa hipsométrico de la República Argentina y regiones limítrofes*; Escala 1: 2,000,000; 1930; [published by] Ministerio de Agricultura, Dirección General de Minas, Geología e Hidrología. It was printed by the press of the same department. The map carries the serial number 21, and is priced at 6 pesos paper per copy. It is in six sheets, each 20¼ by 25¾ inches.

*Information requested.*—During the past month the library received 111 requests for information from persons outside the Pan American Union, who were seeking specific data on the several Pan American countries. It is particularly noteworthy that a large number of these inquiries were received from students who were assigned topics on North or South America for term papers or theses.

*Photographic accessions.*—Since the last report of photographs in these notes, the Pan American Union has received 436 views, largely from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, and the United States. The outstanding donations were received through the Minister of Promotion of Chile, who contributed 24 views of that country, and from the Council of Administration of Montevideo, through the Uruguayan delegates to the Sixth International Road Congress held in Washington, who left with us 257 pictures of Uruguay To-day, with a special case for exhibition purposes.

*Books received.*—Among the 132 books received since the last edition of the BULLETIN the following may be especially noted:

*Catálogo de la biblioteca Menéndez y Pelayo.* [Por la] Asociación de Dependientes del Comercio de la Habana, Sección de intereses morales y materiales. Habana, Cultural, 1930. xxii, 688 p. 8°.

*La sanidad en Venezuela.* 1909-1930. [Por el] Ministerio de Salubridad y de Agricultura y Cría. Caracas, Lit. y Tip. Vargas, 1930. 496 p. illus.

*Los próceres de la independencia de Chile.* Por Domingo Amunátegui Solar. Publicado en los "Anales de la Universidad de Chile." Santiago, Balcells & Co., 1930. 272 p. 4°.

*Linajes vascos y montaÑeses en Chile.* Por Pedro Xavier Fernández Pradel. Santiago, Talleres Gráficos San Rafael, 1930. 526 p. plates. 4°.

*Legislación social argentina.* Colección de leyes obreras y de previsión social con sus decretos reglamentarios. Resultados prácticos. Buenos Aires, "El Ateneo," 1925. 351 p.

*Reseña histórico-política de la comunicación inter-oceánica.* Con especial referencia a la separación de Panamá y a los arreglos entre los Estados Unidos y Colombia. San Francisco, Editorial Hispano-America, 1930. 352 p. 8°.

*La ética profesional del abogado y estudio sobre el secreto y la responsabilidad del abogado en nuestra legislación.* Por Antonio J. Colombet. Santiago, Tall. gráficos "San Rafael," 1930. 114 p. 8°.

*Catálogo breve de la biblioteca americana que obsequia a la nacional de Santiago J. T. Medina.* Tomo preliminar. Índice general de la colección de documentos inéditos para la historia de Chile. Santiago, Imp. Universitaria, 1930. 105 p. 8°.

*Memoria de la conferencia de cámaras y asociaciones americanas de comercio convocada por el Instituto de Economía Americana y celebrada en Barcelona (España) desde el 21 al 26 de octubre de 1929.* Barcelona, 1930. 501 p. 4°.

*Santander (República de Colombia) y su desarrollo económico en el año de 1929.* Bucaramanga, Imprenta del Departamento, 1930. 231 p. 8°.

*Estudios de historia argentina.* Por Joaquín V. González. Buenos Aires, Instituto Cultural Joaquín V. González, 1930. 368 p. 8°.

*El canal de Panamá en las guerras futuras.* Por Olmedo Alfaro. Segunda edición aumentada. Guayaquil, Imp. Mercantil-Olmedo, Monteverde H., 1930. 151 p. tables. map. 8°.

*Bibliotheca exotico-brasileira.* Por Alfredo de Carvalho . . . Vols. 2 and 3. Rio de Janeiro, Paulo, Pongeffi & Ap., 1930. 2 v. 8°. (Letters D to M.)

*Os testes e a reorganização escolar.* Por Isaías Alves. Com un prefacio do Dr. Anísio S. Teixeira . . . Bahia, A Nova Graphica, 1930. 255 p.

*Agronomia.* Questões agrícolas Brasileiras. Anuario da Sociedade Brasileira de Agronomia. Volume 1. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. S. Benedicto, 1930. 471 p. 8°.

*Bolívar.* Contribution to the study of his political ideas. By C. Parra-Perez. Translated by N. Andrew N. Cleven . . . Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Printing Company, 1930. 198 p. 8°.

*New magazines.*—New magazines, or those received for the first time by the library, include the following:

*Atlántida.* Revista de ciencias y letras. Barranquilla, Colombia. Director-propietario Camilio Villegas Angel. Mensual. Año 1, No. 1, October, 1930. 20 p.

*Revista del Distrito Nacional.* Órgano del Comité Ejecutivo del Distrito Nacional, para dar a conocer la labor en su primer año de administración. Managua, Nicaragua. Año 1, No. 1, December 31, 1930. 51 p.

*Boletín del Centro de Psicotécnica y Orientación Profesional.* Director, Sr. Marcelino Lamas (h.), Calle Charcas 2218, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic. Año 1, No. 1, November, 1930. 10 p.

*Escola Nova.* (Segunda phase da revista *Educação*). Órgão da Directoria Geral da Instrução Publica de Sao Paulo. Sao Paulo, Brazil. Vol. 1, No. 1, October, 1930. 80 p.

*All-America.* (Formerly *Latin American Magazine*). Vol. 7, No. 1, January, 1931. R. Martinez, publisher and editor, 331 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 34 p.



## DIVISION OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

*Activities.*—The Division has received a request from the Government of Paraguay for standard curricula of high schools in the United States to be studied in connection with the revision of the secondary school curriculum in that country. Information has also been asked about the following: Laws and regulations governing the practice of dentistry in Brazil; the development of radio law and of aviation in Latin America; the earliest books printed in this hemisphere; and the status of playground and recreation work in Latin America.

The Division had the privilege of securing speaking engagements for a prominent lecturer on Mexico.

Among the projects on which work will be started immediately is the compilation of information regarding the rules and regulations governing the practice of professions in the various countries of Latin America.

*Visitors.*—Calls have recently been received from Mr. Enrique Aguirre, of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America; Prof. Isaias Alves, prominent educator from Bahia, Brazil; and Dr. Walter Kotschnig of the International Student Service, who is interested in making contacts with Latin American students.

## DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

*Agricultural experiment stations.*—According to resolutions approved by the recent Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, the Division is endeavoring to gather as much information as possible about the experimental and research work being done by each of the agricultural experiment stations and botanical gardens of Latin America. To this end it has placed itself in contact with such stations, requesting from them data in as complete form as possible. At the present time responses are being received by the Division, among the most useful information contained therein being lists of the plants grown in each station, with the common or local name as well as the botanical name of each plant. The reports also contain information regarding the nature of experiments conducted by the particular station.

*Publications.*—The Division is now gathering data for the publication of a volume which will contain a list of all the technical and nontechnical publications of experiment stations and departments of agriculture in the Latin American countries. When this volume is completed it will be given wide distribution throughout Latin America, and will serve to indicate sources of information on various crops, different kinds and breeds of livestock, and special phases of

agriculture. This book should form a real basis for a more general exchange of publications; it will also serve to indicate the work being done in agriculture by the various Governments. The Division has already received a number of replies giving titles to be included in the complete list.

*Bibliography on tropical agriculture.*—The Division is distributing a bibliography prepared by experts of the United States Department of Agriculture for the recent Inter-American Conference of Agriculture, which contains a selected list of publications on tropical agriculture. It contains, in addition to the title of each work, the name of the author, the date of publication, the number of pages, and the address of the publishing house. This volume is being sent to Departments of Agriculture, libraries, experiment stations, schools, and other institutions in Latin America, with the request that they examine it and send to the Division such additions as they may consider necessary for future editions which may be made. Since this is the first general bibliography on tropical agriculture that has been distributed through Latin America, the Division attaches great importance to this work. It is in harmony, too, with resolutions approved by the Conference for the work of the Division.

*Lists of agricultural entities.*—According to the numerous letters received in the Division, the lists of agricultural entities in Latin America, which were sent out some time ago, have been enthusiastically received. Replies have been received from most of the institutions, representing all of the countries members of the Pan American Union, and these have demonstrated a willingness to cooperate not only with the Union but with similar institutions in Latin America. There has been fostered an exchange of publications among the agricultural experiment stations, periodicals, schools, and other institutions of an agricultural character throughout Latin America. Additions are still being received for the new lists which will be published in the future.

*General cooperative work.*—During the past month the Division has assisted in supplying seeds to various correspondents in Latin America. It has also prepared reports and correspondence on different topics of tropical agriculture for correspondents in those countries.

# TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## CHILE-COLOMBIA

CONVENTION OF ARBITRATION.—On October 13, 1930, President Olaya Herrera signed the convention of arbitration celebrated by representatives of the Governments of Chile and Colombia in Bogotá on November 17, 1914. The convention had been approved by the Congress of Colombia on October 9, 1930. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogotá, October 18, 1930.)

## COLOMBIA-GUATEMALA

EXTRADITION TREATY.—On November 11, 1930, President Olaya Herrera signed a decree issued by the Congress of Colombia on October 23, 1930, ratifying the treaty of extradition celebrated by representatives of the Governments of Colombia and Guatemala in Guatemala City on November 24, 1928. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogotá, November 24, 1930.)

## COLOMBIA-NICARAGUA

EXTRADITION TREATY.—A decree was issued by the Congress of Colombia on October 23, 1930, approving the treaty of extradition between Colombia and Nicaragua, signed in Managua on March 25, 1929. The ratification of the decree by President Olaya Herrera took place on November 10, 1930. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogotá, November 24, 1930.)

## GUATEMALA

CONVENTION ON RADIOTELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.—On October 10, 1930, the President of Guatemala signed Decree No. 1654 passed by the Legislative Assembly approving the Convention on the Establishment of Wireless Telegraphic Service between the Governments of Guatemala and Cuba, celebrated in Guatemala City on November 30, 1929. (*El Guatemalteco*, Guatemala City, November 7, 1930.)

## PANAMA-MEXICO

EXTRADITION TREATY.—The treaty on extradition celebrated at Mexico City by plenipotentiaries of the Governments of Panama and Mexico on October 23, 1928, was approved by the National Assembly of Panama, and signed by the President of the Republic on November 20, 1930. A protocol to the treaty provides that if the contracting parties ratify the multilateral convention on private international law signed at Habana on February 20, 1928, by 20 Pan American Republics, the provisions of the Habana convention will prevail in all cases of conflict between provisions of the treaty and those of the convention. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Panama, December 2, 1930.)



# LEGISLATION

## BOLIVIA

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.—In view of the unemployment caused by decreased and even suspended activity in a number of national industries, a decree was issued by the Council of Government on December 31, 1930, providing for the creation of special committees to aid the unemployed. These will comprise a central committee with headquarters in La Paz and regional committees, of which there shall be one in each Departmental capital. The central committee will be composed of the members of the Council of Government in charge of the Departments of the Interior and of Industry, Promotion, and Colonization, and the Director General of Labor. The regional committees will have as their members the prefect, the president of the municipal council, the head of the bureau of labor of the Department, if such an office exists, a labor representative, and a secretary. With the exception of the secretary, all the members of the committee will serve *ad honorem*.

The functions of the central committee, as outlined by the decree, will be to formulate a general program for the assistance of the unemployed, distributing funds appropriated for the purpose by the Government; secure additional contributions from other sources; and pass upon plans drawn up by the regional committees. The regional committees are authorized to carry out all measures recommended by the central committee; provide registered workers employed in the construction of public works with the essentials for the maintenance of life; fix their wages in agreement with those in charge of such work; arrange for transportation and provision of farming implements to the unemployed desiring to organize agricultural colonies, determining what their respective duties shall be and furnishing them food until they can produce their own; and endeavor to use all means within their power to lower the price of the necessities of life and promote the creation of cooperative stores. The regional committees will also be expected to propose necessary legislation for restricting the consumption of alcoholic beverages, cooperating with the Government authorities in the enforcement of such laws already or later to be enacted, arrange for free medical attention for workers and their families by physicians of hospitals and the public health service, and supervise the employment of labor for rural estates. According to the provisions of the law the regional committees will proceed immediately to draw up a definite program for the approval of the Central Council, and to secure the cooperation

of public welfare institutions in their work. For the purposes of the committee, a register will be kept in each Department in which shall be recorded the name, occupation, and number of dependents of each person in the Department who is unemployed, and all industrial firms dismissing employees shall be required to bear the expenses of those workers to their homes or places where they may secure other employment. (*El Diario*, La Paz, January 3, 1931.)

#### BRAZIL

MODIFICATION OF THE NATURALIZATION LAW.<sup>1</sup>—The head of the Provisional Government, Dr. Getulio Vargas, issued a decree on January 7, 1931, providing that in the future an alien who intends to become a naturalized Brazilian citizen shall, either himself or through an attorney, address to the President of the Republic, through the Minister of Justice and Interior, a petition with his duly attested signature. The petition must state his nationality, parentage, residence, profession, family status, and number of children, if any, from legitimate marriage. The decree also provides that the certificate of naturalization shall be signed by the President of the Republic and countersigned by the Minister of Justice and the Interior. Hitherto the granting of Brazilian citizenship has been solely incumbent upon the Ministry of Justice and the Interior. (*Diario Oficial*, Rio de Janeiro, January 11, 1931.)

MEASURES TAKEN FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.—A decree of the Provisional Government, issued through the Ministry of Labor, Industry, and Commerce, restricts immigration to Brazil during the year 1931, creates an emergency income tax, and makes other provisions for the relief of the unemployed. Brazilian consular officers are forbidden by this act to visé the passports of foreign third-class passengers during the present year except in the following cases: Foreigners who are domiciled in Brazil; foreigners whose entry has been requested by the Federal interventors for employment in agriculture; farmers and their families whose entry has been similarly requested in compliance with the wishes of relatives living in Brazil and who can provide them with employment upon arrival; skilled laborers and farmers with their families who are being brought to Brazil by individuals, associations or companies who fulfill all the requirements of the laws regulating the operation of such immigration. In all other cases foreigners coming to Brazil and expecting to stay in the country for more than 30 days must prove that they possess at least 3 contos de reis, if over 12 years of age, or 2 contos if under 12.

All individuals, associations, companies, or commercial firms doing business in the Republic must prove within 90 days from the date of publication of the decree that at least two-thirds of the total

<sup>1</sup> See p. 267.

number of employees on their pay roll are native born Brazilians. The law provides that only in positions of a technical nature, for which there are no native born Brazilians available, may this proportion be altered. In such a case naturalized Brazilians must be considered before the position is offered to an alien.

All unemployed Brazilians and foreigners must register at the census offices of the Ministry of Labor, Industry, and Commerce, or at the police stations where there are no census offices in the district, so that adequate measures may be taken toward providing them with employment. Persons failing to register are liable to arrest for vagrancy.

During the year 1931 an emergency income tax will be deducted from the salaries of all Government employees. The tax ranges from half of 1 per cent for employees whose salary is less than 500 milreis to 2 per cent for those who earn more than 1 conto monthly. The revenue derived from this tax is to be deposited in a special fund at the National Treasury to be used by the Ministry of Labor, Industry, and Commerce in placing the unemployed in agricultural colonies throughout the Republic. All the facilities provided by the Government to immigrants when establishing them at the various agricultural colonies will also be granted to the unemployed and their families. These facilities include free transportation to their destination, free board during the first three days after arrival, employment in community work for at least 15 days of the month for each adult member of the family, free seeds, plants and agricultural implements, and free medical attendance. (*Jornal do Commercio* and *Jornal do Brazil*, Rio de Janeiro, December 14, 1930.)

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS.—The Provisional Government of Brazil has issued a decree reducing the number of national legal holidays. The holidays to be observed hereafter are as follows: January 1 (New Year's Day); May 1 (Labor Day); September 7 (independence of Brazil); November 2 (All Souls' Day); November 15 (proclamation of the Republic); December 25 (Christmas Day).

According to the decree the following dates will no longer be observed as national legal holidays: February 24 (promulgation of the constitution); April 21 (execution of Tiradentes, protomartyr of Brazilian independence); May 3 (discovery of Brazil); May 13 (abolition of slavery); July 14 (Bastille Day); October 12 (discovery of America). (*Jornal do Brazil*, Rio de Janeiro, December 17, 1930.)

#### CHILE

AGRICULTURAL EXPORT BOARD.—On December 18, 1930, President Ibañez promulgated a law passed by Congress, creating an Agricultural Export Board which will function under the Assistant Secretary of Commerce. The board will consist of seven members, three of



whom, including the chairman, are to be appointed by the President of the Republic, and the other four by specified organizations having agricultural interests. Members will be appointed for one year and will be eligible for reelection. The main functions of the board are to determine, by a study of conditions within the Republic and abroad, the crops whose exportation should be fostered by the payment of bounties, and the amount and manner of payment of such subsidies. The President of the Republic is empowered, on the advice of the Board, to raise a sum of money for that purpose, to be known as the exportation fund, by the imposition of certain special levies or, until these levies can be collected, by contracting loans whose total shall not be more than 10,000,000 pesos. (*Diario Oficial*, Santiago, December 19, 1930.)

#### COLOMBIA

**LEGISLATIVE ELECTION LAW.**—On November 20, 1930, President Olaya Herrera promulgated a legislative act passed by Congress on November 12, 1930, amending articles 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, and 46 of Legislative Act No. 2 of September 27, 1910, which established the quota of representation of the various Departments in the national legislature and fixed the method of election. The new act provides that the number of senators shall be based on the population with one for every 120,000 inhabitants and one additional for each fraction over one half that number. When a new general census shall be taken and the increase in the population exceed 500,000, the apportionment ratio shall be increased by 30,000. Two alternates shall be elected for each senator. Senators shall be elected by the Departmental assemblies, none of whose members may be eligible for election. Each Department shall constitute a senatorial district from which at least three and not more than nine senators may be selected.

The number of representatives, or deputies, is likewise apportioned according to the population, with one for each 50,000 inhabitants, and with the same arrangement as in senatorial apportionment for those sections having a fraction over the number of inhabitants required for one representative. When a new general census shows the increase in population to have been over 500,000 the ratio necessary for the election of each representative will be increased by 10,000. Two alternates will be elected for each representative. Each Department shall constitute an electoral district. The subdivision of the Department into smaller units is delegated to the Departmental assembly, such division to allow for the election of at least three deputies from each Department. The articles of Legislative Act No. 2 of 1910, for which those of the present act are a substitute, provided for the election of senators by an electoral college and made no arrangement for retaining a relatively fixed number of seats in the legislature despite

increases in the population. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogotá, November 25, 1930, and October 31, 1910.)

PUBLICATION OF MATERIAL ON BOLÍVAR CENTENARY.—By virtue of an executive decree issued on December 22, 1930, the Colombian Academy of History has been commissioned to select and publish all material of permanent value written to commemorate the first centenary of the death of Bolívar. These contributions, which will include historical and literary studies, documents, speeches, poetry, and other writings, are to be published by the National Printing Office and distributed to all countries which have taken part in the tribute paid to the Liberator. (*El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogotá, December 28, 1930.)

#### COSTA RICA

MALARIAL ZONES.—President González Víquez issued a decree on December 2, 1930, providing for the establishment and control of malarial zones throughout the Republic. Such a zone shall be declared to exist in any district where malarial mosquitoes are discovered to be breeding or where the Department of Public Health finds cases of malaria of local origin.

Once a district has been so designated, the inhabitants must collaborate actively with the department in an antimalarial campaign. Owners of large estates will be required to drain any breeding places found thereon, prevent the stagnation of water used for irrigation or industrial purposes, and provide all employees with free quinine whenever necessary. All municipal and local sanitary authorities will be in charge of carrying out these provisions, as well as of introducing all necessary means for preventing the breeding of the malarial mosquito in urban areas. (*La Gaceta*, San José, December 6, 1930.)

#### ECUADOR

MODIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS.—The "Act governing the political administration of the Republic," approved by the Ecuadorean Congress in its last session and promulgated by the President on December 9, 1930, became effective on January 1, 1931. As indicated by its title, the act discusses the political and administrative organization of the Republic, under the following main headings: President of the Republic, Ministries of State, Cabinet, Council of State, administrative bureaus, provincial councils, provincial governors, *jefes políticos* (principal administrative and political officials of cantons), *tenientes políticos* (principal administrative and political officials of *parroquias* or municipalities), municipal councils, and general provisions.

The provisions of the new law which have attracted the most attention are those concerning the several Ministries of State or cabinet offices, especially those dealing with the redistribution of

the various administrative departments. As respects provincial and local government, no changes of importance are made.

The act provides that there shall be the following ministries: Government and Social Welfare; Foreign Affairs; Public Education; Public Works, Agriculture, and Promotion; Finance and Public Credit; War, Navy, and Aviation.

In the reorganization of the ministries the following important transfers have been made: The Bureau of Public Works from the former Ministry of the Interior to that of Agriculture, which is now more appropriately known as Public Works, Agriculture, and Promotion; offices connected with social welfare, sanitation, fire protection and statistics, from Agriculture to Government; postal services, telegraphs, and telephones, from Public Instruction to Public Works, Agriculture, and Promotion; and matters concerned with El Oriente (the territory east of the Andes) from Agriculture to War, Navy, and Aviation.

The functions of the newly established ministries are as follows:

The Ministry of Government and Social Welfare is charged in general with all matters pertaining to the internal political régime, public order, and social welfare. It has in particular the following duties: To govern and administer the various provinces (except El Oriente and the Galapagos Islands); to harmonize governmental action among the authorities of different territorial divisions; to apply the electoral laws, and convoke the legislature; to prepare constitutional amendments; to maintain public order; to intervene in requests for extraordinary powers and the granting of amnesties; to supervise the exercise of judicial functions and judicial functionaries; to study and solve social and particularly agrarian problems (labor statistics, wages, accidents, insurance, and protection); to supervise activities related to sanitation, hygiene, and social welfare; to safeguard municipal autonomy and foster municipal progress; to provide statistical services, keep the civil register, and take the census; to administer and improve conditions in prisons; to protect the Indian race; and to have charge of all matters relative to religion, the police, fire protection, and property rights.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in addition to the usual functions of a foreign office, is specifically charged with boundary questions, naturalization, and propaganda abroad.

The Ministry of Public Education, in addition to those duties which its name implies, has charge of all matters relative to athletics (formerly under the Ministry of Agriculture), school medical inspection, fine arts, theaters, establishment of museums, laboratories and observatories, the national printing office, conservation of historical monuments, and the organization of national archives.

The law entrusts to the Ministry of Public Works, Agriculture, and Promotion all matters connected with the study, construction, operation, conservation, and financing of public works; the promotion of agriculture and commerce; the development of agricultural and industrial production; and transportation and communications.

The Ministry of Finance and Public Credit is entrusted in general with all matters pertaining to government revenues and accounting, customs, public credit, commercial statistics, banks and other credit institutions, State monopolies, and the purchase of supplies for the various Government services.



The Ministry of War, Navy, and Aviation, besides performing the duties which its name implies, has charge of the construction and maintenance of lighthouses, the hydrographic study of rivers and territorial waters, and the administration, development, and defense of El Oriente and the Galapagos Islands.

The constitution provides that the Cabinet shall help prepare the budget and give its advice on legislative bills and other matters submitted to it by the President or any minister. The law gives the Cabinet the following duties in addition to those prescribed by the constitution: To give unity and efficacy to all political and administrative action of the Government; to consider matters requiring the issue of Executive decrees of special importance; to give advice concerning appointments, not only in the cases prescribed by the constitution but also in the designation of other high public officials; to consider requests for extraordinary powers; to consider loans and contracts which by reason of their importance may seriously affect national interests; to advise concerning budget transfers and requests for additional appropriations; and to consider promotions in the higher ranks of the army. Both the constitution and the new law provide that ministers are individually responsible as chiefs of departments and collectively as members of the Cabinet. Under article 43 of the law, a minister having important or serious business of a nature not specifically prescribed by the constitution or the law as coming within the scope of the Cabinet may request a meeting for discussion and consultation, but in such a case the final decision must rest with the minister concerned and be wholly his responsibility. (*Registro Oficial*, Quito, December 11, 1930.)

#### EL SALVADOR

PRODUCTION AND SALE OF MILK.—Regulations on the production and sale of milk and dairy products were recently issued by President Romero Bosque, establishing standards of quality and purity; prohibiting the sale of milk from diseased, undernourished, or otherwise unsuitable animals; making obligatory the pasteurization of all milk which does not conform to the standard required for its sale as raw milk; and fixing rules for the location, size, arrangement, construction material and sanitation of stables and milking barns, and for cleanliness of farm hands and other employees. Stipulations governing the methods and equipment used in milking, refrigeration, pasteurization, transportation, and distribution of milk were also included. The regulations provide, likewise, for the registration of all dairies, the daily analysis of milk, and the inspection of dairy stock, these services to be in charge of the General Board of Health. (*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, September 4, 1930.)

## GUATEMALA

**CUSTOMHOUSE CODE.**—On November 11, 1930, the President of Guatemala promulgated Legislative Decree No. 1672, which constitutes the new Customhouse Code of the Republic. The decree, which was passed by the Legislative Assembly on November 4, 1930, went into effect 30 days after its publication in *El Guatemalteco*, the official organ of the Government, thereby annulling the code of May 1, 1929, then in force. (*El Guatemalteco*, Guatemala City, November 14 and 15, 1930.)

**PUBLIC HEALTH ADVISORY OFFICE.**—On November 13, 1930, a resolution was issued by the President of the Republic approving an agreement between the Director General of Public Health and the representative of the Rockefeller Foundation in Central America.

This agreement, made upon the termination on June 30, 1930, of the arrangement concluded September 14, 1924, under which all previous work had been done, provides that the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation continue to cooperate in the public-health program of Guatemala. In the future, however, its public-health activities will be carried on through a technical consultative office established with the consent of the Government and the approval of the General Board of Public Health. The official name of the new bureau will be the Rockefeller Foundation Public Health Advisory Office.

Other provisions of the agreement outline the functions of the new service, authorize the employment of necessary personnel, and specify other details regarding its organization. (*El Guatemalteco*, Guatemala City, November 19, 1930.)

## PANAMA

**TOURISTS' CARS EXEMPT FROM IMPORT DUTIES.**—Heeding the requests of important local organizations interested in the development of the tourist trade, the Government of Panama recently decreed the free entry of automobiles belonging to temporary visitors. Tourists arriving at a Panamanian port with automobiles for their personal use are issued a permit entitling them to keep their automobiles in the territory of the Republic for a period of 90 days without payment of import duties. A special sticker attached to the windshield serves to identify all such cars. The procedure to be followed in securing the permits has been made as simple as possible. Failure to reexport automobiles within the 90-day period for which permission is granted will make the importer liable for the 15 per cent ad valorem import duties and other regular taxes. In case the individual who landed an automobile under the exemption can not be found at the expiration of the 90-day period, the persons in possession of the car will be given 3 days within which to pay all charges;

failure to do this will result in the seizure of the car. For the effects of the law a tourist is defined as "any foreigner, male or female, coming to the Isthmus temporarily or in transit on a pleasure trip"; and in no case are Panamanian citizens residing in the country, residents of the Canal Zone, or foreigners coming to Panama to take up permanent residence to be considered as tourists. (*The Star and Herald*, Panama, September 13, 1930.)

## PERU

FUNCTIONS OF COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT.—On September 2, 1930, the President of the Council of Government promulgated Law No. 6874, which defined the functions of the Council of Government. Among the provisions of the law are the following:

The Council of Government shall assume all functions conferred on the executive and legislative powers by the constitution, the President of the council exercising the functions of President of the Republic and President of the Council of Ministers, and the other members of the council those of the ministers in their capacity as heads of the several Government departments. Resolutions issued in the performance of functions of the Executive Power shall be in accordance with administrative formulas and procedure in force at the date of the promulgation of the present law. When in full session, the Council of Government, acting unanimously, is empowered to exercise the functions of Congress, issuing decree laws and resolutions of a legislative character; these shall be promulgated by the President of the Council and the respective minister in accordance with the customary formulas immediately after they have been voted upon and signed by all the members of the council. (*El Peruano*, Lima, October 22, 1930.)

LAW ON OWNERSHIP OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS.—A decree law was passed by the Council of Government on November 15, 1930, abrogating articles 56, 57, 58, and 59 of the Code on Water Rights and 522, 523, 524, and 525 of the Civil Code, which establishes the right of the State to all archæological finds and treasure discovered within the Republic. The law provides that upon discovery all buried treasure and archæological finds whose ownership can not be determined, become the property of the State. The right to search for such articles is reserved to the State, but the owner of the property on which the search is conducted shall be allowed just compensation for any damage occasioned thereby. The State is also empowered to recompense the discoverers and the owners of the land or buildings in which articles are found, the amount of payment being determined by the quantity of the treasure and the circumstances surrounding its discovery; in no case, however, shall it exceed 10 per cent of the value of the treasure or object discovered. Similar reward will also be made persons furnishing information about the discovery and clandestine removal of hidden treasure and archæological finds. Under the provisions of the articles abrogated by the present decree law, all buried or hidden treasure or other objects whose ownership could not be determined became the property of the discoverer, the consent of the owner of property was required before search might be made, and



half of everything found became the property of the owner of the land and the remaining half went to the discoverer. (*El Peruano*, Lima, January 5, 1931.)

**MINING REGISTRY.**—By virtue of a decree issued by the National Council of Government on October 3, 1930, all companies engaged in mining operations in Peru will be obliged to register with the Bureau of Mines and Petroleum, giving the full name of the enterprise, legal residence, branch offices, name and location of concessions and plants, and plan of organization, together with information as to personnel and other important matters. Annual reports supplemented by prompt statements during the year, in case any changes should occur, will also be required of the operators. (*El Peruano*, Lima, October 10, 1930.)

**REORGANIZATION OF ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS.**—In accordance with a decree of August 30, 1930, which provided for the reorganization of the National Athletic Committee and authorized the appointment of a committee to draft a bill to this effect, the National Council of Government issued a decree on November 14, 1930, the principal provisions of which are as follows:

The National Athletic Committee shall be the body officially designated by the Government for the organization, regulation, and promotion of athletic events in the Republic. The duties of the committee, which will function as a part of the Ministry of Public Instruction and be composed of three members appointed by executive decree every two years, will include the preparation of an annual calendar of national athletic events, the rendering of reports on the activities of the various athletic associations of the Republic, and the solution of all questions in regard to sports which may arise within the country.

Other organizations engaged in the promotion of athletics shall be the Peruvian Olympic Committee and the National Athletic Association. The former will be composed of the members of the National Athletic Committee, the member of the International Olympic Committee in Peru, and a representative from each athletic association in the Republic, to be chosen by the National Athletic Committee. The committee will have charge of the preparation and participation of Peruvian athletes in Olympic games. The latter, which will be formed by three members appointed by the National Athletic Committee and representatives of officially recognized athletic clubs, will be responsible for the supervision of the various athletic organizations of the Republic, and act as their official representative in international matters. Departmental and Provincial committees will carry on the work of the association in the different sections of the country.

The expenses of the National Athletic Committee and the National Athletic Association will be met from funds especially set aside for the purpose. The National Athletic Committee will receive private contributions, appropriations from the national and municipal governments, five per cent of the gross receipts taken in at amateur athletic events, ten per cent of those from professional events, and the income from the rental of its athletic fields. The income of the National Athletic Association will be derived from subsidies from the National Athletic Committee and five per cent of the gross receipts from athletic events coming under its supervision, while its departmental and provincial subcommittees receive ten per cent of the gross receipts from athletic events held under their supervision. (*El Peruano*, Lima, November 14, 1930.)

# AGRICULTURE

## ARGENTINA

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Official statistics relative to the dairy industry do not give figures for the total production of milk in the republic, but limit themselves to those for milk products. The latest statistics published are for the year 1929; comparative tables, showing the production and exportation for that year and for the four preceding are given below:

Year	Butter	Cheese	Casein	Year	Butter	Cheese	Casein
	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Kilograms</i>		<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Kilograms</i>
Production:				Exportation:			
1925-----	33, 264, 260	15, 432, 087	18, 461, 573	1925-----	26, 890, 000	298, 173	17, 596, 000
1926-----	34, 495, 549	15, 119, 666	19, 863, 507	1926-----	29, 137, 000	393, 000	19, 459, 000
1927-----	29, 176, 531	16, 175, 318	13, 380, 415	1927-----	21, 232, 000	555, 226	14, 161, 000
1928-----	30, 452, 553	16, 631, 904	17, 804, 505	1928-----	20, 041, 000	346, 385	17, 594, 000
1929-----	27, 884, 292	15, 475, 728	16, 828, 028	1929-----	17, 031, 000	360, 000	16, 611, 000

(*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, January 1, 1931.)

## CHILE

STOCK SHOW AT OSORNO.—The opening of the tenth stock show at Osorno, which was held December 6–9, 1930, was attended by President Ibañez and other Government officials. Over a thousand animals were entered, a notable increase over other years. More than 70 per cent of the sires brought to be sold were of blooded stock; the entries in the equine division were especially fine. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, December 2, 5, 6, 7, 1930.)

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS BOARD.—See page 295.

## COLOMBIA

NEW BUILDING FOR AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.—See page 313.

## COSTA RICA

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—See page 314.

## HONDURAS

IRRIGATION WORKS.—On December 22 last the irrigation system installed by the United Fruit Co. in the Aguan Valley, Department of Atlantida, was inaugurated. Work on this project was commenced in 1929, and 500 men were employed in building the plant. The area irrigated by this system is approximately 3,500 acres. (*El Sol*, Tegucigalpa, January 13, 1931.)

## MEXICO

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.—It was stated by the press during December that 20,000 families had already moved into the important

agricultural region of the State of Nuevo Leon opened up for cultivation by the construction of the San Martin Dam, whose completion and opening took place during October, 1930, as stated in the BULLETIN for January, 1931. The newly arrived farmers were engaged in preparing approximately 75,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) for planting. The sale of lands on easy terms by the deferred-payment plan was expected to be commenced in January.

The success of the efforts of the Department of Agriculture to effect the reforestation of denuded areas throughout the Republic represents another aspect of agricultural progress. At present the department has a nursery in the State of Mexico where 70,000 young trees are being cultivated, and arrangements are under way for the establishment of another which will be large enough to provide for the cultivation of from 500,000 to 700,000 more. In Ameca, Jalisco, the agrarian community has set out a nursery of 60,000 mulberry cuttings and a large number of fruit trees. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, December 9, 1930.)

DISTRIBUTION OF ORANGE TREES.—Through the courtesy of one of the senators from Hidalgo, 10,000 young orange trees have been given to the small farmers in that State. All the trees were distributed in Tecozautla Valley, one of the principal grain and fruit producing regions of the State. Due to insufficient rainfall, this valley was once little more than a useless waste, but with the construction of irrigation systems water was made available and the section has now been transformed into a veritable garden. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, October 21, 1930.)

#### PANAMA

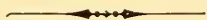
FORESTRY.—The National Assembly of Panama has enacted a law, sanctioned by the President of the Republic on November 8, 1930, authorizing the Executive to undertake a complete survey of the forestry resources of the country, to establish a school of forestry, and to increase the import duties on commercial woods and oleaginous substances whenever the national production of these commodities is sufficient to meet the domestic requirements. The law also provides that all machinery and accessories imported into the country for lumbering operations and for the extraction of such oleaginous substances as are obtained from the coconut be exempt from import duties. The National Bank is authorized by the provisions of the law to make loans to persons or corporations who exploit the coconut resources of the country in the manufacture of lard and cotton oil substitutes; any citizen of Panama or any corporation, two-thirds of whose capital is subscribed by Panamanian citizens, is entitled to the



free use of such coconut resources as are the property of the National Government, provided the concessionary does not infringe upon the rights of third parties or upon concessions made by the Government to the San Blas and the Darien Indians. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Panama, November 26, 1930.)

## VENEZUELA

SILKWORM INDUSTRY.—Fifty thousand silk cocoons, were on display during November to visitors at the silkworm farm near Caracas. Since the industry was only recently established, the results are highly encouraging both as to quality and quantity, and promise an excellent future. The operation of the farm is in charge of a Venezuelan corporation, which has now more than 150,000 mulberry trees under cultivation. (*El Universal*, Caracas, November 22, 1930.)



## FINANCE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE

## ARGENTINA

PROJECT FOR MODEL FISH MARKET.—At a meeting of fish dealers, including wholesalers, retailers, street peddlers, and others connected with the fish business, a resolution was passed on December 21, 1930, approving prompt and active collaboration with city officials for improving the general conditions under which fish are supplied to Buenos Aires. The assembly offered to contribute towards the erection of a Model Central Fish Market, provided that the building cost not less than 1,000,000 pesos. The establishment of such a center should enable fish merchants to present their wares under much more hygienic conditions, and to sell them much more cheaply. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, December 22, 1930.)

## BRAZIL

FOREIGN DEBT.—Throughout the country funds are being raised voluntarily for liquidating Brazil's external debt. In some cities 1 milreis gold is being offered by each person, while in other municipalities employees are giving one day's wages toward the fund. Newspapers are sponsoring the collection of contributions. The Provisional Government took official cognizance of the movement and associated itself thereto by a decree published on November 28, 1930, authorizing the issue of a special 5-milreis postage stamp. The proceeds obtained from the sale of this stamp, together with all contributions received for the liquidation of the external debt, will be deposited in a special fund at the bank of Brazil, to be placed at

the disposal of the National Treasury. (*Diario Oficial*, Rio de Janeiro, November 28, 1930.)

**BOND ISSUE.**—Through decree No. 19,412 of November 19, 1930, the head of the Provisional Government has authorized the issue of 300,000 contos of 7 per cent Treasury bonds. The bonds will be issued in denominations of 1,000 and 500 milreis; one half of the total issue is to be retired within one year, and the remainder within two years from the date of issue. (*Diario Oficial*, Rio de Janeiro, November 21, 1930.)

#### CUBA

**PORT MOVEMENT.**—During the second semester of 1930, a total of 1,193 vessels, or an average of 6.5 per day, entered the port of Habana. These figures do not include coastwise shipping. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, January 9, 1931.)

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

**NATIONAL BUDGET FOR 1931.**—The President of the Republic, His Excellency Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, appeared on December 19, 1930, before a joint session of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to submit the proposed national budget for the fiscal (calendar) year 1931. In his message to Congress the Chief Executive, reiterating his policy of retrenchment in all public expenditures, analyzed the economic conditions of the Republic, and announced that, in order to reconcile economy with efficiency, a thorough reorganization of the various Government departments had been effected in order that the public services might function efficiently under reduced appropriations. The budget submitted by the Executive was approved by Congress without modifications.

The budget for 1931 estimates revenues at \$12,094,870, of which \$6,631,413 is apportioned to the general fund and \$5,463,457 to the special fund. The general fund is made up of revenues collected for general purposes, to be used in the payment of ordinary Government expenses. The special fund consists of earmarked revenues, and includes custom receipts (devoted to the service of the public debt and the payment of the expenses of collection) and certain funds collected by the National Government a percentage of which belongs to the municipalities. Examples of these are the revenue derived from the national lottery and the surtax on alcohol and gasoline.

Expenditures for the present year are estimated at \$9,957,662, a reduction of \$4,084,431 from those for the year 1930. The surplus of \$2,137,208 resulting from the comparison of the estimated revenues and expenditures for 1931 is to be devoted to public works. The following table shows the expenditures in detail:

*Estimated expenditures, 1931*

General fund:	
Legislative power.....	\$189, 680
Executive power.....	380, 343
Interior and police.....	118, 260
Foreign affairs.....	214, 132
Finance.....	441, 197
Justice.....	146, 702
Public instruction.....	716, 103
Agriculture and commerce.....	78, 775
Development and public works.....	384, 024
Health and public welfare.....	274, 940
Judicial power.....	486, 792
National defense.....	1, 141, 321
Labor and communications.....	423, 836
	<hr/> 4, 996, 105
Special fund:	
Expenses incidental to the collection of custom revenue.....	\$187, 500
Subventions to municipalities.....	685, 840
National lottery prizes.....	1, 158, 300
Service of the public debt.....	2, 892, 917
Miscellaneous.....	37, 000
	<hr/> 4, 961, 557
Total.....	<hr/> 9, 957, 662

(*La Opinión*, Santo Domingo, December 20, 1930; *Listin Diario*, Santo Domingo, December 22, 23, 1930; *Gaceta Oficial*, Santo Domingo, December 31, 1930.)

## EL SALVADOR

NEW WATERWORKS.—The new waterworks of the city of San Salvador, constructed in accordance with a contract signed on November 20, 1928, were formally reported upon to the Government on November 14, 1930. Ceremonies marking the completion and opening of the system were held on the following day, at which time President Romero Bosque gave the signal for the filling of the reservoirs, and the placing in operation of all other services connected with the system. The water supply is secured from the Coro springs, and pumped to reservoirs at Holanda, above San Salvador, to obtain the proper pressure before being brought into the city for use. The system comprises a storage tank with chlorination chambers, a pumping station equipped with three pumps, each with a capacity of between 350 and 425 cubic meters (cubic meter equals 264.17 gallons) an hour, two reservoirs with a capacity of 1,500 cubic meters each, and a modern system of water mains. A large public laundry and two swimming pools, one for men and the other for women, were also built by the company which constructed the water system. (*El Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, November 15 and 16, 1930.)

ASSOCIATION OF SMALL MERCHANTS.—A chamber of commerce has recently been organized in San Salvador in which membership is



limited to merchants whose total capital invested is less than 10,000 colones. The purpose of the organization is to bring about the co-operation of all small merchants in ways that will be mutually beneficial, encourage the investment of national capital in retail groceries and other small businesses, urge the general use of the metric system of weights and measures, and organize cooperative societies to engage in small industries. (*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, November 29, 1930.)

## HAITI

**PUBLIC DEBT.**—The gross public debt of the Republic of Haiti, including fiduciary currency not covered by reserves, stood at 79,650,795 gourdes on December 31, 1930, as compared with 84,090,150 gourdes at the end of the previous year. The following table shows the details of the public debt during the years 1929 and 1930:

	Dec. 31, 1930 (gourdes)	Dec. 31, 1929 (gourdes)
Series A bonds, 6 per cent, 1952.....	56, 766, 662	59, 249, 642
Series B bonds, 6 per cent, 1953.....	9, 893, 622	11, 211, 580
Series C bonds, 6 per cent, 1953.....	9, 331, 411	9, 763, 928
Fiduciary currency.....	3, 659, 100	3, 865, 000
Total.....	79, 650, 795	84, 090, 150

Debt retirement during the past year amounted to 4,339,355 gourdes, or 5.3 per cent of the 1929 figure. The unobligated cash surplus in the treasury on December 31, 1930, totaled 14,274,347 gourdes, as compared with 14,788,037 gourdes on the same date in 1929. (*Monthly Bulletin*, Office of Financial Adviser-General Receiver, Port-au-Prince, December, 1930.)

## HONDURAS

**GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.**—According to the annual report of the Department of the Treasury, the total Government receipts during the fiscal year 1929–30 amounted to 14,314,299 pesos, having increased 585,911 pesos over the total receipts for the year 1928–29. Budget estimates for the year 1929–30 had been 13,101,923 pesos. The various sources of the revenue for the year 1929–30 and their respective budget estimates were as follows:

	Budget estimates (pesos)	Collections (pesos)
Customs duties.....	4, 134, 000	5, 156, 822
Monopolies.....	2, 519, 000	2, 034, 093
Internal revenue stamps and stamped paper.....	897, 000	1, 059, 547
Services.....	1, 705, 000	2, 320, 015
Miscellaneous income.....	1, 318, 923	330, 175
Special revenue.....	2, 528, 000	3, 413, 646
Total.....	13, 101, 923	14, 314, 298

The original expenditures authorized by the general budget for the year 1929-30 amounted to 13,101,923 pesos. Later appropriations, however, increased this sum by 958,228 pesos, making the total amount authorized 14,060,151 pesos. Actual expenditures within the budget were 13,942,706 pesos of which 13,678,258 pesos were paid out and the remaining 264,448 pesos credited. Expenditures through supplementary accounts were 1,079,033 pesos, 1,040,933 pesos of which were actually paid. This brought the total expenditures through all accounts to 15,021,739 pesos and since the receipts from all sources totaled only 14,314,299 pesos there was an apparent deficit of 707,440 pesos. Taking into consideration that a part of this sum was paid from the balance of the previous year, the actual deficit was much less, being but 302,548 pesos. The expenditures by the various Government departments compared with budget appropriations were as follows:

*General budget*

Service	Total paid	Balance credited	Total expenditures	Budget estimate
	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
Government.....	2,031,830	27,675	2,059,505	1,770,864
Justice.....	369,873	-----	369,873	370,500
Health.....	276,946	-----	276,946	285,000
Foreign relations.....	325,677	14,837	340,515	357,886
Public instruction.....	1,223,191	64,051	1,287,242	1,575,866
Promotion.....	3,449,455	81,975	3,531,439	4,256,374
War.....	1,841,271	48,962	1,890,232	1,909,320
Treasury.....	1,612,892	26,948	1,639,840	1,040,203
Public credit.....	2,547,123	-----	2,547,123	2,494,138
Total.....	13,678,258	264,448	13,942,706	14,060,151

*Supplementary accounts*

Account	Amount paid	Amount credited	Total expenditures
	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
Maintenance of public order.....	708,502	3,500	712,002
Expenses of extra session of Congress.....	33,415	-----	33,415
Balance remaining from 1928-29 budget:			
Highways.....	200,393	-----	200,393
Water and electric light of Tegucigalpa.....	37,120	-----	37,120
Budget of 1928-29.....	8,000	-----	8,000
Health.....	12,000	-----	12,000
Public instruction.....	41,503	34,600	76,103
Total.....	1,040,933	38,100	1,079,033

(Memoria del Secretario de Hacienda . . . al Congreso Nacional, Tegucigalpa, 1930.)

## MEXICO

CONSTRUCTION OF HOTEL.—On November 15, 1930, a contract for the erection in Mexico City of a large hotel especially designed to provide for tourists accommodations equal to the best in Latin America, was signed by a prominent business firm of the capital with representatives of a well-known construction company of Chicago.

The hotel, the approximate cost of which is estimated at 7,000,000 pesos, will contain more than a thousand rooms including suites, dining rooms, barber shop, cabaret, ball room, and swimming pool and will provide space for more than 30 stores. An amusement center composed of various buildings in which there will be a large theater, billiard rooms, bowling alleys, a frontón, tennis courts, race track, and an artificial beach, is also to be erected in connection with the hotel. According to the press, construction work was expected to be commenced early in 1931 and it was hoped that the hotel might be completed by January, 1932. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, November 26, 1930.)

AVIATION ACTIVITY DURING FIVE MONTHS.—Statistics of aviation activities by companies operating in Mexico show that 8,075 passengers and 43,333 pounds of mail were carried during the first five months of 1930. The total distance covered by the planes was 1,155,925 miles and their flying time, 11,290 hours. Activities by companies were as follows:

Companies	Hours flown	Miles flown	Number of passengers	Mail (pounds)
Mexican Aviation Co. (Cía. Mexicana de Aviación, S. A.)	4,425	419,561	4,417	29,009
Corporación Aeronáutica de Transportes, S. A.	3,796	441,261	1,896	10,395
Pickwick Latin American Airways <sup>1</sup> (Pickwick Latino-Americana, S. A.)	2,095	201,033	507	3,621
Transportes Aéreos Transcontinentales, S. A. <sup>1</sup>	365	38,072	105	308
Inter-Américas de Transportes Aéreos, S. A.	182	16,742	501	-----
Special and tourist flights	427	39,256	649	-----
Total	11,290	1,155,925	8,075	43,333

<sup>1</sup> Discontinued operation in April, 1930.

(*Foreign Aeronautical News*, United States Department of Commerce, Washington, November 7, 1930.)

AGRICULTURAL LOANS.—In order to encourage the production of corn, beans, and other agricultural products forming the basic food crops of the Republic, President Ortiz Rubio issued a decree on November 17, 1930, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit 1,000,000 pesos in the Agricultural Credit Bank for use as farm loans. These loans, which are to be for periods of one year, eighteen months, and three years and will be secured by crops, farming implements, and farm improvements, respectively, will be made to farmers engaged in the cultivation of the crops specified. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, November 18, 1930.)

#### NICARAGUA

OPENING OF NINDIRI-MASAYA HIGHWAY.—On November 15, 1930, the Nindiri-Masaya highway was formally opened to traffic with ceremonies which were attended by the President of the Republic and many other distinguished guests. (*El Comercio*, Managua, November 18, 1930.)



## PARAGUAY

FOREIGN TRADE DURING THIRD QUARTER.—According to data issued by the General Bureau of Statistics, the total value of the foreign trade of Paraguay during the third quarter of 1930 was 8,197,334 pesos gold, a sum which compares favorably with the foreign trade for the same period of each of the preceding four years which was as follows (all pesos are gold): 1929, 7,547,895 pesos; 1928, 7,978,115 pesos; 1927, 7,259,200 pesos; and 1926, 7,889,365 pesos. Imports during the quarter amounted to 3,935,305 pesos and exports, 4,262,029 pesos, making a favorable trade balance of 326,724 pesos. Argentina was the principal country of origin as regards imports during the quarter, her shipments to Paraguay having reached a total value of 1,330,631 pesos; England ranked second with imports valued at 674,266 pesos, and the United States third with 628,347 pesos. The countries of destination for Paraguay's exports were as follows:

Country of destination:	Value, gold pesos	Country of destination:	Value, gold pesos	Country of destination:	Value, gold pesos
Argentina.....	3,854,512	France.....	53,778	United States.....	15,921
Uruguay.....	174,579	Italy.....	34,983	Belgium.....	15,333
Germany.....	67,385	England.....	32,372	Spain.....	13,166

(*Industrias*, Asuncion, November 30, 1930.)

NEW RIVER STEAMER.—During December the Argentine freight and passenger steamship company which operates a fleet of boats between Buenos Aires and Asuncion improved its service by the addition of a new and rapid motorship. The first voyage of the ship, known as the *City of Corrientes*, was made from Buenos Aires on December 6, 1930. Like its sister ship, the *City of Asunción*, which the company placed in service on May 10, 1930, the *City of Corrientes* has been designed along the most modern lines and represents the best to be had in convenience and comfort. With its accommodations for 280 first-class and 250 second-class passengers, besides de luxe cabins, the new ship will contribute greatly to the ease with which trips to Paraguay may be made. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, December 5, 1930.)

OPENING OF NEW EXCHANGE OFFICE.—The official opening of the new building of the Bureau of Exchange, recently completed in Asuncion, took place on November 5, 1930, President Guggiari, the Vice President, members of the Cabinet, and many other Government officials being among those present at the ceremony. The new building is constructed of stone along lines reminiscent of colonial architecture and forms a beautiful addition to the group of fine buildings in the capital. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, November 6, 1930.)

FIRST TOY FACTORY.—A toy factory has recently been established in Asuncion and is now turning out an excellent line of toys. This manufactory, which is the first to be opened in Paraguay, is being operated by national interests. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, December 26, 1930.)

## VENEZUELA

STUDY OF PETROLEUM INDUSTRY IN UNITED STATES.—In view of the increasing importance of the petroleum industry in Venezuela and the desire on the part of the Government to foster its development along lines which shall be best suited to the economic conditions of the country, President Pérez issued an executive decree on November 24, 1930, which provided for a study of the industry in the leading production centers of the United States and appropriated sufficient funds to cover the expense involved. As a result six young engineers have been commissioned by the Ministry of Promotion to engage in this work. Three will attend classes in the University of Tulsa and investigate the methods of drilling, refining, and shipping petroleum employed on the principal fields nearby, while the other three will carry on similar studies in the petroleum centers near Oklahoma City. (*El Universal*, Caracas, November 25, 1930.)

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SERVICE.—Work on the installation of automatic telephone service in Maracaibo was begun by the National Telephone Co. of Venezuela during November. The company estimates that two years will be required to convert the present telephone system of the city into an automatically controlled service. (*El Universal*, Caracas, November 28, 1930.)

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## POPULATION, MIGRATION, AND LABOR

## BOLIVIA

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.—See page 293.

## BRAZIL

MINISTRY OF LABOR, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE.—The head of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Brazil, Dr. Getulio Vargas, issued a decree on November 26, 1930, creating a Ministry of Labor, Industry, and Commerce. According to the terms of the decree the Ministries of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, of Finance, of Transportation, and Public Works, and of Foreign Relations will be reorganized so as to transfer to the newly created ministry all bureaus and departments which at present handle matters relative to labor, industry, and commerce. The Government will issue the necessary regulations for the execution of this decree; in the meantime the new ministry will be subject to the regulations now effective for the Ministry of Agriculture. On the day the decree was signed, the head of the Provisional Government appointed Dr. Lindolfo Leopoldo Boeckel Collor as chief of the new ministry. (*Jornal do Commercio* and *Jornal do Brasil*, Rio de Janeiro, November 28, 1930; *Diario Oficial*, Dec. 2, 1930.)

MEASURES TAKEN FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.—See page 294.

## NICARAGUA

CREATION OF SAVINGS, PENSION, AND INSURANCE FUND.—During November action was taken by the Ministry of Finance for the creation of a savings, pension, and insurance fund for the employees of the General Bureau of Communications, in accordance with the provisions of a law which was passed on May 30, 1921, but which had never been put into effect. Ten per cent will be deducted from the salary of all the employees of the bureau to form the fund. (*El Comercio*, Managua, November 20, 1930.)

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## EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS

## ARGENTINA

SPECIAL SUMMER SCHOOL.—At the suggestion of Dr. Honorio J. Senet, a special summer course designed to supplement the work of the regular school year was given in La Plata. Classes began on December 1, 1930, and were open to students who had just finished the sixth grade. The material offered was practical, for the primary object of this special session was to provide students with better equipment for facing the ordinary problems of life. Subjects included child care, hygiene, domestic science, household and business accounts, the care of electric household appliances, shorthand and typewriting. Enrollment in the domestic science class was limited to 50 girls and to 50 teachers desirous of preparing themselves to teach the subject. The school board granted the use of school buildings, and the expense incurred for special teachers was met by the payment of a small monthly sum by the students in each course. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, November 24, 1930.)

## CHILE

REGIONAL CONFERENCE.—More than 50 primary-school teachers of the Department of Concepción participated in a regional conference which closed December 21, 1930. The problem of the rural school was the main topic of discussion, and among the resolutions adopted was one recommending the establishment of vacation courses to give supplementary training for primary teachers in rural districts. Other subjects before the conferences included educational methods, curricula, and vocational training in the primary schools. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, December 22, 1930.)

## COLOMBIA

NEW BUILDING FOR AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.—During December the Government commissioned an architect of Bogota to prepare



plans for the new building of the National Agricultural Institute. The building, whose construction was authorized in 1926, will be located on a tract of land owned by the Government on the outskirts of the capital. According to specifications in the contract the structure will contain classrooms, chemical, zoological, zootechnical, and physics laboratories, dormitories, a chapel, accommodations for instructors and other personnel, a kitchen, and dairy. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, December 13, 1930.)



A SCHOOL GARDEN,  
COSTA RICA

In this corner of the garden of Los Angeles School of Cartago, corn and green vegetables are cultivated by this second-grade boy.

#### COSTA RICA

**SCHOOL STATISTICS.**—The last report of the Minister of Education states that in 1929 the registration in the public schools reached a total of 52,114, distributed as follows: Public primary schools, 46,527; private schools, 3,481; secondary schools, 2,106. The teachers in these institutions numbered 1,833. Of these, 1,704 were teaching in primary schools and 129 in those of secondary grade. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, October 30, 1930.)

**AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.**—According to the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Education for the year 1930, the agricultural activities in the schools have been considerably expanded. Not only did the number of home and school gardens increase, but

a larger number of trees were planted and more truck gardens cultivated. Coffee and corn received special attention, and the children were instructed in poultry raising and the care of other domestic animals. New crops were introduced according to the nature of the soil found in the different parts of the country. A special office was opened for the purpose of distributing fertilizers, seeds, and tools, and giving agricultural information by mail. The personnel of the Bureau of Agricultural Education includes a secretary and four agricultural supervisors. (Report, December 19, 1930.)

## CUBA

UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT.—Comparative figures showing the increase in the enrollment of the University of Habana during the last 20 years were sent at the beginning of the year to the Committee on Economics by the Department of Public Education. The enrollment for the academic year 1909-10 was 1,201, divided among the schools of the university as follows: Medicine, 458; law, 434; and science and liberal arts, 309. That for last year, 1929-30, was 4,795, almost four times as great; it was divided thus: Medicine, 2,303; science and liberal arts, 1,497; and law, 995. (*Información*, Habana, January 22, 1931.)

## EL SALVADOR

INSTITUTE OF NATURAL HISTORY.—On October 14, 1930, President Romero Bosque issued a decree providing for the creation of an Institute of Natural History, the purpose of which shall be to promote the study of botany, zoology, mineralogy, and geology. The regulations and program of the institute will be drawn up by the director. (*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, October 17, 1930.)

FIRST WOMEN GRADUATE PHARMACISTS.—See page 322.

## MEXICO

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.—The Ignacio Trigueros Association of Mexico City has recently begun the publication of books in Braille for distribution among the blind. The publications, which cover a wide range of subjects, are being supplied those requesting them free of charge. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, November 14, 1930.)

## NICARAGUA

UNIFORM GRADING SYSTEM.—An order establishing a uniform grading system and procedure in case of failure of pupils to obtain passing grades was issued by President Moncada on November 13, 1930. The regulation, which applies to all schools in the Republic, provides for the use of the following grades in designating the quality

of the pupils' work: *Excellent*, which is equivalent to 10; *very good*, 9; *good*, 8; *unsatisfactory*, 7; *poor*, 6; and *very poor*, 5. Of the six marks, only the first three will be considered passing. Pupils of secondary schools obtaining a grade of *unsatisfactory* in one or two subjects will be allowed the privilege of reexamination if they furnish proof that they have received special instruction by competent teachers during the vacation period. Those receiving an unsatisfactory grade in more than two subjects will be required to repeat the whole year's work. (*La Gaceta*, Managua, November 15, 1930.)

#### PANAMA

TEACHER'S DAY.—The schools of Panama observed Teacher's Day on December 2, 1930, with ceremonies which included a pilgrimage of delegations from all the schools to the graves of teachers who had died in active service. Messages of greeting which stressed the significance of the day were sent to the teachers throughout the Republic by the Secretary of Public Instruction and the Inspector General of Schools. (*The Star and Herald*, Panama, December 2, 1930.)

#### URUGUAY

NATIONAL STUDENT CONGRESS.—Under the auspices of the National Federation of Students, the First National Student Congress of Uruguay was held in Montevideo from September 15 to 23, 1930. The conclusions reached by the congress were grouped under the headings: Education as the prerogative of the Government exclusively; democracy and its possibilities; the pacifist mission of the youth of America; and university reorganization. Among the measures approved by the congress were the following: The establishment of experimental schools under governmental control, where methods evolved by private initiative may be tried; equal civil and political rights for women; the revision of those textbooks and curricula which do not take into account present social problems; and the establishment of people's universities and university extension courses under both official and student auspices. (*Ariel*, Montevideo, December, 1930.)

AWARD OF ANNUAL LITERARY PRIZES.—By virtue of a resolution issued by the Ministry of Public Instruction on November 12, 1930, the annual prizes for the best novel and collection of stories will be awarded to René Arturo Despouey and Victor M. Dotti, respectively. Señor Despouey's prize-winning novel is *Episodio*, the work of Señor Dotti which brought him the award being *Los Alambradores*. The awards are the first to be made in accordance with a resolution of the Ministry of Public Instruction of November 13, 1929, which provides for annual prizes of 500 pesos each to be awarded the novelist, short-story writer, composer, artist, sculptor, playwright, and historian



who has produced the best work in his field during the year. Both prize-winning selections were published during 1929. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, November 27, 1930, and November 28, 1929.)

#### VENEZUELA

LITERACY CAMPAIGN.—On December 17, 1930, the Minister of Public Instruction sent a circular letter to all school inspectors, urging them to carry on a vigorous campaign against adult illiteracy throughout the nation. The letter pointed out especially that night schools for working men and women have been established in all districts of the Republic, and stated that the number of such schools would be increased where necessary. The minister called upon every citizen to cooperate in this enterprise as far as possible, and urged all corporate and individual employers, from official organizations to householders, to support the movement by all means in their power. (*El Universal*, Caracas, December, 23, 1930.)

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## PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

#### ARGENTINA

CONGRESS OF CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.—At the initiative of the White Cross, the First National Congress of Child Welfare Service will be held in Buenos Aires under the auspices of the National Women's Council in September of this year. Dr. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro, who has been appointed president of the congress, will be in charge of the papers to be read at its sessions. The meetings will be devoted to the following topics: Welfare work for infants and for children during the preschool years; social service for school children, abnormal and delinquent children, wage-earning mothers and minors; and social-service work with immigrant mothers and children. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, December 24, 1930.)

#### CHILE

NATIONAL RADIUM INSTITUTE.—The official opening of the National Radium Institute took place on December 13, 1930, in Santiago, in the presence of the President of the Republic, the Minister of Public Welfare, and other public officials. The new institution, which is the result of a joint effort on the part of the Government, the Department of Public Welfare, the University of Chile, and the Red Cross, was first projected in 1929, as announced in the BULLETIN for May, 1930.

The institute, under the direction of Dr. Caupolicán Pardo Correa, began its work on September 30, 1930, in quarters provided by the

Hospital de San Vicente de Paul, within whose grounds the permanent establishment has been erected. The institute is well equipped for the diagnosis and treatment of patients coming to it for treatment; it has wards for the hospitalization of 20 men and 20 women, as well as operating rooms, laboratories, apparatus for applying radium, and proper storage facilities for its 1,251.12 milligrams of radium. A polyclinic also functions in connection with the institute; during the first month, over 100 patients were treated there. While the primary purpose of the institute is the combating of cancer, it also serves as a radium research laboratory for Chilean scientists. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, October 29, December 13 and 14, 1930; *Revista de la Cruz Roja Chilena*, Santiago, October–November, 1930.)

CHILD WELFARE CONFERENCE.—The second conference held by the National Child Welfare Council for discussion of the management of free milk stations took place in Santiago, December 17–19, 1930. The first session dealt with the role of the milk station in discouraging unnecessary bottle feeding and disseminating information about proper hygiene; the second was concerned with the medical services which may appropriately be dispensed at the station; and the third discussed the proper treatment of rickets and tuberculosis in children being fed by the station. The conference requested that the council renew its studies relative to the organization of a central milk station adequate for the preparation of all infant formulas required; it recommended, among other things, that the work of the stations be carried on in the fullest possible cooperation with other similar organizations, that the council call a meeting of physicians to unify their proceedings in regard to bottle feeding, and that steps be taken to put into practice certain concrete suggestions contained in the papers presented to the conference. (*El Mercurio*, December 17 and 21, 1930.)

PHARMACEUTICAL CONGRESS.—The Third National Pharmaceutical Congress will be held in Santiago sometime during November, 1931; other Latin American nations have been invited to send delegates, and many have accepted. In connection with the congress, an International Pharmaceutical Exposition will be held. The committee in charge of the exposition has already been appointed; it consists of Sr. Carlos Wiedmaer, president; Sr. Guillermo Kuschel, general secretary; and Sr. Eduardo Thomsen. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, December 6, 1930.)

DENTAL WEEK.—December 5–12, 1930, was Dental Week in Santiago, under the auspices of the Dr. Germán Valenzuela Basterrica Dental Center. Among the events scheduled for the period was a special meeting for working people, held with the cooperation of the Red Cross, at which the importance of oral hygiene was explained, and 1,000 toothbrushes, 1,000 tubes of toothpaste, and 3,000 pamphlets were distributed. Important scientific meetings were also held at

which the advance in dental science was discussed, and the latest methods and equipment demonstrated. (*El Mercurio*, December 5 and 6, 1930.)

#### COSTA RICA

MALARIAL ZONES.—See page 297.

#### CUBA

BETTER BABIES MONTH.—December, 1930, was Better Babies Month in Cuba. Throughout the island better baby contests were held under the auspices of local boards of health. More than 30 such events were reported to the National Maternity and Child Welfare Council, events in which all classes of society took an active interest. Money prizes, which were often donated by private individuals or by industrial establishments, were supplemented in many localities by gifts of clothing or provisions. (*Diario de la Marina*, December 9, 11, 16, 17, 27, 29, 1930.)

FREE MILK FOR CHILDREN.—Preliminary steps have been taken for the establishment of free milk distribution centers in Habana and, later, throughout the island. The measure is under the direction of the president of the National Commission for the Welfare of Mothers and Children, and the president of the National Board of Better Baby Contests. The stations will provide specifically for those children who are too young to be served by the diet kitchens. Milk will be provided primarily for undernourished children, and, in cases of illness, prepared according to the doctor's formula by the center. (*El Mundo*, Habana, January 9, 1931.)

NEW CRÈCHE.—On January 6, 1931, the Crèche "Berta Machado" was opened in the industrial suburb of Habana, General Machado. The crèche will receive children from 6 to 8 in the morning, and care for them until 6 or 7 in the evening, when their parents call for them. The children will be given a medical inspection, opportunity to play under supervision, rest periods, kindergarten instruction, and three meals. The building is furnished with the most modern equipment obtainable, including a laboratory for the preparation of formulas and apparatus for special prescription baths. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, January 7, 1931.)

#### GUATEMALA

PUBLIC HEALTH ADVISORY OFFICE.—See page 300.

#### MEXICO

FIRST NATIONAL CONGRESS FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.—Sessions of the First National Congress for the Prevention of Blindness held in Mexico City during November were formally opened on November 2, 1930. In the absence of President Ortiz Rubio, who



was unable to be present, Dr. Ulises Valdés declared the congress opened, placing the program in charge of Dr. Daniel M. Vélez, chairman. Although subsequent sessions were largely devoted to the reading of papers prepared by delegates, opportunity was given for those attending the congress to visit institutions in the capital which minister to the needs of the blind. The final session was held on November 6, 1930, with a closing address by Dr. Alfonso Pruneda. Before adjourning, the delegates chose the city of Oaxaca as the meeting place of the second congress, to be held in 1932, and adopted resolutions providing in substance that action should be taken to petition:

The addition of practical courses in ophthalmology to the curricula of the universities and medical schools throughout the Republic; the enforcement of legislation requiring prenuptial physical examinations; the adoption and obligatory use of a special treatment to prevent ophthalmia among infants; the instruction of parents in the need for physical examinations of the preschool child and the means for avoiding household accidents which may endanger the sight of children; the improvement of hygienic conditions in schools and in the printing of textbooks; the issuance by the Secretary of Industry, Commerce, and Labor of regulations to safeguard workers in factories, shops, and mines from eye injury; the assistance of the clergy in the diffusion of knowledge as to the care of disease and, if possible, in the provision of medicines to the poor; the enlistment of state authorities in the work of forming branch committees of the Mexican Society for the Prevention of Blindness throughout the Republic; the securing of publication by the press of articles on hygiene and care of eyes; the opening of a sight-saving campaign by public health officials, cultural missions, and physicians employed by labor organizations; the formation by the Mexican Association for the Prevention of Blindness of corps of visiting nurses and groups of physicians to counsel and treat the poor and those in isolated regions of the country; and the establishment of schools for the blind throughout the Republic. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, November 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1930.)

**BREAKFASTS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.**—According to information recently supplied the press by the Assistant Secretary of Public Education, the Bureau of Psycho-pedagogy and Hygiene of the Department of Education is providing 2,600 breakfasts daily to school children in Mexico City. Each breakfast consists of a glass of milk and two rolls, with butter and sugar. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, October 31, 1930.)

#### PARAGUAY

**VACATION CAMP.**—Accompanied by teachers, an especially selected group of children from the schools of Asuncion left the city on December 20, 1930, to spend their vacation at the camp recently established for underdeveloped children in San Bernardino. The camp, made possible through the cooperation of the Department of Education and the national and junior Red Cross, is the first of its kind in Paraguay. A large house has been secured for use as a dormitory and many other provisions made for the comfort of the

children. While there they will be under the supervision of educational and medical experts, who will care for their every need. An invigorating climate and unusual natural beauty has made San Bernardino very popular as a summer resort during recent years, and it is expected that these same factors will contribute much to the improvement of the children's health. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, December 18 and 22, 1930.)

## URUGUAY

NEW BUILDING OF SANATORIUM FOR WORKING WOMEN.<sup>1</sup>—On October 25, 1930, formal ceremonies were held to mark the opening of the new building of the Sanatorium for Working Women in Montevideo, the construction of which had been made possible through the generous gift of Sr. Alejandro Beisso of that city. Following formal addresses, President CampísteGuy unveiled a commemorative tablet to the honored donor. Later the guests present at the ceremony were invited to visit the various parts of the building, which is a model both in arrangement and equipment. The central offices are noteworthy for the dignity and good taste of their furnishings, and no less pleasing is the impression given by the other departments of the sanatorium, which include rooms for the patients, operating and treatment rooms, sterilization chambers, polyclinics, rest rooms, baths, pantries, and kitchen. The nursery is a new feature. Henceforth the sanatorium will be known as the Catalina Parma de Beisso Sanatorium for Working Women, being named in memory of the wife of Sr. Alejandro Beisso. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, October 25 and 26, 1930.)

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## FEMINISM

## COLOMBIA

FOURTH FEMINIST CONGRESS.—The opening session of the IV International Congress of Feminism, held in Bogota during the latter part of December as part of the ceremonies in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the death of Bolívar, took place in the Colon Theater on December 16, 1930. Srita. Georgina Fletcher presided as chairman. Earlier in the day an interesting exposition of women's cultural activities had been opened in the Art Museum in Independence Park. Succeeding sessions of the congress were given over to the reading of papers presented by the various delegates, the subjects under discussion including: Woman and agriculture, hygiene and child care, and the organization of working women. Among other

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<sup>1</sup>See BULLETIN of July, 1929.

matters pertaining to Colombia the Congress adopted resolutions pledging its cooperation in the campaign against illiteracy, in the establishment of a greater number of agricultural schools, and in the more equitable distribution of revenues from certain specified sources for the construction of public works and agricultural schools. (*El Gráfico*, Bogota, December 20, 1930; *Diario Oficial*, Bogota, October 15, 1930 and *El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, December 16, 21 and 27, 1930.)

#### EL SALVADOR

FIRST WOMEN GRADUATE PHARMACISTS.—On October 30, 1930, Señoritas Margot Lanza and Mercedes Martínez successfully completed the course in pharmacy offered by the National University in San Salvador, thus becoming the first women in the Republic to qualify for the degree of doctor of pharmacy. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, October 30, 1930.)

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## NECROLOGY

#### BRAZIL

DEATH OF GRAÇA ARANHA.—It is with deep regret that the Pan American Union has learned of the death in Rio de Janeiro, on January 26, 1931, of Jose Pereira da Graça Aranha, jurist, magistrate, educator, diplomat, charter member of the Academy of Letters and one of the foremost figures in the literary life of Brazil. Born in the city of Sao Luiz do Maranhao on June 21, 1868, Graça Aranha finished his law studies at Recife at the early age of 18 and served with distinction in various juridical positions in his native State and the Federal District. Later he distinguished himself by his zeal and ability in the fulfillment of numerous diplomatic missions, serving under the great Brazilian statesman Joaquim Nabuco, and during the war period as minister plenipotentiary to Belgium. It has been said that of the writers of his generation Graça Aranha influenced modern Brazilian literature most deeply. *Chanaan*, *Malazarte*, *Esthetica da Vida*, *Espirito Moderno*, and *Viagem Maravilhosa* are a few of his best known works. (*Jornal do Brazil*, Rio de Janeiro, January 27, 28, 1931; *Jornal do Commercio*, January 27, 1931.)



# SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR PEPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO FEBRUARY 15, 1931

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Bankruptcies in Argentina in 1930.....	1931 Jan. 7	Avra M. Warren, consul at Buenos Aires.
BOLIVIA		
New publication entitled "Bolivia Económica," La Paz (quarterly).	Jan. 9	Legation, La Paz.
BRAZIL		
The coming Pan-American Coffee Conference to meet at Sao Paulo Mar. 31, 1931.	1930 Dec. 19	Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.
Movement of receipts and expenditures of Joinville, State of Santa Catharina, during period Dec. 1 to Dec. 10, 1930.	Dec. 29	Arthur G. Parsloe, vice consul at Santos.
Budget for the municipality of Santos for calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1930.	1931 Jan. 14	Do.
CHILE		
Profits reported by the Chilean banks during 1930.....	Jan. 9	C. F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.
COLOMBIA		
Inauguration of the first stadium built in Cartagena.....	1930 Dec. 31	Eli Taylor, vice consul at Cartagena.
Review of commerce and industries of Cartagena, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1930.	1931 Jan. 12	Do.
CUBA		
Review of commerce and industries of the consular district of Antilla, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1930.	Jan. 15	Horace J. Dickinson, consul at Antilla.
ECUADOR		
Commemoration of centenary of death of Simón Bolívar .....	Jan. 13	Legation, Quito.
Landslide of Guayaquil and Quito Railway.....	Jan. 15	Harold D. Clum, consul at Guayaquil.
Plans for the construction of permanent stretch of tract of Guayaquil and Quito Railway.	Jan. 20	Legation.
HONDURAS		
Exports and imports of Honduras during fiscal year ended July 31, 1930.	Jan. 24	Robert F. Fernald, consul at Tegucigalpa.
MEXICO		
General plan for rehabilitating and promoting trade and industries.	Jan. 20	Dudley G. Dwyre, consul at Mexico City.
Contract for paving, sewage, water supply and construction of stadium in Piedras Negras.	Jan. 23	Paul R. Foster, consul at Piedras Negras.
Plans for a subterranean passageway for pedestrians in Mexico City.	---do---	Robert Frazer, consul general at Mexico City.
PANAMA		
Review of commerce and industries of Panama, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1930.	Jan. 13	Herbert O. Williams, consul at Panama City.

*Reports received to February 15, 1931—Continued*

Subject	Date	Author
PERU		
Review of commerce and industries of Peru for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1930.	1931 Jan. 9	William C. Burdett, consu general at Callao-Lima.
VENEZUELA		
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Address of the Minister of Foreign Relations at the unveiling of the monument of Henry Clay.	1931 Jan. 21	Do.
Highway construction in the La Guaira district-----	Jan. 12	Ben C. Matthews, vice consul at La Guaira.



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# BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

APRIL, 1931



PAN AMERICAN DAY

APRIL 14

MEXICO HONDURAS GUATEMALA

COSTA RICA CUBA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ECUADOR EL SALVADOR



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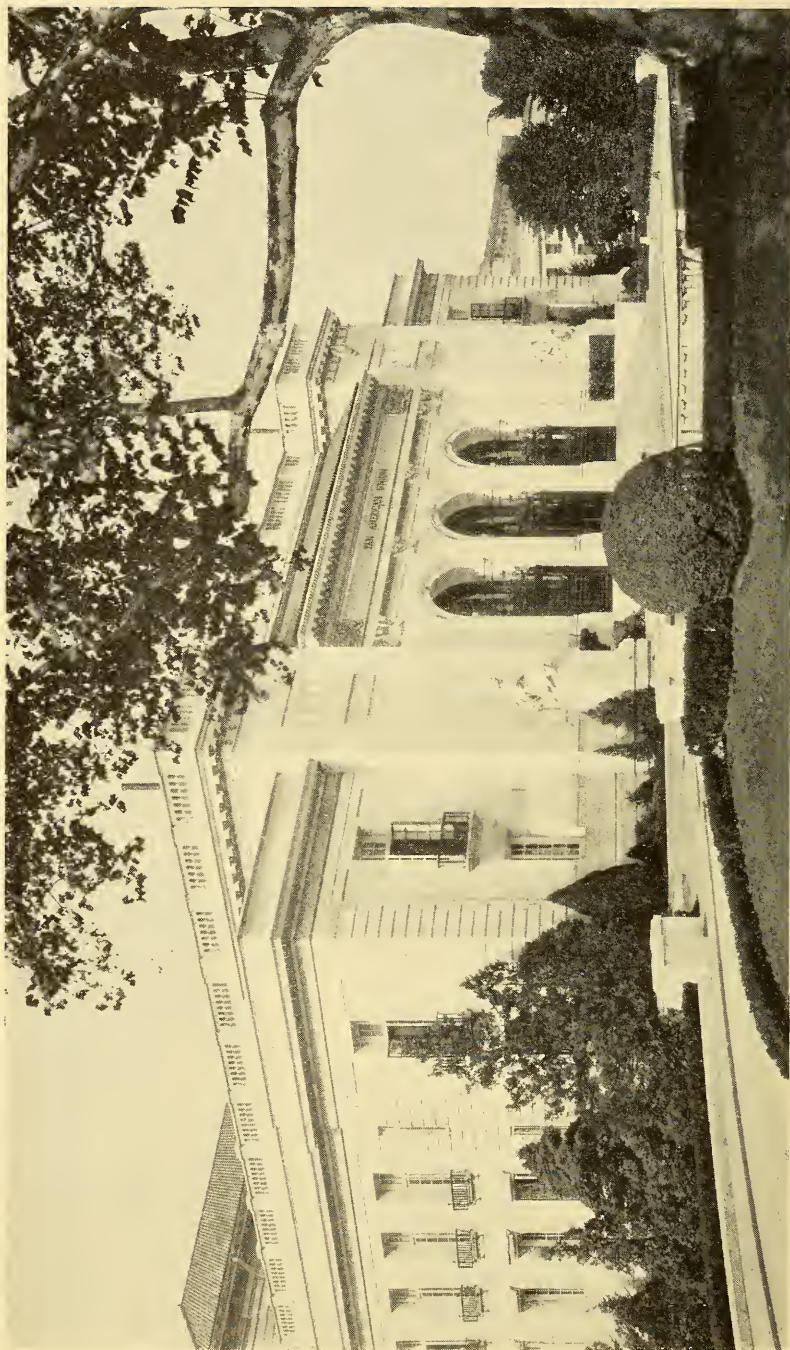
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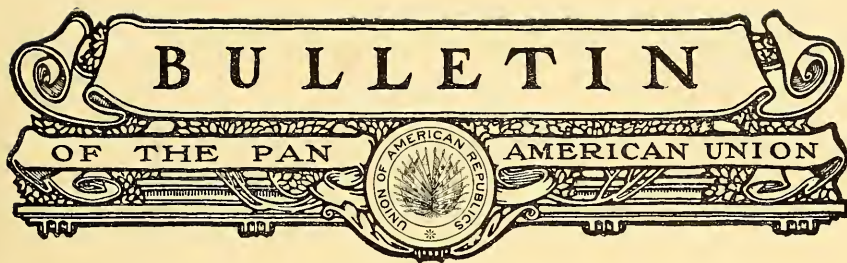
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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION





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VOL. LXV

APRIL, 1931

No. 4

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## PAN AMERICAN DAY

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, at the session held on Wednesday, May 7, 1930, adopted a resolution reading as follows:

WHEREAS, It would be desirable to recommend the designation of a date which should be observed as "Pan American Day" in all the Republics of America and which should be established as a commemorative symbol of the sovereignty of the American nations and the voluntary union of all in one continental community;

WHEREAS, April 14th is the date on which the resolution creating the Pan American Union was adopted;

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union

RESOLVES: To recommend that the Governments, members of the Pan American Union, designate April 14th as "Pan American Day" and that the national flags be displayed on that date.

Now, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, in order to give effect to the resolution adopted by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, do hereby proclaim April 14 as "Pan American Day," and do hereby order that the flag of the United States be displayed on all Government buildings on that date, and do invite the schools, civic associations, and people of the United States generally to observe the day with appro-

priate ceremonies, thereby giving expression to the spirit of continental solidarity and to the sentiments of cordiality and friendly feeling which the Government and people of the United States entertain toward the peoples and Governments of the other Republics of the American Government.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

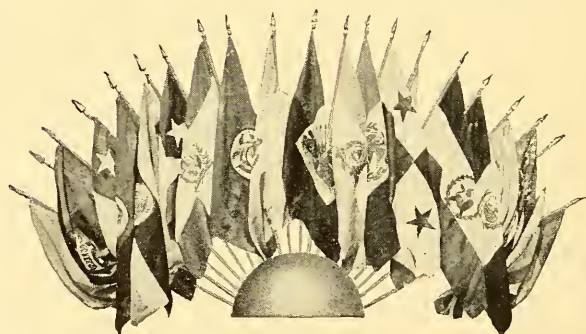
DONE at the City of Washington this 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fourth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

H. L. STIMSON

*Secretary of State*



# FOREWORD

## THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IN PAN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

By L. S. ROWE, Ph. D., LL. D.

*Director General of the Pan American Union*

IT is most fitting that the Pan American Union should signalize the first observance of Pan American Day by the issue of a special number of the BULLETIN. The occasion affords the opportunity for an estimate of the significance of the work of the Union, not only in terms of its concrete achievements, but also with a view to visualizing its larger purposes as an international organization.

Important as is the record of achievement of the Pan American Union during the period of more than 40 years of its existence, the major achievements are to be found in those less tangible but no less important results which have been accomplished through the development of the spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding between the republics of America. Entirely aside from the treaties and conventions signed at the successive International Conferences of American States, and in addition to the important contributions made by the many specialized and technical conferences of a Pan American character that have been held during the last 40 years, the most important achievement, as viewed to-day, is that there has gradually developed a spirit of mutual service between the republics of America; an atmosphere of good will, which means even more than treaties, conventions, or resolutions. It is a notable fact that the Pan American Union is a voluntary union of the American republics not based on conventional arrangements, but on a series of resolutions adopted by the successive international conferences of American States. In other words, any State, member of the Union, has been free to withdraw without notice, and there is no doubt that this complete freedom of action has served to strengthen rather than to weaken the importance of the organization. It is true that at the Sixth International Conference of American States, held at Habana, a convention relating to the Pan American Union was signed, but this convention will not become effective until ratified by all the countries, members of the Union. In the meantime, the Union continues its work, as it has for the last 40 years, on the basis of the resolution adopted by successive Pan American conferences.

At no time has there been any attempt to give to the Pan American Union compulsory powers over the members of the Union. At the



outset the equality of the States, members of the Union, was laid down as a cardinal principle, and there has, furthermore, always been a tacit agreement that all decisions of the Union should be taken by unanimous vote of the Governing Board and that in case of any difference of opinion the matter in question should be postponed for further consideration.

The question is often asked: "To what extent has the Pan American Union settled disputes between the republics of America?" Surprise is at times expressed that the Pan American Union does not undertake to direct the settlement of disputes arising between the nations of America. This attitude is due to a misconception of the nature of the Union and of the basic principles which dominate its activities. The Pan American Union was not founded for the purpose of settling international disputes. The founders of the Union felt that by emphasizing the principles that unite rather than those that divide the republics, by fostering the spirit of helpfulness and cooperation, an atmosphere of good feeling and solidarity would be gradually developed in which every international dispute, no matter how difficult, would lend itself to the orderly processes of conciliation and arbitration. The difficulty is that we still conceive of international relations in terms of international differences rather than in those of international cooperation. It is for this reason that the first question that is usually asked in estimating the importance of an international organization is to what extent it settles international disputes. The Pan American Union was founded with a totally different purpose in view, but its influence in developing the spirit of unity and solidarity among the republics has made it an indirect, but not less potent, factor in the settlement of disputes.

When we stop to examine the procedure by which the spirit of cooperation between the republics of America has been developed, it is necessary to visualize the more concrete and practical problems which have been the subject of the long series of Pan American conferences. I refer not merely to the 6 diplomatic conferences which have assembled since 1889, but to the 80 specialized and technical conferences of a Pan American nature that have been held, each intended to further the principle of continental cooperation in the solution of the problems common to all the republics. It is through this long series of conferences that the habit of interchange of experience and of constructive cooperation has been developed, constituting the major achievement of the Union.

The history of the Pan American Union is the record of a constantly expanding field of influence and activity, utilizing every possible opportunity to foster cooperation between the governments and the peoples of the American republics.

This enlargement of the sphere of influence of the Union is due in a great measure to the unswerving devotion of the members of the Governing Board to the larger purposes for which the Pan American Union was founded. This board is composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the ambassadors, ministers, and *chargés d'affaires* of the republics of Latin America accredited to the Government at Washington. Meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each month, but the material for the consideration of these meetings is prepared by a large number of committees to which special problems are entrusted. In addition to the concrete problems to which the board addresses itself, there must also be taken into consideration the fact that constant and regular meetings extending over a period of more than 40 years have developed an atmosphere of inter-American cooperation which constitutes the most important of the intangible achievements of the Pan American Union.

As is well known, the Pan American Union in its early years devoted itself mainly to the development of closer commercial relations between the republics of America, and its efforts in this direction were crowned with a full measure of success. Gradually, however, the work of the Union has extended into a broader field. The expansion of the Union's work is probably best reflected in the establishment of new administrative divisions, each representing an expansion of activity and influence.

Probably the most important step taken by the Pan American Union in recent years was the establishment of the Division of Intellectual Cooperation. Concrete expression was thus given to the movement for closer cultural relations between the nations of America, a movement which acquires increasing significance with each year. Until recently the cultural relations of the American republics were with Europe rather than with one another and many international misunderstandings were traceable to the absence of currents of intellectual understanding. With a view to remedying this situation, the Pan American Union began to encourage the interchange of students and professors as well as the establishment of closer ties between universities and scientific associations throughout the Americas. This work developed so rapidly and proved so fruitful that it was found necessary to create a special division in the Pan American Union. A further step was taken in the establishment of an Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, provided for by a resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States. The organic statute of this institute was adopted by the Congress of Rectors, Deans, and Educators, which assembled at Habana on February 20, 1930. In the great movement for closer international understanding, we realize to-day as we have never realized before

that the mutual comprehension of national ideals and mutual appreciation of national points of view are of the greatest importance.

Another new division of the Pan American Union which is called upon to play an important part in Pan American affairs is the newly created Division of Agricultural Cooperation. During recent years it has become evident that the nations of America, in order to maintain their position as producers of raw material, must develop the most advanced scientific methods of production. Unless this is done their economic development is likely to be seriously retarded by reason of the competition offered by Africa and the East Indies, where new methods of production are now being applied to the production of such staple commodities as rubber, cocoa, and cotton. It was with a view to bringing about an interchange of opinion on this important subject that the First Inter-American Conference on Agriculture assembled at Washington, September 8-20, 1930. This conference entrusted to the Division of Agricultural Cooperation of the Pan American Union functions of far-reaching importance. In fact, this division is destined to become a great clearing house for information on agricultural matters for the nations of America.

The establishment of the Division of Financial Information at the Pan American Union constitutes another important move in Pan American affairs. The Union is thus carrying forward a plan formulated at the First and Second Pan American Financial Conferences held at Washington in 1915 and 1920, respectively. The period since the Great War has led to closer financial relations between the United States and the republics of Latin America, which have taken the form, first, of larger investments of capital from the United States in industrial enterprises in those countries, and, secondly, the flotation of Latin American loans in the United States. The result to-day is that the total capital investment of the United States in Latin America is not less than six billions of dollars. Coincident with this movement has been the large increase in the number of inquiries for financial information received at the Pan American Union. This has made it desirable to establish a special division in which complete and accurate data relative to the finances of each of the countries, members of the Pan American Union, as well as the finances of their administrative subdivisions, are collated and made readily available.

In this presentation I have not undertaken to discuss at length the long-established divisions of the Union which are constantly increasing their respective spheres of influence. The Counselor's Office is giving careful attention to the many clubs throughout the United States that are making special studies of Latin American affairs, furnishing them with material and stimulating the expansion of their work. This office is also performing a unique service in arranging a series of con-



certs of Latin American music at the Pan American Union which are broadcast throughout the United States and also to Latin America.

The Trade Adviser's Office is answering the many inquiries relating to opportunities for trade expansion. Such inquiries are received from all parts of the continent. This office is also entrusted with the preparation of the special booklets relating to the countries of America, their capital cities and most important commodities.

The main responsibility of the Editorial Division is the editing of the three editions of the monthly BULLETIN. This publication presents to the world as complete a picture as possible of the outstanding events of Pan American importance. The work of the Statistical Division is constantly expanding because of the necessity of following as fully as possibly the development of international trade in each of the countries, members of the Union. The rapid growth of the Library, known as the Columbus Memorial Library, has made it the most important depository of Latin American documents. Its usefulness to students and investigators is being broadened with each year. In this connection, it should also be noted that the large increase in the amount of translating work at the Pan American Union has made it necessary to establish a special Division of Translations.

No account of the expansion of the work of the Pan American Union would be complete without reference to the important service that is being accomplished by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, established at the Pan American Union. This bureau has become a center of information for all the republics of America in all matters relating to public health and hygiene and, through the publication of its BOLETÍN, it is constantly stimulating improvement in this ever-widening field.

In estimating the part which the Pan American Union has played and is to-day playing in Pan American affairs, it is necessary, of course, to set forth its concrete achievements in establishing closer cultural ties between the nations of America and in strengthening commercial relations. But beyond this and even more important than these more practical results are the atmosphere of good will and the feeling of community of interest which the Pan American Union has succeeded in creating and which are contributing so much toward the establishment of an American continental system. To the historian of the future this will undoubtedly be regarded as the major contribution of the Pan American Union.

# CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN AMERICA

By Dr. VÍCTOR M. MAÚRTUA

*Minister of Peru to Brazil; member of the International Commission of Jurists in 1927; Peruvian delegate to the Sixth International Conference of American States and to the International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration; etc.*

A CERTAIN rhythm is apparent in the development of institutions for preserving peace. From time to time and in diverse regions of the world they make their appearance and in their evolution follow the same general outlines. It may be said that their progress is influenced less by objective facts than by psychological factors. There are periods when nations feel overwhelmed by the fear of war. Anxiously they seek guaranties of stability, equilibrium, and means of continuing to live more or less peaceably together. In such periods security pacts flourish, and trends toward regional unions and collective alliances increase; these international activities are imbued with a kind of harmony-worshipping mysticism arising from the need for repose.

That is what happened in Europe after the Napoleonic Wars. That is what has been happening since the last general cataclysm. That is what happened on the American Continent in the days of the revolution for independence: "Independence, peace, and guaranties," said the famous Bernardo Monteagudo, "are the eminently national interests of the republics that have just been created. Each of them requires the establishment of a political system which supposes the preexistence of an assembly or congress where ideas may be exchanged and the principles which must constitute and support that system be admitted." More than a century later this conception of solidarity, born of fear and the fatigue of war, made its appearance in Europe. The Treaty of Panama and the Covenant of the League at Geneva are two international achievements sprung from analogous origins and influenced by similar tendencies. The thought behind both movements is security. Their essential motives are the maintenance of harmony through conciliation and arbitration. Both of these pacts arose as means of internal regional cohesion.

A certain Chilean writer had some justification for saying, in reference to the first American treaties, that according to the concepts expressed therein, arbitration was more an institution of internal public law than of international law. Bolívar conceived those treaties from a desire for external security and internal order: "In virtue

thereof," he explained, "the forces of all [the Republics] would unite to aid any one of them in danger from a foreign enemy or from anarchical factions."

Bolívar at one time envisioned a still greater ideal. The Isthmus of Corinth would be nothing compared to the Isthmus of Panama. After a hundred centuries the protocols of the isthmus would still record the origin of American public law, the consolidation of American destiny. Panama might be the nucleus of a universal organization: "The relations between political societies," he added, "would be

DR. VÍCTOR M.  
MAÚRTUA

Eminent Peruvian jurist and diplomat at present representing his country in Brazil as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.



subject to a code of public law as the universal rule of conduct." This great idea remained deep in the minds of the Panama delegates, who drew up a complementary protocol inviting all nations to participate in the codification of international law. Realities later modified Bolívar's conception. His last plan was for a continental organization, in which conciliation and arbitration figured as essential means and reciprocal guaranty of territorial integrity constituted one of the bases. Enforcement was to be assured by the exclusion from the community of those republics that failed in their obligations. The instrument for conciliation and arbitration was to be an assembly of pleni-



potentiaries from the member republics. In the early treaties, conciliation and arbitration were parallel procedures, with the assembly as conciliator and arbiter, although in the treaty of 1826 the arbitral function of the assembly was suppressed. The predominance of conciliation was suggested at Panama, as now it is being suggested again. Recourse thereto was general and compulsory, but its organization did not restrict the liberty of the republics; the decision of the assembly did not have the character of an award, and its verdict was not binding unless the parties had agreed that it should be. There is an impressive coincidence in the structure of the conciliatory institution of that early date and of the present.

The fact that conciliation and arbitration were originally elements in security pacts has been an obstacle to the development of those methods. When the influence of the motivating stipulations disappears, the edifice constructed under its impetus is weakened and collapses. Solidarity is powerful when founded, as at the present time, on a network of permanent interests which involves all members of the international community. Those nations of Europe and America which were eager to organize conciliation and arbitration as cohesive factors of defense against the outside world found their enthusiasm weaken as the period of anxiety, strife, and chaotic conditions passed. There are minor instances of this phenomenon, as, for example, the case of Switzerland. Conciliation and arbitration in Switzerland were at first a way of supplying the deficiency of organized justice among the imperfectly united sections of the nation. There was no other manner of securing peaceful relations between the Cantons. Like the American Republics, they bound themselves together for mutual defense and drew up regulations for the solution of their differences. A comparison of the brilliant arbitral history of Switzerland with that of the American Republics will reveal a pattern of the alternate rise and fall of conciliation and arbitration under the influence of the psychological causes just mentioned.

"In none of the old Swiss treaties," says Dietrich Schindler, "was arbitration the sole object of the convention (with the exception of the *compromis* for definite disputes). In most cases the old treaties were treaties of alliance, designed to unite the contracting parties more or less closely; they contained the obligation to give assistance should external danger threaten. Thus these treaties had two purposes—the maintenance of peace within the country and the defense of national independence against the outside world."

The treaties preliminary to that of Panama were called treaties of "union, league, and confederation." "This confederation," the Colombian instructions prescribed, "should not be founded on the principles of an ordinary offensive and defensive alliance alone. . . . Ours must be a society of sister nations, separated for the present in the

exercise of their sovereignty by the course of human events, but united, strong, and powerful to withstand the aggressions of any foreign power."

In both Switzerland and America the conceptions of conciliation and arbitration were the same. In the old Swiss pacts and in the American treaties conciliation was the first step; arbitration was supplementary. The Cantons, like the American Republics, were to offer their good offices or their mediation to members in dispute. If conciliation failed, arbiters were to rule upon the controversy, the agreement being reached by compromise; that is to say, *ex aequo et bono*. Only in the last extremity, if the parties could not come to an agreement, were the arbiters to make a definite award "according to law." The treaty which the American Republics entered into at Lima in 1848 arrived at precisely the same conclusion.

In Switzerland as in America, changing circumstances weakened the movement for conciliation and arbitration. In Switzerland the creation of the Federal State put an end to the sovereignty of the Cantons. *Internal* arbitration ended. *External* arbitration did not develop immediately, through lack of confidence in the functioning of justice. In America, after the dangers of reconquest or intervention had vanished, the ideas of international coordination for the common defense disappeared too. "Independent America," said a diplomatic note with reference to the Continental Treaty of 1856, "is a political entity which does not exist; nor can it be constituted by diplomatic combinations." The Republics separated, wrapped up in their own sovereignty. It was then that the spirit of limitations and reservations came into existence in the mind of the nations. Reservations regarding honor and independence became much more frequent. The Swiss Federal Council justified this reservation by the imperfect state of international law and by the consideration that "Switzerland, as a small State, would find itself effectively bound in its dealings with a powerful one, while the great State would have at its disposal means for exercising pressure on the weaker one, its adversary, to force it to renounce any demand for arbitration."

In America the same spirit appears in similar circumstances. "No nation," declared one of the Republics at a Pan American Conference, "can consent that a third party, be it whoever it may, should decide on the question, which may be called previous, if the controversy pending with another power affects or does not affect its independence or its honor . . . As long as the experience acquired in the fulfillment of the Treaty of The Hague does not allow us to hope that arbitration shall be a shield for weak nations, and not a weapon in the hands of the powerful with which they can impose their will, under the guise of justice, it is not possible to do away with distrust and to dispel the misgivings that unlimited and compulsory arbitration inspires."



Courtesy of Señor Enrique Gil

#### LATIN AMERICAN PLENIPOTENTIARIES, SIGNERS OF THE FIRST TREATY ON THE LIMITATION OF NAVAL ARMAMENTS

In the city of Santiago, Chile, on May 28, 1902, the diplomatic representatives of Argentina and Chile signed the *Pactos de Mayo*: an inclusive treaty of obligatory arbitration; the *Cláusula del Pacífico*, in which the Governments declared they had not, and never would have, any imperialistic designs; and the Treaty on the Limitation of Armaments, by which war was made practically impossible between them. As the Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States, said on his return from the Naval Disarmament Conference, held in London in 1930, "I have learned with pleasure that two of our sister nations, Argentina and Chile, in the year 1902, at least 20 years before the Washington treaty, which we used to think was the pioneer in naval limitation, first taught the world the importance and the great success which could be derived from a treaty of naval limitation. In preparation for my work to lay before the Senate the importance of that same subject, I have been looking over the old treaty of 1902 and I find that those two countries established valuable precedents in the treaty which are still important and that we in later years have been simply followers of the lesson that they then taught."



"Each country," declared another Republic, "is the only judge of its independence and sovereignty. There is no other solution to the aforesaid difficulty but that every State be, in each particular case, the sole judge to decide when a question affects its honor, or its vital interests, and when it is therefore warranted in rejecting arbitration. That decision must be made by each State, because to submit to an arbitrator a question of such vital interest, would be equivalent to placing the States under foreign tutelage."

It is not inapposite to recall these facts, inasmuch as they serve to make clear the contrast with the present situation. At that time the juridical and diplomatic world had only reached the stage where limitations to arbitration were inchoate. The Second Hague Conference had vainly sought in positive law a remedy for the indefinite extension of such exceptions as sovereignty, independence, honor, vital interests, constitutional principles, and even interests of third powers. The matters subject to obligatory arbitration were so few that a list of them seemed to suffer from a truly Franciscan poverty. As yet no juridical criterion had been conceived to distinguish between cases which were later called *justiciable* and *nonjusticiable*. Every State made its exception generic, as the one known recourse against unlimited litigation, in order that in the future, uncertain for every nation, it might not find itself under the necessity of submitting everything to arbitration, even matters of interests in which sometimes it might consider it impossible to yield. "The lack of confidence of the States with respect to justice," said Descamps, "is due above all to the fear of finding themselves at a given moment compromised in matters in which they know they are already bound."

The credit of having lessened this difficulty belongs to America. Here was created the formula which enabled all the parties themselves to decide whether the dispute was suitable for arbitration and to characterize it as such. The criterion now accepted is that of the still unratified treaties concluded in 1911 by President Taft, and this same criterion was later adopted in the Locarno agreements. From Locarno it came back to Washington to be established in the Arbitration Treaty of 1929. All questions, whatever their nature, with regard to which the parties are in conflict as to their respective rights, are considered of a juridical nature. By this means, and by the application of article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of Justice, resistance is necessarily weakened and the disadvantage of generic reservations to arbitration is lessened.

But there were other motives in America, not an unreasoning exaggeration of the sentiment of sovereignty nor a reaction against just law, but rather considerations rooted in the fear of not obtaining justice through arbitration, then carried on very largely through the

agency of mixed commissions. The functioning of these commissions did not add prestige to the institution. Although there was no question of their subjective impartiality or of their moral rectitude, systems had become crystallized therein which did not promote confidence, especially a certain lack of conformity in the juridical conceptions of Latin American nations as compared with those of other parts of the world. The status of foreigners, some of whom were excessively protected by strong nations, frequently gave rise to burdensome arbitral awards, decided without consideration of the special conditions existing in the Republics against which the claims were made. The commissions did not take into account the circumstances inherent in the youthfulness of those Republics—their imperfect administration, the incomparable vastness of their territories, their lack of means of communication, and similar facts. All this necessarily had its effect on the life of the inhabitants. It was necessary for the foreigner in their midst to be protected, not like their own citizens, but like a man subject to the standard prescribed by international law. But this precept should have been applied intelligently and equitably; the mixed commissions applied it mechanically and rigidly. Carried to its juridical conclusions, therefore, the result was in many cases onerous; in others, intrinsically unjust; in still others, hard and inequitable. All this had its influence in weakening the desire for arbitration, and reservations were the natural reaction of such a state of mind.

But the reaction did not go too far. In certain circumstances it seemed to be aggravated by temporary resistance to the sanction of unconditional arbitration, but this was due to political events and was purely occasional. Throughout America, nevertheless, a most powerful current toward mediation and arbitration persisted. Both were practiced when political interests did not close the way. Many boundary questions, which were purely juridical, were settled by arbitration. Many questions of honor or of national pride were composed by the mediation of American Governments. Political disputes, it is true, could not always be settled by pacific solutions. One obstacle to the concluding of general arbitration treaties was the difficulty of so formulating them that these disputes would not fall within their scope.

The lack of confidence manifest in European politics was a great hindrance to the organization of conciliation and arbitration. To this was due the failure at The Hague conferences of the Russian initiative to make the *enquête* obligatory. "A small power," said one European delegate, "would find itself unable to refuse to take part in the creation of a commission proposed by a powerful neighbor, yet it would run the risk of seeing its own initiative come to nought by reason of its neighbor's failure to respond or refusal to treat." Another European country asked the conference not to recognize this attack against





#### THE CHRIST OF THE ANDES

This monument stands as a symbol of peace and fraternity on a summit of the borderland of Argentina and Chile. It was erected after the settlement of the boundary dispute between the two countries by His Majesty the King of England, acting as arbiter in conformity with the *Pactos de Mayo*.



national sovereignty. Because of such opposition, the conference limited itself to opinions and advice on the subject of commissions of inquiry.

The lesson to be learned from the foregoing is that conciliation and arbitration require above all an atmosphere of confidence. This problem was and is one for time and experience to solve. The international community advances every day to a higher state of development. The world is beginning to have a sense of its oneness. Intercommunication of cultural forces and important economic interests give solidarity to the life of nations. International standards are established in vast zones of juridical relations and acquire greater stability. These and other complex factors have influenced the psychology of nations so strongly that, under the pressure of the needs for peace, a profound variation in tendencies has been brought about. Again we see that eagerness for peaceable and juridical methods of settling international conflicts which was manifest in earlier periods. Switzerland, which with other European nations held tenaciously to its system of reservations, has finally abandoned it and taken the most advanced position in the development of pacific solutions. "Are not those States which are materially weak," asked the Federal Council, "exactly the ones that should take advantage of the benefits to be derived from arbitration? The strength of a small State lies above all in the right. Whatever may be the disadvantages of arbitration, it will assure more effective protection to the right than any other policy." Words of wisdom, these, an example of the new psychology.

The nations of America have followed the same road; the steps in their development are clearly marked. The treaties contemporary with independence stipulated a pacific solution for all classes of differences. "Whatever complaints for injuries, serious damage, or other grounds there be that one of the contracting parties can bring against another or others . . ." was the formula of 1826; "whatever differences or disagreements may arise between them . . .," according to the treaty of Lima of 1848, would be settled by mediation or arbitration, agreed upon by the parties or, in case these means failed, by the Congress of the Republics. These broad formulæ of regional intimacy existed until about the middle of the nineteenth century. "There exist at least 60 treaties . . .," said a report presented at the Second International Conference of American States at Mexico City, "in which arbitration among American nations has been extended, for special cases, or as a compromising clause, or as a permanent institution." "There are, indeed, very few American treaties," added the report, "in which the questions of independence, safety, integrity, or honor have been excluded." "Thus it can be affirmed, without any risk of inaccuracy," the report concluded, "that the restriction of arbi-

tration for reasons of independence, or honor, or of what is vaguely called superior interests, constitutes on this Continent a new reaction unknown for a long time in our international history."

The history of the International Conferences of American States gives a clear idea of the progress of arbitration during the last 50 years. In all the conferences a strong current of opinion in favor of arbitration has been apparent. Reactions against arbitration have been only partial; they might retard the movement, but they could not eradicate the tendency. The first conference, at Washington, advocated obligatory arbitration for controversies over diplomatic and consular privileges,

THE LATE MANUEL  
GONDRA

Noted statesman, jurist, and diplomat of Paraguay, who represented his country at the Third and Fifth International Conferences of American States. Author of the Treaty for the Prevention of Conflicts between the American States, signed at Santiago, Chile, in 1923, by delegates to the Fifth Conference.



boundaries, territories, indemnities, the right of navigation, and the validity, interpretation, and enforcement of treaties. Arbitration was equally obligatory in all other cases, except in questions which, in the judgment of the interested nations, endangered national independence. At the second conference, at Mexico City, nine nations signed a treaty in which the reservation of independence and honor prevailed. The conference adhered in general to the optional arbitration established at The Hague. The third conference, at Rio de Janeiro, ratified this adherence. The fourth, at Buenos Aires, in the Convention for the Arbitration of Claims for Pecuniary Loss or Damage, gave definite form to the principle agreed upon at

the second conference and ratified at the third. The fifth conference, at Santiago, Chile, expressed its pleasure at the extension of arbitration and approved the Treaty on Commissions of Inquiry known as the Gondra Treaty. In all these conferences, in the course of more than 40 years, it had not been possible to unify opinion on the obligatory character of arbitration. Opinions varied, moreover, as to its extension. But in the American mind the original predisposition to international justice, peace, and harmony was maintained. As the trends noticeable at the Congress of Panama and the treaties which preceded it continued to exist as an ideal in the consciousness of the Latin American Republics and to flower, sooner or later, in subsequent treaties, so also the Jay Treaty between England and the United States continued to serve for a third of a century as the secondary or immediate source of a series of arbitral procedures. All arbitration by mixed commissions emanated from that treaty. These commissions, which as a matter of fact did not develop very far because they were neither commissions of pure conciliation nor of arbitration *de jure*, nevertheless prepared the way for another interesting step. It may be considered that their influence was instrumental in the later creation of commissions of investigation.

These commissions of investigation were not very efficiently organized at The Hague. The clauses of the Convention for the Settlement of International Disputes had, nevertheless, an enormous significance, as the eminent jurist James Brown Scott observes with keen insight; penetrating into national consciousness, they internationalized the old methods. The authority of these commissions was very tenuous, their labor exceedingly slight. Two occurrences of great importance served to transform them. The first was their application in the so-called Dogger Bank affair. The functioning of the commission acquired a hitherto unknown breadth and dynamic force, and suddenly the timid commission of inquiry was transformed into a commission of neutrals to investigate facts and determine international responsibilities. The other, the greatest creative impulse ever given to conciliation, was the formulation of the Bryan treaties.

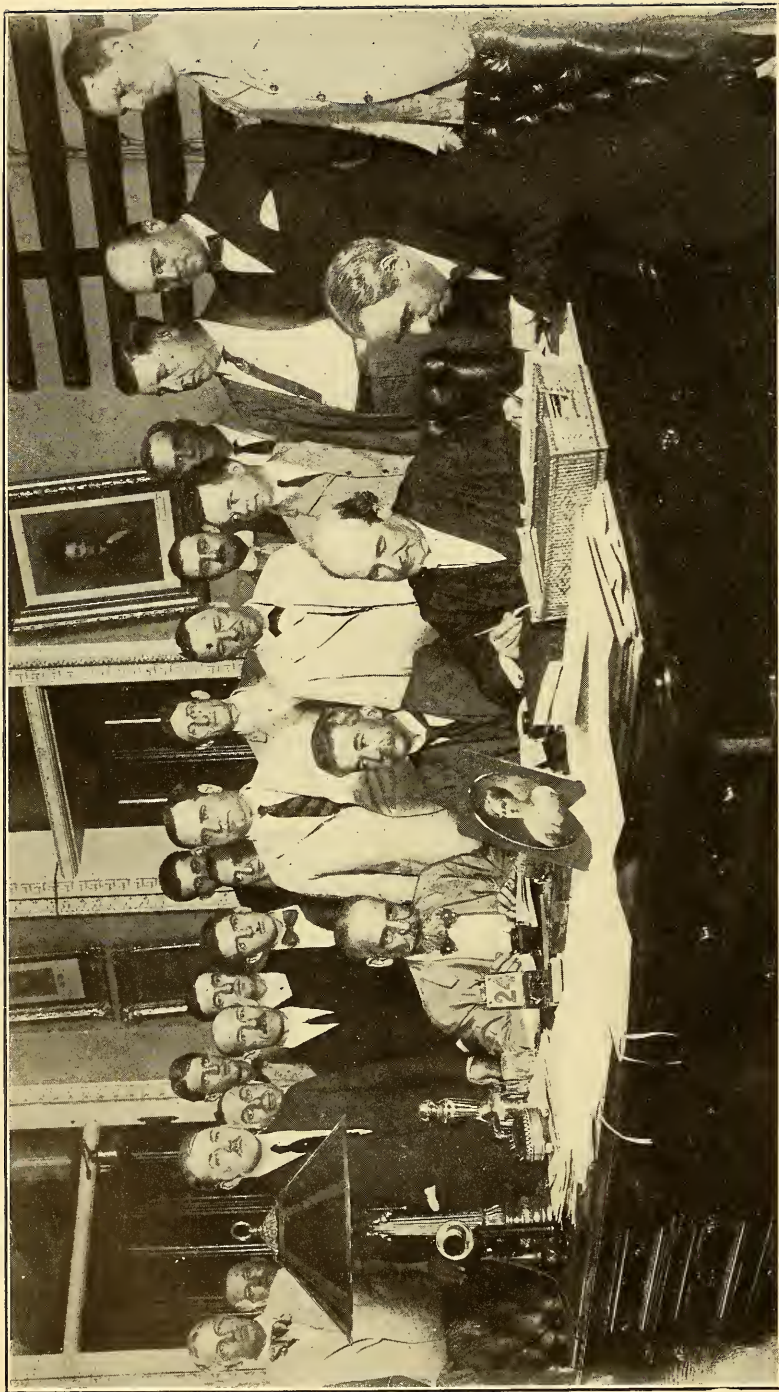
These treaties fused old methods of mediation with modern methods of inquiry. Mediation, as Saint Seine says, permeates the *enquête*. The *enquête* retains its form, but combined with it is collective mediation. Thus was conciliation born in the happy inspiration of Bryan. The *enquête* of The Hague called for a previous agreement of the parties; that of the Bryan treaties did not; it was of permanent character. The Hague *enquête* turned on questions of fact, and could not function in matters of honor or vital interests; in the Bryan treaties the *enquête* had no limitations. The *enquête* of The Hague was optional; that of the Bryan treaties obligatory. Under the latter, the commissions



functioned on their own initiative. The *enquête* of The Hague did not prevent preparations for hostilities between the parties; the Bryan treaties obligated the parties not to begin hostilities nor engage in any act that might increase misunderstanding or tend to aggravate its dangers. And finally, the *enquête* and the treaties eliminated all compulsion as to the results of the investigation. No obligation was imposed on the Governments. "This seeming defect," as James Brown Scott perspicaciously remarks, "is in reality its crowning glory, for we know from everyday experience how unwilling we are to do that which we are bound to do, and how often we do voluntarily what we do not need to do." He adds that execution of the recommendations contained in the *rapport* is inevitable because of the pressure of public opinion thus enlightened.

These, then, are the great steps taken on the American Continent in the matter of conciliation and arbitration: The Jay treaty, the pacts which prepared the way for the Congress of Panama, the Panama treaties and those of Lima, the Bryan and Gondra treaties, and the conventions signed at Washington in 1929. The first spread the use of arbitral commissions; the second inculcated an ideal of international harmony and justice; the Bryan and Gondra treaties organized the *enquête* and opened the way to conciliation. The Washington Conference of Conciliation and Arbitration, with its splendid conventions of 1929, carried to a high plane the juridical, political, and technical development of institutions for safeguarding the peace of America.

These conventions had their source in the Sixth International Conference of American States at Habana. It was there that arbitration was adopted for the first time, by unanimous vote of the continent, as the obligatory means for solving juridical differences, and it was further resolved that a special conference to give conventional form to the principle of conciliation should meet at Washington. The 1929 Convention on Conciliation is superior to all other regional ones. It does not compare unfavorably with the most advanced bilateral treaties. Its defects are due to the methods used in drafting it. Its negotiators sought to link it with the treaty of Santiago, Chile, of 1923 (the Gondra Treaty), and thus to start from the point to which conciliation had already advanced, as in legislation, which does not start afresh with each new law, but develops gradually. This necessitated the superimposition of one convention on another. It was thought that in this way the progress already achieved would be utilized, since the Santiago convention had already been ratified by a majority of the American Republics. In spite of using elements by no means novel, the new system proved to have an ingenious



Photograph by Harris & Ewing

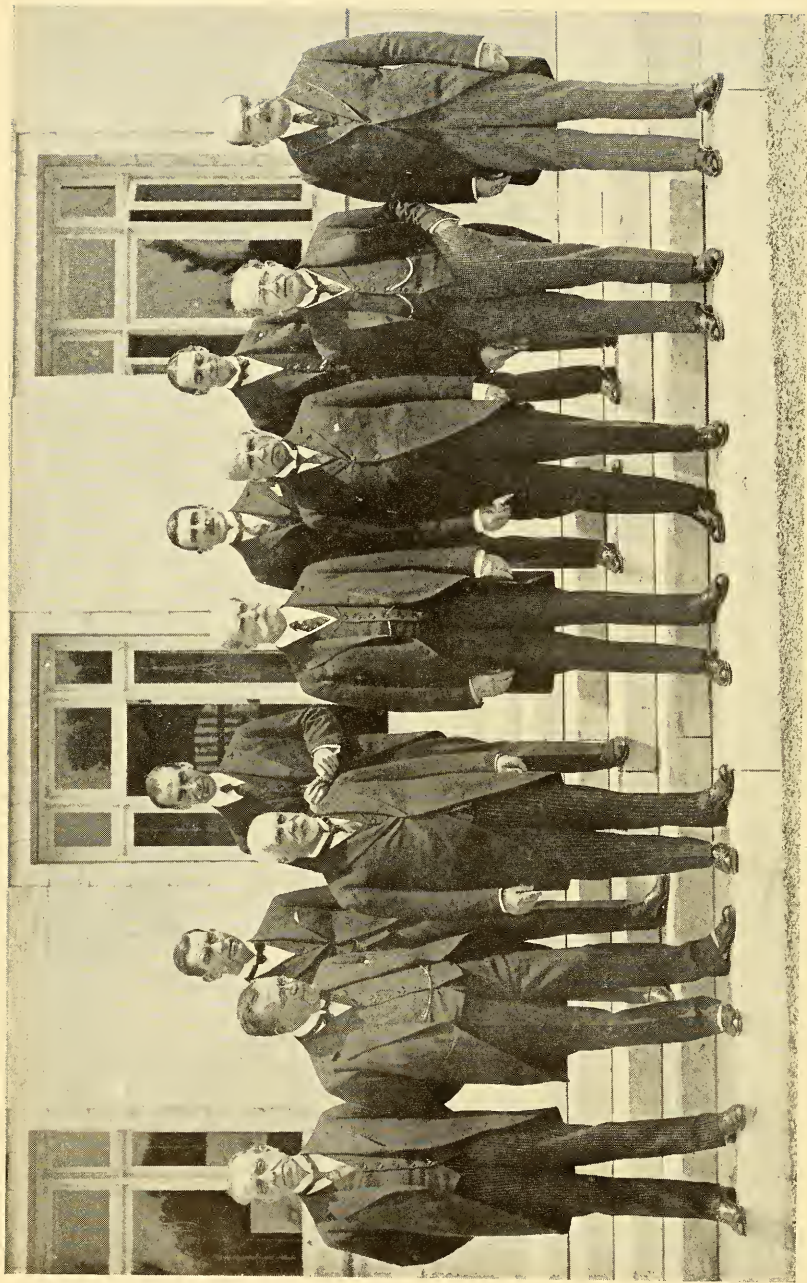
SIGNING PEACE TREATIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLICS OF ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, AND CHILE, JULY 24, 1914

In this photograph, taken in the office of Secretary of State of the United States, appear, seated at the desk, from left to right: Sr. Don Eduardo Suárez Muñoz, Minister of Chile; Sr. Domício da Gama, Ambassador of Brazil; William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State of the United States, and Sr. Don Rómulo S. Naón, Minister of Argentina.

and unique structure. The Permanent Commissions of Inquiry of Montevideo and Washington created by the 1923 (Gondra) Treaty had a purely administrative function, that of receiving requests and of convening commissions of conciliation. The Washington Convention continues this procedure, and it obliges the permanent commissions to exercise conciliatory functions *on their own initiative* whenever a prospect of disturbance of peaceful relations appears, or at the request of any of the parties, until commissions *ad hoc* are organized.

There are now, therefore, two Permanent Commissions on Conciliation for the American Republics. They are composed of the three diplomatic agents longest accredited in those capitals. Theorists might object to this composition on the grounds that it depends on circumstances unrelated to the situation whence the procedure arises, or because these agents are not elected, or even known, one might say, by the parties. Theorists might recommend either the permanent constitution, by special agreement, of the commissions provided for in the Gondra Treaty, or the adoption at the quinquennial International Conferences of American States of a method for electing neutral members to represent all the currents, with the occasional designation of supplementary national members, as in the Convention of the Baltic States. All these suggestions may have their place in the work of the future. But for the moment the system adopted has the supreme merit of simplicity and the great advantage of having already found expression in the conventional law of the Republics. The ideal procedure of conciliation is that in which the commissions are formed of members freely chosen by the interested parties. This means of settling disputes by conciliation is the most idealistic of all. Its functions consist of a profound and intimate action, nobly exercised on the conscience of those who direct the affairs of nations. It is essentially based on confidence. Its excellence lies in the fact that the interested parties feel free to act or not to act. The conciliators do not coerce them, but rather exercise a friendly suasion on their minds. The commission should enjoy prestige and influence; its entire success depends on this condition. The Gondra Treaty and the Washington Convention organize the commissions with two delegates appointed by each party and a fifth chosen by common accord. When this is not possible, recourse is had to the intervention of an American Chief of State selected by lot, a frequent procedure in bilateral treaties. Just recently a practice has been introduced, with the cordial approval of noted theorists, such as Efremoff, whereby the interested parties appoint only one commissioner apiece, the other three being chosen by common accord.





DELEGATES TO THE CHILEAN-PERUVIAN CONFERENCE

Meeting at the Pan American Union, May 15-July 21, 1922. First row, left to right: Dr. Alejandro Alvarez (Chile), Counsellor; Señor Don Luis Izquierdo (Chile), delegate; Dr. Carlos Aldunate Solar (Chile), delegate; Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States; Dr. Melitón Porras (Peru), delegate; Señor Don Hernán Velarde (Peru), delegate; Dr. Solón Polo (Peru), Counsellor. Second row, left to right: Señor Don Jorge Silva Yoa-cham (Chile); Señor Don Luis Feliú Huriado (Chile); Señor Don Javier Buenavista (Peru), and Señor Don Gonzalo N. de Aramburu (Peru), Secretaries of the delegations.

All European treaties, as well as the Bryan treaties, make it obligatory to submit all disputes not susceptible of judicial or arbitral solution to the process of inquiry and conciliation. The Swiss treaties with Austria, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Sweden, however, recognize the right of the parties to agree first to refer even differences of this kind to the process of conciliation. Switzerland has frequently advocated the principle that conciliation should always precede other methods of settlement. The Gondra Treaty provides investigation for all questions impossible of arbitration through diplomatic channels or by arbitration in accordance with existing treaties. This treaty eliminates even from investigation questions affecting constitutional provisions. The Central American Convention, which belongs to the old school, excludes questions affecting sovereignty, independence, honor, and vital interests. Both of these conventions reduce the function of the commissions to the investigation of facts. The Central American Treaty refers to controversies "originating in some divergence or difference of opinion regarding questions of fact, relative to failure to comply with the provisions of any of the treaties or conventions." The commissions which it institutes have as their object "facilitating the settlement of the dispute by means of an impartial inquiry into the facts." Its work is reduced to elucidating facts. It may go so far as to recommend solutions or adjustment, but it can not play an active rôle. The Gondra Treaty does not restrict the commissions to the investigation of facts; but like the other, it limits their work to rendering a report. It leaves to the parties concerned the direct and personal attempt to effect conciliation. The commissions established in both these conventions are very close to the commissions of inquiry of The Hague. They belong to the first stage in this very new method for attaining international harmony, which does not consist merely of good offices, classic mediation, or the *enquête*, but is a work of active friendship and cooperation between nations. The collective treaty of the Baltic States excludes from conciliation both juridical questions which by their nature belong solely to internal legislation and differences concerning the territorial status of the parties. In other words, of the four collective conventions, that of Washington of 1929 is the broadest as to actual competence. It is unlimited. "All controversies of any kind which have arisen or may arise between them for any reason" are susceptible of conciliatory procedure. On the same day the same states concluded a Treaty of Obligatory Arbitration for juridical differences. But conciliation as agreed upon maintained its full vigor, nevertheless, because article 1 of this Arbitration Treaty authorized the parties to have recourse to conciliation even before arbitration. This is the Swiss system. It is broader than the treaties of Locarno, because it does not require the agreement of the parties.





DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE ON CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Sessions were held at the Pan American Union from December 4, 1922, to February 7, 1923. This photograph was taken at the closing session in the Hall of the Americas, Seated, left to right: Dr. Alberto Uclés, ex-Minister of Foreign Relations of Honduras; Señor Don Francisco Sánchez Latour, Minister of Guatemala in Washington; Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States; Señor Dr. Francisco Martínez Suárez, President of the Supreme Court of Salvador; Señor Don Emiliano Chamorro, Minister of Nicaragua in Washington; and Señor Don Alfredo González Flores, former President of Costa Rica. Standing, left to right: Mr. Jordan Herbert Stabler, Secretary General of the Conference; Señor Don Adolfo Cárdenas, Minister of Finance of Nicaragua; Señor Don Máximo Zapata, ex-Minister of Foreign Relations of Nicaragua; Señor Don Marcial Prem, Counselor of the Legation of Guatemala in Washington; Señor Don Felipe González, Assistant Secretary of Public Instruction of Costa Rica; Señor Don Salvador Córdova, Minister of Honduras in Salvador; Señor Don Raúl Toledo López, Chargé d'Affaires of Honduras in Paris; Mr. Sumner Welles, former United States Commissioner to the Dominican Republic; and Señor Don J. Rafael Oreanumo, Minister of Costa Rica in Washington.



A good convention on conciliation is to be judged by the best solution it offers for the problems of the permanent or occasional character of commissions, their formation and composition, their actual and formal competence. There are other problems of procedure solved in conventions more or less wisely, but which do not affect the essential efficacy of the conciliatory system. On all these points the Washington Convention of Conciliation is a notable document; it is a great and brilliant step forward on the road taken at Santiago; it gives realization, after the lapse of a century, to the early Latin American endeavors; it is a modern instrument which for the most part answers the demands of the technique that has been evolved on this subject.

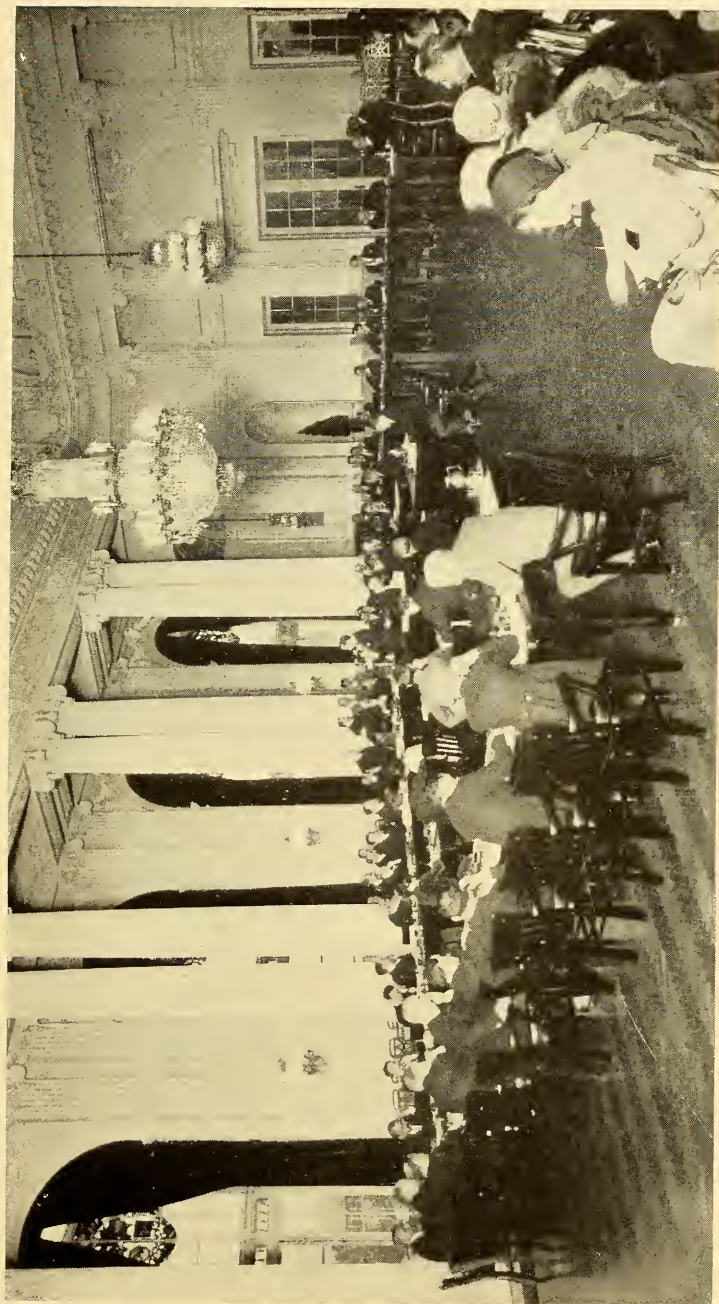
The other agreement concluded on the same day, and which runs parallel to this one, is on obligatory arbitration. The obligation covers all juridical differences. This treaty has adopted both of the two known systems for classifying juridical questions: First, the definition formulated in the unratified Taft treaties, which reappears in the Locarno treaties, and again in the Franco-American arbitration treaty of February 6, 1928. From these documents the formula has passed integrally to the Inter-American Convention: "The High Contracting Parties bind themselves to submit to arbitration all differences of an international character which have arisen or may arise between them by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other under treaty or otherwise, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy and which are juridical in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law." The negotiators, nevertheless, appreciating the practical difficulties, added the second system, which consists in enumerating for explanatory purposes, not as limitations, the matters included in article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice: "There shall be considered as included among the questions of juridical character: (a) The interpretation of a treaty; (b) any question of international law; (c) the existence of any fact which, if established, would consist of a breach of an international obligation; and (d) the nature and extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation."

This formula of the treaty, it is evident, does not classify the controversies. Nor does the treaty contain, as do others, the contrasting of juridical with political differences, which would have been undesirable. Neither does it expressly contrast juridical differences with nonjuridical. But at bottom the differentiation exists. Juridical differences have two well-defined characteristics: The question of subjective right (the claim of a right formulated by one party against the other) and the existence of a rule of objective law applicable to the dispute (susceptible of decision by means of the application of legal principles). It may be thought that this is only a

question of the rules of positive law, emanating from the will of the States, contained in international conventions or in custom. But it is a question of legal principles. Included therein are the elements of conventional law, customary law, and the general principles recognized by civilized nations, according to article 38 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The formula of the treaty, furthermore, as has been observed with reference to the Locarno treaties, offers the advantage that the definition of a dispute does not depend solely on its object, but also on the manner in which the parties put the questions; that is to say, on the juridical or nonjuridical character of the reasons which serve as a basis for their demands. On this there may be differences of opinion between the parties. How can a controversy be decided which arises from the conflicting opinions of the interested parties as to the juridical nature of the dispute? These differences of opinion are definitely settled in the fundamental postulate relative to the value and scope of international law; "conflict as to their respective rights" implies the invoking of an objective rule determining them. The interested parties could not consider themselves superior to the obligations of the convention. If they did, an incident of application or of interpretation falling within the range of arbitral competence would arise. This is what many treaties expressly establish in order to reach a decision as to the arbitrable nature of disputes. Otherwise the enforcement of the pacts would remain subordinated to the will or the judgment of the interested parties. It would be worth clarifying, in respect to the Washington Treaty—which does not contain any special stipulation on this point—whether the designation "juridical character" applied to the interpretation of treaties or to any point of international law is not enough to imply as thereby submitted to arbitral jurisdiction any difference between the parties regarding the nature of the dispute.

The technique of arbitration has encountered insuperable difficulties in arriving at a precise classification of controversies. It does not seem to be possible to establish a fundamental difference between juridical and political conflicts, which may belong to one or the other category according to the point of view from which they are considered. In practice, on the other hand, the nonjuridical aspect of a dispute or its political character is often the result, not of its real nature, but of the opinion of the States regarding the importance or significance of the positions which they might have to abandon in submitting the question to arbitration. It has been believed that the difficulties of defining juridical differences have been lessened by the declaration which excepts from arbitration matters which are the subject of reservations: Domestic questions not governed by international law, as in the second article of the Washington Treaty,



CLOSING SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES ON CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

At the conclusion of the Conference, which met at the Pan American Union from December 10, 1928 to January 5, 1929, representatives of 20 republics signed a General Treaty of Arbitration, a General Convention of Conciliation, and a Protocol of Progressive Arbitration.



or those which international law leaves to the exclusive competence of the individual State, as in article 15 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which is repeated in almost all the arbitration treaties of Poland. Article 2 of the Washington Convention says:

There are excepted from the stipulations of this treaty the following controversies:

(a) Those which are within the domestic jurisdiction of any of the parties to the dispute and are not controlled by international law; and

(b) Those which affect the interest or refer to the action of a State not a party to this treaty.

This exception of domestic questions not governed by international law is more comprehensive than the exception of questions left by international law to the exclusive jurisdiction of the States. Its object seems to be to consider all national interests as divided into two great groups. In the first would figure internal affairs not governed by international law, which would thus be automatically excluded from arbitration. This is one of the criterions advocated by internationalists as a standard for the determination of domestic affairs. It is the system of the internationalists Fenwick and Dupuis, among others. It has been subject to well-founded criticism. The formula of the Covenant of the League of Nations refers to questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of the States. This statement attributes to international law an active rôle in determining the limits not only of mutual jurisdiction, but especially of the jurisdiction possessed by each individual State. It may happen that a question not governed at one time by international law, or by conventional or customary law, is nevertheless not left by the law of nations to the exclusive jurisdiction of a State. All questions, therefore, fall within three categories—those expressly governed by international law, those which international law recognizes as within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State, and those which are not yet classified and whose definitive inclusion in one or the other of the first two groups will be effected as international law progresses.

The supreme interest of the first of the exceptions contained in the Washington treaty lies in the fact that the old restrictions of sovereignty, independence, honor, and vital interests have disappeared. They are replaced by questions which can not be determined *a priori* or stabilized at a given moment. The relations between internal law and international law are variable. The advance of international law is a constant invasion of the field of exclusive sovereignty. These aspects of variation and relativity are very interesting, but less so than the progress of the law of our continent. This advance depends on the principle of organization which the Inter-American Convention embraces. The concept of unlimited sover-

eignty has been definitely eliminated, and the authority of the international community has been recognized. The competence of States is now a zone delimited by international law. And here we have the best guaranty for the preservation of peace. Heretofore, a conflict of sovereignties could result only in the imposition of the will of the stronger on the weaker. Now, between the claims of two antagonistic unilateral interests, the law arises to impose on the state and the community the proper evaluation of particular interests and those which affect the common welfare.

This accomplishment of the 1929 Washington Treaty is enough to make it the greatest advance in juridical organization achieved on our continent since the independence of the Republics. It will be perfected later. The Protocol of Progressive Arbitration appended to the convention was conceived to bring about this perfection by degrees. Furthermore, it will be necessary in the future to provide a better organization for the arbitral mechanisms, to permit them to function in any circumstance, even in spite of failure of the parties to act or their resistance. It will also be necessary to establish expressly and conclusively the competence of the tribunal to define the character of the dispute and the field covered by exceptions and reservations. These two measures will place us in a firm and unassailable position in arbitral organization. After that will come the final step, marking the transition from arbitration to judicial settlement. This is the ideal for which we should strive: Judicial procedure for juridical disputes, conciliation for all disputes, and, finally, arbitration when efforts at conciliation have proved unavailing.



# MESSAGE TO AMERICAN YOUTH ON PAN AMERICAN DAY

By GABRIELA MISTRAL

WE of North and South America have accepted with our heritage of geographic unity a certain common destiny which should find a threefold fulfillment on our continent in an adequate standard of living, perfect democracy, and ample liberty.

We whom Providence has favored by giving us an immense territory for our home had first to take possession of this mighty land. Our second task was to secure from the wilderness which we had tamed that social well-being promised by democracies to their citizens. Our present duty is to create a culture worthy of our racial inheritances and our geographic endowment.

We have enough land so that no one need be envious of his neighbor, a republican sobriety to which vicious luxury is repugnant, a unanimous religious and lay sentiment which considers fair dealing the only lasting basis for world relations, and scenic beauty such that peace appears the natural state for the Americas.

Throughout our 105 degrees of latitude, the earth seems to be more ready, more eager, and quicker than elsewhere to fulfill its mission of bestowing happiness on mankind. Perhaps because the soil of America has been less exhausted by a long succession of generations, or because it is more richly blessed with the generative elements of heat and moisture and less burdened with population, it lends itself more readily than other lands to the men who, moved by the ideal of justice, strive for the equitable distribution of wealth and for a civilization woven in a shining pattern of good will on the warp and woof of the social virtues.

Heirs of the Old World and of at least two native cultures, we are endeavoring to outstrip both Europe and our indigenous empires in the perfection of a democracy which shall express the broadest possible concept of human liberty. Our very situation, between Europe and Asia, obliges us to comprehend conflicting viewpoints; even our coast line, looking both to east and to west like that of Greece, gives us the mission of welcoming different races with understanding.

We must realize that the fact that two cultures differ outwardly does not imply that one is necessarily inferior to the other, and that the expression which human groups give to the same idea is sometimes simple and touching, sometimes nobly beautiful. We should



begin on this very continent, with a loyal interpretation of North by South America, of South by North America; our first duty is to our nearest neighbor. A better understanding of the rest of the world will come later and be as natural for us as following a well-known path down which habit leads us.

Latin culture has found in the nations of South America a realm vaster than the classic Mediterranean Basin for the government of men according to its own high standard, while all cultures are trying to achieve in Anglo-Saxon America, so far without misadventure, the ideal of universal brotherhood in a single land. And until to-day no attempt to realize this ideal had met with success anywhere in the world.

Our heroes of North and South America, Washington and Bolívar, Lincoln and San Martín, might all have been fashioned in a single hour, in the same mold; they were laborers in a common task. Our constitutions, the fruit of their insight, were inspired by equal vision, and have the family resemblance of plants nurtured in the same soil.

Anglo-Saxon America, sprung wholly from Europe, has succeeded, more or less easily, in its task of amalgamating in new surroundings the great cultures of Europe. Latin America has effected, and is still effecting, with greater difficulty and therefore with more suffering, the fusion of European and Indian, two races of distinct physical endowments and even more distinct emotional temperaments; the triumph over such obstacles is more significant than anything hitherto accomplished by man.

North Americans and South Americans, together we shall give a new key, a new rhythm, a new democratic interpretation to European culture, European institutions, and European customs, art, education, and science, blending them all into a harmony of greater beauty and greater sweetness.

We have summoned men from the four corners of the earth with an utter lack of prejudice and with the hospitality of our far-flung shores, creating on our continent races in whose features may be traced their heritage from all the world—races capable of enlarging the older, classic view of life, and capable, too, of living the epic of the future.

In American stock and American ideals, both formed in an environment of vast spaces and little hampered by tradition, unprejudiced observers have noted a splendid assurance in the face of our high emprise, and a happy confidence in the future. We believe that war will seem to the next generations of America like an illustration in a musty tome, an ancient order belonging to times forever gone, thanks to the wisdom of our lawgivers and our educators. The effect of war in America would be to devastate our entire continent, despoiling its natural beauty and depraving the collective conscience

so that we should once more have to lay the foundation and laboriously reconstruct the edifice of society. The memory of the building of America is too recent for us to be willing thus to jeopardize the work of our forebears.

We of North and South America have been nurtured on 22 constitutions, all of which proclaim respect for the independence of others as a basic principle of self-respect. Our Republics were launched in life by Washington and Bolívar under the auspicious star of the rights of nations. From the kindergarten through the university we have been indoctrinated with a firm belief in the gospel of our national laws. Americans all, we affirm to the heroes from whom we are sprung our determination to hold the independence of all our fatherlands as sacred as our own. We renew our vow that, in the intercourse between these 22 nations, we shall repudiate violence as treachery to the principles of eternal right, and challenge injustice as a blot on that glorious honor by which we now and shall forever live.



# THE MEANING AND SIGNIFICANCE OF PAN AMERICANISM

OPINIONS EXPRESSED BY STATESMEN OF THE AMERICAS

**S**TRETCHING on the Pacific Ocean from about the fortieth degree of north latitude to about the fifty-fifth degree of south latitude, and extending from the mouth of the Rio del Norte (exclusive of east Florida) around the Gulf of Mexico, and along the South Atlantic to near Cape Horn, it is about 5,000 miles in length and in some places near 3,000 in breadth. Within this vast region we behold the most sublime and interesting objects of creation; the loftiest mountains, the most majestic rivers in the world, the richest mines of the precious metals, and the choicest productions of the earth. We behold there a spectacle still more interesting and sublime—the glorious spectacle of 18 millions of people, struggling to burst their chains and to be free.

In the establishment of the independence of Spanish America, the United States have the deepest interest. I have no hesitation in asserting my firm belief that there is no question in the foreign policy of this country which has ever arisen, or which I can conceive as ever occurring, in the decision of which we have had or can have so much at stake. This interest concerns our politics, our commerce, our navigation. There can not be a doubt that, Spanish America once independent, whatever may be the form of the governments established in its several parts, these governments will be animated by an American feeling and guided by an American policy. They will obey the laws of the New World, of which they will form a part. . . .<sup>1</sup>

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With respect to the time of the opening of the Congress [of Panama], I make bold to think that no obstacle can oppose its verification within six months from this date; and I shall also go so far as to flatter myself that the ardent desire animating all Americans to exalt the power of the world of Columbus will diminish the obstacles and delays that the ministerial preparations demand and the distance separating the capital of each State and the central point of the meeting. It seems that if the world should have to choose its capital, the Isthmus of Panama would be selected for this grand destiny, located as it is in the center of the globe, having on one side Asia and on the other Africa and Europe. . . .

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<sup>1</sup> From an address delivered by Henry Clay in the House of Representatives, Mar. 24, 1818.



The first conferences between the plenipotentiaries once held, the seat of the Congress, as well as its powers, can be solemnly determined by the majority, and then everything will have been realized.

The day our plenipotentiaries make the exchanges of their powers will stamp in the diplomatic history of the world an immortal epoch.

When, after a hundred centuries, posterity shall search for the origin of our public law and shall remember the compacts that solidified its destiny, they will finger with respect the protocols of the Isthmus. In them they will find the plan of the first alliances that shall sketch the mark of our relations with the universe. What, then, shall be the Isthmus of Corinth compared with that of Panama?<sup>2</sup>

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In fine, a decisive inducement with me for acceding to the measure [the appointment of envoys to the Congress of Panama] is to show, by this token of respect to the southern Republics, the interest that we take in their welfare and our disposition to comply with their wishes. Having been the first to recognize their independence and sympathize with them so far as was compatible with our neutral duties in all their struggles and sufferings to acquire it, we have laid the foundation of our future intercourse with them in the broadest principles of reciprocity and the most cordial feelings of fraternal friendship. To extend those principles to all our commercial relations with them, and to hand down that friendship to future ages, is congenial to the highest policy of the Union, as it will be to that of all those nations and their posterity.<sup>3</sup>

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Above all, let us form one family; let the names which distinguished our respective countries be at an end, and let us adopt the general one of brothers; let us carry on commerce without obstacles and without prohibitions; let American goods pass every customhouse unexamined; let us give to each other continued proofs of confidence, disinterestedness, and sincere friendship; let us form one code of public law, which may become the admiration of the civilized world. By that, an injury done to one State is understood to be done to all. As in a well-organized society, what is committed against one citizen interests the rest of the Republic. Let us solve the problem of which is the best of the governments. Each individual enjoying the greatest portion of good, and the nation the most perfect prosperity. It is beyond doubt that which reaches the climax of that happiness which human nature is capable of enjoying.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> From the circular sent by Bolívar on Dec. 7, 1824, to the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, the Río de la Plata, Chile, and Guatemala, inviting them to participate in the Congress of Panama.

<sup>3</sup> From the special message of President Adams to the Senate, Dec. 26, 1825.

<sup>4</sup> From the address of Don Manuel Lorenzo de Vidaurré, of Peru, President of the Congress of Panama, to the plenipotentiaries of the American States, at the opening meeting, June 22, 1826.

The countries of America should give a vote of gratitude to their Governments, which, faithfully interpreting their desires and recognizing the necessity and importance of more closely binding their relations and making them more intimate, have resolved to establish them upon the solid basis of union and fraternity. Widening the sphere of relations between sister countries, with sincerity and good faith, the American Union will identify and assimilate their rights, their necessities, and interests with those of all the nations of the earth.

The destiny of humanity leads it to form one large family. Reason, justice, and right are common benefits allotted by God to all men and distributed equally among them all. Union, like sociability, is joint and indivisible, and no one can be excluded from the participation to which he is entitled. The respect for justice and right, the enlightenment which every day increases owing to improved means of commerce and to the telegraph, and the frank and generous communication with all the people upon the face of the earth are indispensable conditions to secure for every political society respect and lasting existence.<sup>5</sup>

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With abiding faith in the great destinies awaiting each one of the South American nations, all enjoying close relations with the Old World, as defined by their laws, all bound to make right prevail, and with elements of inexhaustible wealth, each country is the architect of its own fortune, but united all in the interest of the future of South America, whose sons desire that it shall always be said of the States forming it: "All for each, and each for all."<sup>6</sup>

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Unlike as we are in many respects, we are alike in this, that we are all engaged under new conditions, and free from the traditional forms and limitations of the Old World in working out the same problem of popular self-government.

It is a difficult and laborious task for each of us. Not in one generation nor in one century can the effective control of a superior sovereign, so long deemed necessary to government, be rejected, and effective self-control by the governed be perfected in its place. The first fruits of democracy are many of them crude and unlovely; its mistakes are many, its partial failures many, its sins not few. Capacity for self-government does not come to man by nature. It is an art to be learned, and it is also an expression of character to be developed among all the thousands of men who exercise popular sovereignty. . . .

<sup>5</sup> From the speech of Señor Paz Soldán, President of the Congress, at the opening session of the Congress of Lima, Nov. 14, 1864.

<sup>6</sup> From the speech of Dr. Quirno Costa, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Argentina, at the closing session of the South American Congress at Montevideo, Feb. 18, 1889.

It is not by national isolation that these results have been accomplished, or that this progress can be continued. No nation can live unto itself alone and continue to live. Each nation's growth is a part of the development of the race. There may be leaders and there may be laggards; but no nation can long continue very far in advance of the general progress of mankind, and no nation that is not doomed to extinction can remain very far behind. It is with nations as it is with individual men; intercourse, association, correction of egotism by the influence of others' judgment, broadening of views by the experience and thought of equals, acceptance of the moral standards of a community, the desire for whose good opinion lends a sanction to the rules of right conduct—these are the conditions of growth in civilization. A people whose minds are not open to the lessons of the world's progress, whose spirits are not stirred by the aspirations and the achievements of humanity struggling the world over for liberty and justice, must be left behind by civilization in its steady and beneficent advance.

. . . There is not one of all our countries that can not benefit the others; there is not one that can not receive benefit from the others; there is not one that will not gain by the prosperity, the peace, the happiness of all.<sup>7</sup>

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Gentlemen, there has never been a parallel for the sight which this ceremony presents—that of 21 nations of different languages building together a house for their common deliberations. The more impressive is the scene as these countries, with all possible differences between them in size and population, have established their union on the basis of the most absolute equality. Here the vote of the smallest balances the vote of the greatest. So many sovereign states would not have been drawn so spontaneously and so strongly together, as if by an irresistible force, if there did not exist throughout them, at the bottom or at the top of each national conscience, the feeling of a destiny common to all America. It seems, indeed, that a decree of providence made the western shore of the Atlantic appear late in history as the chosen land for a great renewal of mankind. From the early days of its colonization the sentiment sprung in the hearts of all its children that this is really a new world. That is the sentiment which unites us on this auspicious day. We feel we are all sons of Columbus.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup> From the address delivered by Secretary of State Elihu Root before the Third International Conference of American States, Rio de Janeiro, July 31, 1906.

<sup>8</sup> From the address delivered by Senhor Joaquim Nabuco, former minister of Brazil to the United States, at the laying of the cornerstone of the Pan American Building, May 11, 1908.



The natural and fruitful consequences of the arduous labor begun with such faith and carried out with such tenacity of purpose by the International Conferences of the American Nations are the following: A better knowledge of each other among these nations; the intelligent consideration of the different international problems that separate some nations while uniting others; frequency of communication, bringing with it closer relations; the ever-recurring endeavors showing the need of codification of international law; the stage of progress reached in making arbitration the only solution of international conflicts, and the part that all Latin America took in the Hague Conference, so that their important interests should be there represented for the first time.

When the First Pan American Conference was held in Washington a large number of European and American statesmen were of the opinion that its object was quite unattainable; that the plans laid out to reach the desired end were but a chimera and that it seemed impossible that such live forces should be directed to following a "will-o'-the-wisp," a mirage like those that the vast sandy plains of the desert present to the eyes of the tired traveler.

To-day we have to confess that those who held such opinions were in error; though it be true that the progress of nations can not be effected, unless there be in sight a more or less remote ideal, just as we can not comprehend life without the charm of some illusion, the mirage of some hope, so the aims which led the Governments of America to meet together in frequent conferences have been inspired by the conviction of their great needs and by the earnest desire to satisfy them in the most efficacious manner. . . .<sup>9</sup>

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The Monroe doctrine expresses the theory of exclusion from this continent of European intruders; Pan Americanism means that community of aspirations, of ideals and interests of all the Republics of America, without infringing on each other's sovereign rights, the cultivation of one grand, generous sentiment of good will, and cooperation in the noble task of working for mankind's welfare, for peace and progress. Pan Americanism means the strengthening and developing of our commercial relations under the basis of mutual confidence and advantage; the elimination of international wars through the spirit of righteousness and justice toward each other. . . .

Pan Americanism to grow and endure must become a living force and an inspiration in the hearts of every Pan American to adhere to and practice the fundamental principles upon which our democracies are founded. The purely commercial and material interests are never a solid and permanent basis of good understanding. We must let

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<sup>9</sup> From an address delivered by Don Joaquín D. Casasús, former ambassador of Mexico to the United States, at the First Pan American Commercial Conference, Washington, Feb. 13, 1911.

them expand as a result of the indestructible and broad development of our ideals of justice, of peace, and liberty, as the guiding lights of Pan American brotherhood.<sup>10</sup>

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The drawing together of the Americas, ladies and gentlemen, has long been dreamed of and desired. It is a matter of peculiar gratification, therefore, to see this great thing happen; to see the Americas drawing together, and not drawing together upon any insubstantial foundation of mere sentiment.

After all, even friendship must be based upon a perception of common sympathies, of common interests, of common ideals, and of common purposes.

Men can not be friends unless they intend the same things, and the Americas have more and more realized that in all essential particulars they intend the same thing with regard to their thought and their life and their activities.<sup>11</sup>

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I have always believed that true Pan Americanism ought to be cemented by intellectual, rather than by political or commercial interests. This intellectual getting together, besides trips for study, is accomplished by the periodical assembling of congresses intended to bring into contact men of different countries, to make closer the relations among them, and to make known among them their respective points of view.

Unquestionably this is the most desirable result of such meetings, but it is a slow-working means to an end, one that requires many years to make its effects felt. Moreover, such conventions are usually made up of persons of advanced years whose opinions have long been formed, so that but few can be easily convinced. These conditions do not exist with respect to youth. When the universities shall undertake the propagation of a Pan American doctrine, the new generation will be readily convinced of its advantages and will become its most effective herald.

The university chair is, then, the most fitting platform upon which to maintain Pan Americanism. From this it will spread effectively to the secondary schools and later to the primary institutions. Soon even a child would become susceptible to its influences, and in the space of one generation public opinion would become so favorably inclined to the doctrine that international politics itself in America would be forced to follow the current.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> From an address delivered by Don Ignacio Calderón, former Minister of Bolivia to the United States, at the Lake Mohonk Conference, 1916.

<sup>11</sup> From the address delivered by President Wilson before the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, Washington, Jan. 6, 1916.

<sup>12</sup> From the address delivered at the Second Pan American Scientific Congress by Don Ernesto Quesada, of Argentina, Washington, 1916.

Pan Americanism is not an institution; neither is it a system. It is a state of mind, a current of opinion created by a series of factors—geographical continuity, the similarity of institutions, the interplay of economic interests, a love for democratic principles, the community of international aspirations and trends. Such a continental sentiment does not breed political purposes or designs. It simply interprets itself in acts tending to draw more closely the social, economic, and cultural bonds of the two Americas. . . .

The Pan Americanism of our days is essentially peaceful, neither creating nor tending to create political ties. It endeavors to develop and intensify commercial relations; protect the treasures of American archæology; promote university interchange; foster a wider knowledge of the intellectual production of the various groups or nationalities; promote the adoption of sanitary measures protecting maritime traffic and public health; honor the memory of the great heroes and benefactors of the New World; arrange for the assembly of congresses devoted to science or charity, the creation of institutions of public utility; establish uniformity of nomenclature, of weights and measures, of passports, of the principles of maritime law, and to promote the study of social problems. Finally, Pan Americanism seeks to realize the grandiose juridical ideal of the codification of international public and private law; to avoid or prevent conflicts between American States and to give the most ample scope possible to arbitration as the only civilized means of deciding international conflicts.<sup>13</sup>

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Above these racial tendencies there arises in America "Pan Americanism," which seeks the fraternal rapprochement of all the peoples of the New World, without troubling to point out the differences of descent, language, religion, or customs or to make of them a motive of repudiation or separation. Pan Americanism proclaims the union of the countries of this continent, not as an alliance destined to realize sordid ambitions of domination, but as a policy of harmonious cooperation, based on the mutual respect of peoples and on a desire to reach peacefully the realization of their highest destinies. While the old-style groupings were organized for the destruction of hostile peoples, Pan Americanism stimulates feelings of friendship, with the aim of attaining an effective solidarity between men and nations. And this is possible in America, for the peoples of this continent are not divided by traditional enmities, but, on the contrary, have common historical antecedents in the struggles for liberty, which occurred not so very long ago. . . .

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<sup>13</sup> From an article written for the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union for June, 1926, by Don Ricardo J. Alfaro, now President of Panama.



The Pan American doctrine has found expression in various congresses of international law and, so far as Uruguay is concerned, in governmental and popular acts. I may here recall, first of all, the decree of June 18, 1917, which I had the honor of signing as Minister of Foreign Relations, in which it is provided that "No American country which, in defense of its rights, finds itself at war with nations of other continents shall be treated as a belligerent by Uruguay." This governmental resolution found its inspiration in the principle of American solidarity, in the thought that "the injury done to the rights of a country on this continent should be considered as such by all and should provoke in all a uniform and common reaction. . . ."<sup>14</sup>

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Pan Americanism rests upon four pillars. The first is independence. It is the firm policy of the United States to respect the territorial integrity of the American Republics. We have no policy of aggression. We wish for all of them, not simply those great in area and population and wealth, but for every one, to the very smallest, strength and not weakness. . . .

The second pillar of Pan Americanism is stability. Independence is not enough. Independence gives opportunity, but stability is essential to take advantage of it. It is our desire to encourage stability in the interest of independence. . . .

The third pillar of Pan Americanism is mutual good will. Strong and stable governments that do not trust each other afford no assurance of peace and beneficent collaboration. Good will does not mean identity of views. It is not jeopardized by candid, but at all times friendly, expressions, albeit there are differences of opinion. . . . Good will rests on mutual respect, upon a common appreciation that each harbors no mistrust of the other. In international relations, justice is the impregnable foundation of good will; but confidence in the sincerity of each other is essential. . . .

The fourth pillar of Pan Americanism is cooperation. Peace and good will are not ends but means. They give us the promise but not the fruit. It is in our working together that we reap the benefits which friendly relations should bestow. Cooperation among the Pan American States does not mean the organization of a superstate. It does not mean that any of the 21 American Republics, or any group of these Republics, will attempt to dominate others. It is the cooperation of equals for common advantage in those directions where there is prospect of success.<sup>15</sup>

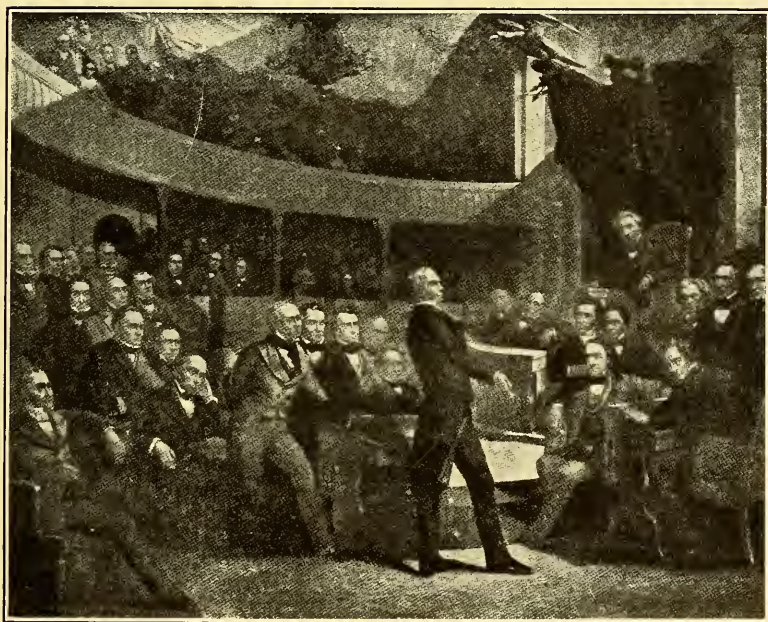
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<sup>14</sup> From an article in "Current History" for September, 1927, by Baltasar Brum, former President of Uruguay.

<sup>15</sup> From the address delivered by Charles E. Hughes, Chairman of the Delegation of the United States to the Sixth International Conference of American States, in an address at Habana, Jan. 21, 1928.

The liberalism which was born of the American Continents has stirred all humanity with aspiration for freedom and for that ordered liberty which gives full opportunity for individual accomplishment. The hope and fate of humanity lie in its success. I am one who has full confidence in the ultimate ability of the great American experiment of peoples to govern themselves. I know it is a long, toilsome path of trial and errors, but the fact that this ideal has spread steadily through the world over a century and a half should itself give us confidence. And when we survey broadly the unparalleled advance in human welfare of the Western Hemisphere over this period, we should be confident in our optimism for the future of these institutions and ideals.<sup>16</sup>

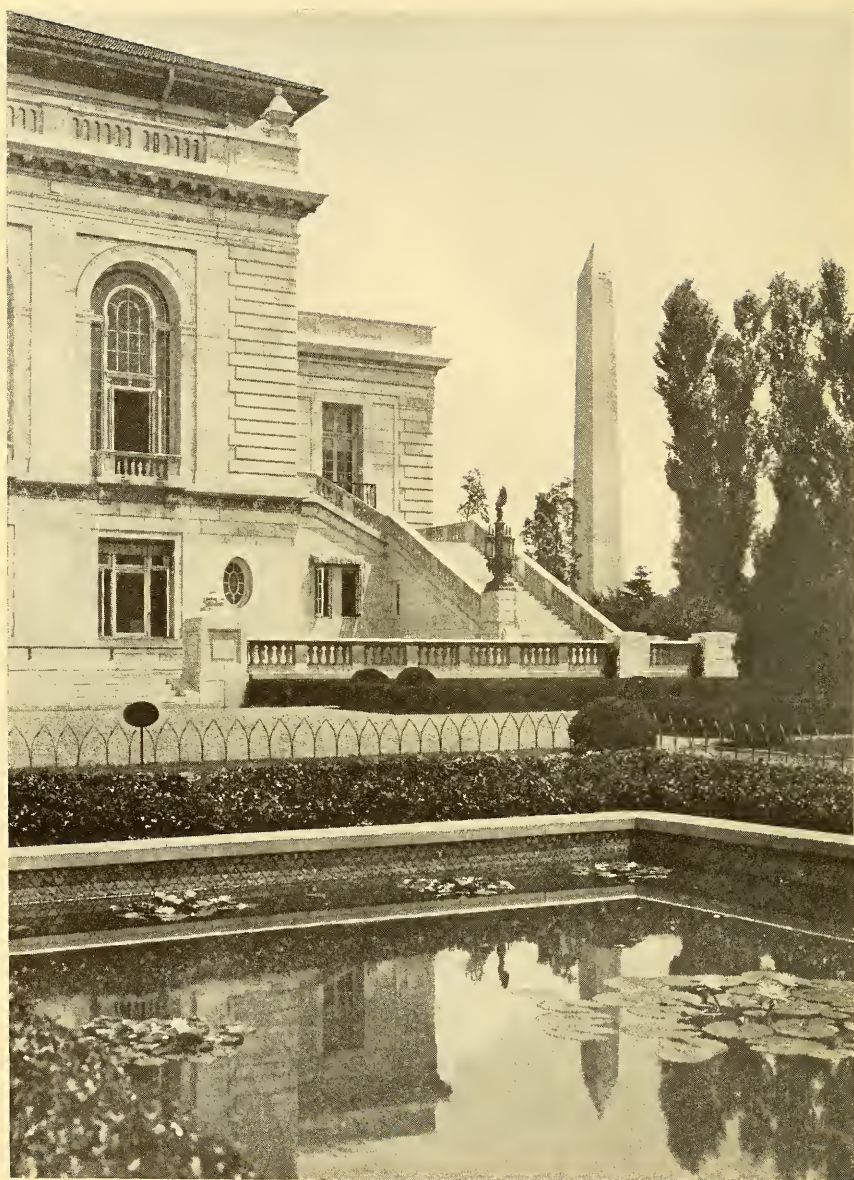
<sup>16</sup> From an address delivered at Buenos Aires on Dec. 14, 1928, by President-Elect Hoover.



HENRY CLAY ADDRESSING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

An artist's conception of Clay making his plea for the recognition of the independence of Latin American nations.





IN THE GARDEN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

A corner of the building overlooking the pool in the sunken garden, with the Washington Monument in the background.



# THE PAN AMERICAN UNION AND THE PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES

By WILLIAM MANGER, Ph. D.

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PARAGRAPH 4 of Article II of the resolution on the organization of the Pan American Union, adopted at the Fifth International Conference of American States, sets forth the following as among the functions of the institution:

To act as a Permanent Commission of the International Conferences of American States; to keep their records and archives; to assist in obtaining ratification of the treaties and conventions, as well as compliance with the resolutions adopted; and to prepare the program and regulations of each conference.

A similar paragraph appears in the convention signed at the Sixth Conference at Habana in 1928 which, however, has not yet become operative and will not enter into force until ratified by all the countries, members of the Pan American Union.

The effectiveness of the work of any body, meeting only at long intervals and then for relatively short periods, depends in large measure on the advance preparations that are made and on the existence of some permanent body to carry its conclusions into effect. The Pan American Union fulfills this function for the International Conferences of American States. In the intervals between the conferences much of the activity of the Pan American Union is devoted to giving practical application to the conclusions adopted—to securing the ratification by the signatory States of the treaties and conventions, and to carrying out the resolutions requiring specific action.

For many months prior to the time at which an international conference is scheduled to convene, the Pan American Union is engaged in the formulation of the program and regulations, in the preparation of documentary material on each of the topics of the agenda, and in the drafting of projects that may serve as a basis of discussion at the conference. All this material is sent to the Governments and to the delegates well in advance of the conference in order that they may have an opportunity to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the questions that will come up for discussion. One of the resolutions adopted at Habana in 1928 specifically recommends that in inserting in the programs of the conferences subjects related to the revision or alteration of conventions or treaties, the Pan American Union have technical

studies made on the subject, and that on the basis of these technical studies a series of propositions be submitted for the consideration of the delegates to the conference.

Broadly speaking, the duties devolving upon the Pan American Union in giving effect to the conclusions reached at the International Conferences of American States may be grouped under three general headings:

- I. Those relating to the calling of conferences of a special or technical character.
- II. Miscellaneous activities, or those involving special investigations and the preparation of specific reports.
- III. Those relating to the deposit of ratifications of the conventions signed at the conferences.

The last mentioned is a function entrusted to the Union only since the Sixth Conference of 1928. Article VII of the convention on the Pan American Union provides that the instruments of ratification of the treaties, conventions, protocols, and other diplomatic instruments signed at the conferences shall be deposited at the Union, which in turn shall communicate notice of the deposit to the other signatory States. Notwithstanding that the articles of the convention will not become effective until ratified by all the countries, members of the Union, nine of the conventions signed at Habana provide that the Pan American Union shall be the depository of the ratifications and shall notify the other signatory States of the receipt of the ratifications. Appended to this article is a statement of the present status of all the conventions signed at Habana.

The activities of the Pan American Union under the two other categories mentioned above may be briefly summarized as follows:

#### I. SPECIAL AND TECHNICAL CONFERENCES

The broad scope of the programs of the International Conferences of American States frequently makes it impossible for the delegates to devote the time or to give to all the topics the detailed consideration which their importance merits. The practice has accordingly developed of authorizing conferences to consider specific questions, and it is usually to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union that the responsibility is entrusted of determining the dates and places of meeting of these special or technical gatherings. The specialized conferences that have met as a result of resolutions adopted at the Sixth International Conference of American States are listed below:

1. *International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration*.—One of the major questions on the agenda of the Habana conference was that of the peaceful solution of international controversies. Lack of time to consider the subject in all its details resulted



International News Photo

#### COMMISSION OF INQUIRY AND CONCILIATION, BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY

Photograph taken just before first meeting of the Commission, March 13, 1929. Seated: Hon. William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, and Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State. Standing, left to right: Dr. Pablo M. Ynsfran, Secretary of the Paraguayan Delegation; Señor Enrique Finot, Bolivian Commissioner; Dr. Francisco C. Chaves, Paraguayan Commissioner; Dr. Enrique Bordaberry, Paraguayan Commissioner; Dr. Manuel Márquez Sterling, Cuban Commissioner; Dr. David Alvárez, Bolivian Commissioner; Brig. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, United States Commissioner; Gen. Guillermo Ruprecht, Uruguayan Commissioner; Dr. Raimundo Rivas, Colombian Commissioner; Dr. Fernando González Roa, Mexican Commissioner; and Mr. Pierre de L. Boal, Acting Secretary General of the Commission. Dr. Juan Vicente Ramírez, later replaced Doctor Ynsfran as Secretary of the Paraguayan Delegation, and Mr. H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld became Secretary General of the Commission. The Commission completed its labors September 13, 1929.



in the adoption of a resolution providing for a special conference to meet at Washington. The International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration met at Washington from December 10, 1928, to January 5, 1929, with representatives of 20 countries in attendance. Three instruments of far-reaching significance were signed, namely: A General Treaty of Inter-American Arbitration, a General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation, and a Protocol of Progressive Arbitration. Although the conference was convened by the Government of the United States, the sessions were held at the Pan American Union.

An outgrowth of the conference was the creation of the Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation, Bolivia and Paraguay, to establish the facts surrounding the conflict which occurred between the two countries in the Chaco region. As a result of the labors of the commission the two States, parties to the dispute, agreed to resume diplomatic relations and to reestablish the *status quo* in the disputed territory as it existed prior to December 5, 1928.

2. *Pan American Trade-Mark Conference.*—Following the Conference on Arbitration and Conciliation, the Pan American Trade-Mark Conference convened at Washington, under the immediate auspices of the Pan American Union, from February 11 to 20, 1929. Nineteen countries were represented at the conference, which drew up and approved a General Inter-American Convention on Trade-Mark and Commercial Protection and a Protocol on the Inter-American Registration of Trade-Marks. In preparation for the conference, the Pan American Union formulated a draft of convention, which was submitted to the conference as a basis for discussion.

3. *Pan American Highway Congress.*—The Pan American Highway Congresses were inaugurated as a result of a resolution adopted at the Fifth International Conference of American States at Santiago in 1923. At the Habana conference specific recommendations were made of studies to be undertaken at the Second Highway Congress, which met at Rio de Janeiro from August 16 to 28, 1929. These recommendations referred particularly to the construction of an inter-American highway and to the regulation of automotive traffic.

On both of these questions the Pan American Union, with the cooperation of the Pan American Confederation for Highway Education, prepared documentary material, including a preliminary report on possible routes of an inter-American highway and a draft convention on the regulation of automotive traffic. Both these matters received further consideration at subsequent conferences.

4. *Inter-American Highway Conference.*—For the express purpose of considering questions involved in the construction of an inter-American highway, particularly that section extending northward from Panama to the United States, an Inter-American Highway

Conference was convened by the Government of Panama at Panama from October 7 to 12, 1929. Representatives were in attendance from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and the United States. The Government of Mexico had already laid out the route of the road that will constitute the Mexican section of the inter-American highway, and consequently did not deem it necessary to participate in the conference.

The outcome of the deliberations was the creation of an Inter-American Highway Commission, composed of members of each of the countries represented at the conference, for the purpose of making surveys and determining the most feasible route of the road through the respective countries. A meeting of the commission was scheduled for March 16, 1931, in Panama, while this issue of the BULLETIN was in press.

5. *Pan American Conference on the Regulation of Automotive Traffic.*—The draft convention on the regulation of automotive traffic, submitted to the Second Pan American Highway Congress at Rio de Janeiro, received the approval of that body, but was not formally signed, inasmuch as the delegates did not possess plenipotentiary powers. For that purpose the Governing Board of the Pan American Union took advantage of the presence in Washington in October, 1930, of the delegates of the American Republics to the Sixth International Road Congress to convene a special Conference on the Regulation of Automotive Traffic. This gathering met at the Pan American Union from October 4 to 6 and, with minor modifications, formally approved and signed the Pan American Convention on the Regulation of International Automotive Traffic. Certified copies of the convention have been sent by the Pan American Union to the Governments of all the American Republics.

6. *Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities.*—A conference on the elimination of unnecessary port formalities and on the establishment of steamship lines was provided for in one of the resolutions adopted at Habana. Prior to the Habana conference the Governing Board of the Pan American Union had authorized the calling of a commission to consider the simplification and standardization of customs procedure. In view of the close relation of port formalities to customs procedure, the two subjects were combined and submitted to the Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities.

The commission met at the Pan American Union from November 18 to 26, 1929, with 20 countries represented. In advance of the meeting, documentary material was prepared and principles were formulated which were made the basis of discussion in the commission. The conference resulted in the adoption of a series of resolutions and in a draft convention covering port formalities, customs procedure, and regulations applicable at airports. The conclusions of the com-

mission were transmitted by the Governing Board to the governments of the countries, members of the Union, and at the same time provision was made for the inclusion of the draft convention in the program of the Seventh International Conference of American States in order that, if approved, the convention might be formally signed and submitted to the signatory States for ratification.

That portion of the resolution adopted at Habana relating to the establishment of steamship lines between the countries of America has been incorporated in the program of the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference.

7. *Pan American Institute of Geography and History*.—For the purpose of serving as a center of cooperation and coordination in geo-



PATIO OF THE PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY, MEXICO CITY

Founded in accordance with a resolution approved by the Sixth International Conference of American States at Habana in 1928. The Institute serves as a center for the coordination, publication, and dissemination of geographical and historical studies in the American nations.

graphical and historical studies between the Republics of the American Continent, the Pan American Institute of Geography and History was created by resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States. The seat of the institute was to be established in the capital of that Republic designated by the Pan American Union. Pursuant to the terms of the resolution, the Governing Board of the Union selected Mexico City as the seat of the institute, and the first meeting of the newly created organization was held in the capital of Mexico from September 16 to 22, 1929, with representatives of 18 countries in attendance.

8. *Inter-American Congress of Rectors, Deans, and Educators*.—To consider the organization of the Inter-American Institute of Intellec-



tual Cooperation, which had been created at the Sixth International Conference of American States, the Inter-American Congress of Rectors, Deans, and Educators met at Habana from February 20 to 23, 1930. The place and date of meeting were determined by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union in agreement with the Government of Cuba.

Pursuant to the terms of the resolution of the Sixth Conference authorizing the congress, the Pan American Union prepared a draft of organization of the projected Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation and at the same time formulated a program for the congress. At the meeting in Habana the organic statutes of the institute were approved.

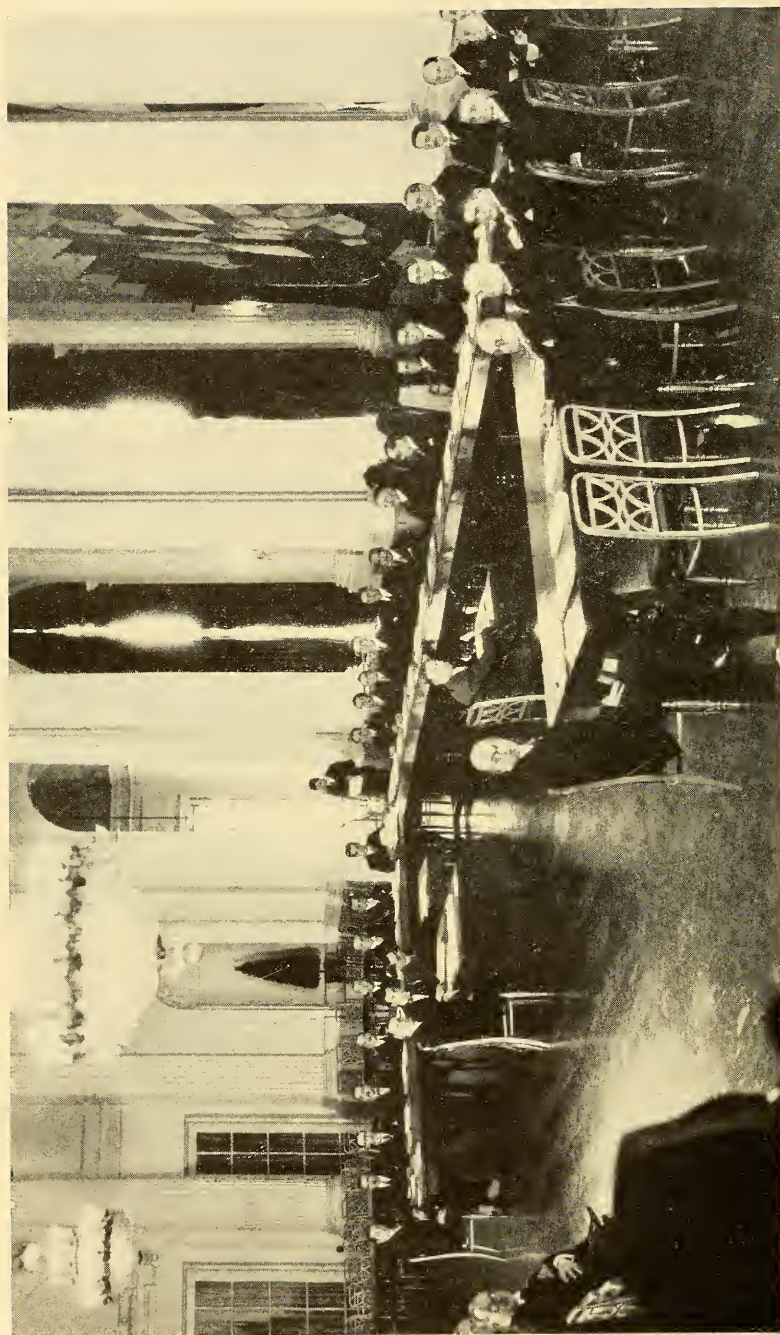
9. *Inter-American Commission of Women.*—Simultaneously with the Congress of Rectors, Deans, and Educators, the Inter-American Commission of Women was in session at Habana, the meeting extending from February 17 to 24, 1930. This body was also provided for by resolution of the Habana conference for the purpose of preparing juridical and other information that will enable the Seventh International Conference of American States to consider the civil and political equality of women on the American Continent.

The resolution of Habana creating the commission requested the Pan American Union to designate the first seven members, which was done at a session of the Governing Board in April, 1928. The headquarters of the commission have been established at the Pan American Union.

10. *Inter-American Conference on Agriculture.*—It is indicative of the importance of agriculture in the national economy of the Republics of the American Continent that no fewer than four proposals looking toward agricultural cooperation were introduced into the Sixth International Conference of American States. Three of these were referred to the Pan American Union with the recommendation that they be transmitted for study to the Seventh Conference, to a commission of experts, or to the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference; while the fourth entrusted to the Pan American Union the designation of the date and place of meeting of an inter-American conference on plant and animal sanitary control.

The outcome of the study of these various proposals was the Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, which met at the Pan American Union in Washington from September 8 to 20, 1930, with representatives of the 21 countries in attendance.

In anticipation of the conference and pursuant to the resolution adopted at Habana, the Pan American Union established a new Division of Agricultural Cooperation. National committees of agricultural cooperation were appointed in each of the countries, members of the Pan American Union, and documentary material was prepared for the information of the delegates at the conference. The division



PAN AMERICAN COMMISSION ON CUSTOMS PROCEDURE AND PORT FORMALITIES

Inaugural session of the commission, which met at the Pan American Union, November 18-26, 1929.

is now actively engaged in giving effect to the conclusions adopted at the conference.

11. *Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference.*—The Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference is scheduled to meet at the Pan American Union from October 5 to 12, 1931. As in the case of its predecessors, the forthcoming conference will be held under the immediate auspices of the Pan American Union. The resolution on the commercial conference adopted at Habana recommended that its membership be formed mainly of representatives of the commercial associations of the American Republics and that it study the most efficacious means of increasing and strengthening the relations between such bodies on the American Continent. Accordingly, invitations to be represented at the conference have been sent not only to the Governments of the countries, members of the Pan American Union, but also to chambers of commerce and other commercial organizations throughout the continent.

The program of the conference has been formulated with a view to giving consideration to every phase of inter-American commercial activity. Included in the agenda are a number of topics which the Sixth International Conference of American States recommended should be considered at special conferences and which the program committee considered as properly falling within the scope of the commercial conference. These topics are as follows:

- a. *The development of ocean steamship services between the American republics.*—This topic is intended to cover that portion of the resolution adopted at Habana relative to steamship lines and unnecessary port formalities, the latter subject having been submitted to the Pan American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities.
- b. *The compilation and dissemination of financial and economic statistics.*—Included in this topic is the compilation of statistics on maritime, land, and aerial communications, which the Sixth Conference recommended should be made the subject of study by a special commission.
- c. *Standardization of commodities as an aid to commerce.*—A resolution adopted at Habana recommended a gathering of representatives of organizations of consumers and exporters of the United States and of Latin America to study the best manner of arriving at uniformity of specifications in the different commodities entering into inter-American trade, the date and place of meeting to be determined by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. The meeting of representatives of all the American republics at the forthcoming commercial conference is expected to afford an opportunity for the discussion of the important subject of standardization.



d. *Uniformity of consular fees in the American republics.*—The consideration of this subject at the commercial conference is intended to give effect to the resolution of the Sixth Conference that the Pan American Union arrange a meeting of representatives of the American republics to study the subject of uniformity of consular fees.

12. *Other conferences.*—The foregoing represent the conferences, congresses, and commissions referred to or growing out of resolutions of the Sixth International Conference of American States which have already been held or the dates of which have been definitely fixed. In addition, a number of others are still pending, as follows:

a. *Second Pan American Congress of Journalists.*—Montevideo has been fixed as the seat of the congress, but the precise date of meeting has not yet been determined. Pursuant to the terms of the resolution adopted at Habana, a draft of permanent organization of the Pan American Congresses of Journalists has been prepared by the Pan American Union and will be submitted to the congress at Montevideo when it convenes.

b. *Inter-American Bibliographic Commission.*—This commission was originally scheduled to assemble at Habana at the time of the Inter-American Congress of Rectors, Deans, and Educators, in February, 1930. Because of a conflict with several other conferences held in Habana at that time, the meeting of the Bibliographic Commission was postponed, and thus far no new date has been fixed. In preparation for the conference the Pan American Union has undertaken to secure the appointment of national bibliographic commissions in each of the countries, members of the Union.

c. *Pan American Pedagogical Congress.*—A resolution adopted at Habana requested the Pan American Union to determine the time and place of meeting of a Pan American Pedagogical Congress, in which representatives of normal and upper elementary schools should participate. Pursuant to the terms of the resolution, Santiago, Chile, has been designated as the seat of the congress and 1932 as the year in which it will meet.

d. *Pan American Congress of Municipalities.*—The resolution adopted at the Sixth Conference provided that the Pan American Congress of Municipalities should be held at Habana during the year 1931. No date has yet been fixed for the congress, but in preparation for the meeting the Pan American Union has undertaken the preparation of documentary material on various aspects of municipal government.

*e. International Commission of Jurists.*—The conference at Habana provided for future meetings of the International Commission of Jurists, but no sessions of the commission have been held since 1928. Further reference to the work of codification of international law appears under the discussion of miscellaneous activities of the Pan American Union in giving effect to the resolutions of the Sixth International Conference of American States.

To complete the record of inter-American activity since 1928, in so far as it is represented by conferences, there is given below a list of the Pan American conferences and congresses which have met since 1928 or are scheduled to convene in the near future, but which are not the outgrowth of resolutions of the Sixth International Conference of American States.

They are as follows:

1. Fourth Pan American Congress of Architects, which met at Rio de Janeiro from June 19 to 30, 1930.<sup>1</sup>
2. The Sixth Pan American Child Congress, which met at Lima from July 4 to 11, 1930.<sup>2</sup>
3. The Second Pan American Conference of National Directors of Public Health, to meet at the Pan American Union, under the auspices of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, from April 20 to 28, 1931.
4. The Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference, to meet at Buenos Aires in 1932, the precise date not having yet been fixed.
5. The Seventh Pan American Scientific Congress, to meet at Mexico City beginning February 5, 1932. This congress was originally scheduled to meet at San Jose, Costa Rica, but on receipt of advices from the Government of Costa Rica that it would be unable to hold the congress at the time indicated, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union designated Mexico City as the seat of the congress.
6. The Third Pan American Postal Conference, which will meet in Madrid, probably in May, 1931.
7. The Second Pan American Conference on Eugenics and Homiculture, which, under the terms of the resolution adopted at Habana, is to meet at the time of the Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference.

## II. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

In the consideration of the series of special or technical conferences provided for by the Sixth International Conference of American

<sup>1</sup> See the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union for March, 1931.—*Editor.*

<sup>2</sup> See the BULLETIN for September, 1930.—*Editor.*



DELEGATES TO THE FIRST PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

This Conference met in the Pan American Union from September 26 to October 3, 1923. First row, left to right: Dr. Sebastián Lorente, Secretary General of the Conference (Peru); Dr. Mario G. Lebreón (Cuba); Dr. Pablo García Medina (Colombia); Dr. Alonso Pruneda, Vice-President of the Conference (Mexico); Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, President of the Conference (United States); Dr. Lucas Sierra (Chile); Dr. Guillermo G. de Paredes (Panama); and Sr. Pablo García de la Parra, Secretary to Dr. García Medina. Second row: Dr. Raúl Leizaola (Brazil); Dr. Andrés Gubich (Paraguay) and Dr. José Azuaria (Guatemala). Third row: Dr. Fernando Rensoli (Cuba); Dr. Antonio Vidal M. (Honduras); Dr. Bolívar J. Lloyd, assistant to the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau (United States); Dr. Carlos J. Bello (Venezuela); Dr. C. S. Butler (Haiti) and M. Raoul Lévesque (Haiti). Fourth row: Dr. Ramón Báez, Jr., (Dominican Republic); Dr. Cleómedes Blanco Galindo (Bolivia); Dr. Mammel M. Villareal (Bolivia); Dr. Pablo A. Suárez (Ecuador); Dr. S. B. Grubbs (United States), and Dr. César Muxo (Cuba). In the rear: Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union.



States, reference has already been made to the activities of the Pan American Union, not only in the determination of the date and place of meeting of many of the conferences, but in the preparation of documentary material for the information of the delegates, and, in the case of those conferences convened by and held at the Pan American Union, the steps necessary for the organization and conduct of the conferences.

Under the broader function of the Pan American Union as the permanent executive body of the International Conferences of American States, the Union has undertaken other activities and has endeavored to give effect to the other conclusions adopted at Habana. Reference has already been made to the creation of the Division of Agricultural Cooperation within the Pan American Union for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of the Sixth Conference pertaining to agricultural cooperation on the American Continent.

In order that the Pan American Union might more effectively put into execution the recommendations of the conference with respect to intellectual cooperation, the title of the Division of Education was changed to that of Division of Intellectual Cooperation and its scope enlarged to include the promotion of closer cultural and intellectual relations.

In continuation of the work of codification of international law, a resolution adopted at Habana recommended the establishment of three committees—one at Rio de Janeiro on public international law, one at Montevideo on private international law, and a third at Habana on comparative legislation and uniformity of legislation, the work of these committees to be carried on in cooperation and conjunction with the American Institute of International Law. The Pan American Union was also requested, in so far as its organization may permit, to cooperate in the preparatory work of codification. Pending the establishment of the three above-mentioned committees, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union requested the American Institute of International Law to continue its work in the field of codification and to make the results of its labors available to the governing board. It was through the activities of the American Institute that 30 preliminary projects were prepared in 1925 for the information of the International Commission of Jurists, whose work culminated in the adoption of eight conventions at the Habana conference giving conventional effect to certain principles of international law.

Following the resolution on the Pan American Railway adopted at Habana, the Pan American Railway Committee, the headquarters of which are established at the Pan American Union, has been endeavoring to give effect to the recommendations approved at Habana that the Pan American Railway follow the route originally laid out by the Inter-Continental Railway Commission along the west coast of South

America, and that the committee make every possible effort to facilitate the construction of the railway. To this end, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union has recommended the establishment of national sections in each country through which the projected railway is to run, which sections it is proposed shall undertake studies and investigations of the present status of the Pan American Railway in the respective countries, and submit their findings to the central committee. On the basis of this information, the Pan American Railway Committee will formulate a report for submission to the Seventh International Conference of American States.

Preliminary steps have been taken in the preparation of the program of the Seventh International Conference of American States, the chairman of the Governing Board having designated the committees on program and regulations. Several of the resolutions adopted at Habana recommended the inclusion of certain topics in the agenda of the Seventh Conference, and a number of them imposed specific duties on the Pan American Union.

Included in the questions thus recommended for submission to the Seventh Conference are the regulation of the industrial and agricultural use of international rivers, the navigability of rivers, and the possibility of the adoption of a standard coin. On the two last-mentioned topics, the Pan American Union has communicated with the Governments members of the Union requesting data on the basis of which projects will be formulated and submitted to the delegates at Montevideo. On the subject of the regulation of the industrial and agricultural use of international rivers, the American Institute of International Law has been asked to undertake the preparation of a project. These, with other questions recommended by the conference at Habana, including the fundamental bases of international law and states, problems of emigration and immigration, and the improvement of the condition and standards of living of workmen, will be among the topics of the program of the Seventh International Conference of American States when it convenes at Montevideo.

The present status of the conventions signed at the Sixth International Conference of American States is set forth below. Ratifications of the several instruments signed at Habana have been made as follows:

#### CONVENTION ON THE STATUS OF ALIENS

<i>Ratified by:</i>	<i>Ratification deposited:</i>	<i>Ratified by:</i>	<i>Ratification deposited:</i>
Brazil-----	Sept. 3, 1929.	Nicaragua----	Mar. 20, 1930.
Colombia-----	Not yet deposited.	Panama-----	May 21, 1929.
Mexico-----	Do.	United States--	Do.

## CONVENTION ON ASYLUM

<i>Ratified by:</i>	<i>Ratification deposited:</i>	<i>Ratified by:</i>	<i>Ratification deposited:</i>
Brazil-----	Sept. 3, 1929.	Nicaragua----	Mar. 20, 1930.
Mexico-----	Feb. 6, 1929.	Panama-----	May 21, 1929.

## CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES IN THE EVENT OF CIVIL STRIFE

<i>Ratified by:</i>	<i>Ratification deposited:</i>	<i>Ratified by:</i>	<i>Ratification deposited:</i>
Brazil-----	Sept. 3, 1929.	Nicaragua----	Mar. 20, 1930.
Colombia-----	Not yet deposited.	Panama-----	May 21, 1929.
Mexico-----	Feb. 6, 1929.	United States--	Do.

## CONVENTION ON CONSULAR AGENTS

<i>Ratified by:</i>	<i>Ratification deposited:</i>	<i>Ratified by:</i>	<i>Ratification deposited:</i>
Brazil-----	Sept. 3, 1929.	Nicaragua----	Mar. 20, 1930.
Colombia-----	Not yet deposited.	Panama-----	May 21, 1929.
Mexico-----	Dec. 16, 1929.		

## CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS

<i>Ratified by:</i>	<i>Ratification deposited:</i>	<i>Ratified by:</i>	<i>Ratification deposited:</i>
Brazil-----	Sept. 3, 1929.	Venezuela----	Approved by Congress,
Mexico-----	Feb. 6, 1929.		but not yet ratified
Nicaragua----	June 9, 1930.		by the President.
Panama-----	May 21, 1929.		

## CONVENTION ON MARITIME NEUTRALITY

<i>Ratified by:</i>	<i>Ratification deposited:</i>	<i>Ratified by:</i>	<i>Ratification deposited:</i>
Panama-----	May 21, 1929.	Nicaragua----	Jan. 12, 1931.

## CONVENTION ON TREATIES

<i>Ratified by:</i>	<i>Ratification deposited:</i>	<i>Ratified by:</i>	<i>Ratification deposited:</i>
Brazil-----	Sept. 3, 1929.	Panama-----	May 21, 1929.
Nicaragua----	Jan. 12, 1931.		

## CONVENTION ON PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

<i>Ratified by:</i>	<i>Ratification deposited:</i>	<i>Ratified by:</i>	<i>Ratification deposited:</i>
Brazil-----	Aug. 3, 1929.	Guatemala----	Nov. 9, 1929.
Chile-----	Not yet deposited.	Haiti-----	Feb. 6, 1930.
Costa Rica---	Feb. 27, 1930.	Honduras----	May 20, 1930.
Cuba-----	Apr. 20, 1928.	Nicaragua----	Feb. 28, 1930.
Dominican		Panama-----	Oct. 26, 1928.
Republic---	Mar. 12, 1929.	Peru-----	Aug. 19, 1929.

## CONVENTION ON THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

<i>Ratified by:</i>	<i>Ratification deposited:</i>	<i>Ratified by:</i>	<i>Ratification deposited:</i>
Brazil-----	Aug. 9, 1929.	Panama-----	May 21, 1929.
Dominican		United States--	Not yet deposited.
Republic---	Mar. 12, 1929.	Venezuela----	Approved by Congress,
Guatemala----	Apr. 30, 1930.		but not yet ratified
Mexico-----	Feb. 6, 1929.		by the President.



## CONVENTION ON COMMERCIAL AVIATION

<i>Ratification deposited with the Government of</i>		<i>Ratification deposited with the Government of</i>	
<i>Ratified by:</i>	<i>Cuba:</i>	<i>Ratified by:</i>	<i>Cuba:</i>
Guatemala----	Dec. 28, 1929.	Panama-----	May 13, 1929.
Mexico-----	Apr. 24, 1929.	United States_	Not yet deposited.
Nicaragua----	May 4, 1929.		

CONVENTION OF BUENOS AIRES ON THE PROTECTION OF LITERARY AND ARTISTIC  
COPYRIGHT, AS REVISED BY THE SIXTH CONFERENCE

<i>Ratified by:</i>	<i>Ratification deposited with the Government of Cuba:</i>
Panama-----	May 13, 1929.



# INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION BETWEEN THE AMERICAS<sup>1</sup>

By HELOISE BRAINERD

*Chief, Division of Intellectual Cooperation, Pan American Union*

THE early annals of the Spanish American republics show that professional men, in the universal search for better opportunities, found their way into neighboring countries and, meeting no language barrier, settled down to practice their respective professions. Students, too, frequently traveled some distance, seeking educational advantages not to be had at home or attracted by the fame of some particular institution. This movement was not confined, however, to the Spanish-speaking countries. In 1827 Fernando Bolívar, nephew of the great South American leader, Simón Bolívar, entered the University of Virginia, and by the middle of the same century students from Latin American countries began coming to the University of Pennsylvania to study dentistry. These pioneers were followed by many others who entered schools of engineering, agriculture, medicine, or education. Brazil, too, has taken a part, although a lesser one, in the interchange of students. It naturally followed that as distinguished professors in the American nations became more widely known they were invited to lecture in the universities of sister republics; year by year this movement has grown until it has become one of the major factors in Pan American understanding.

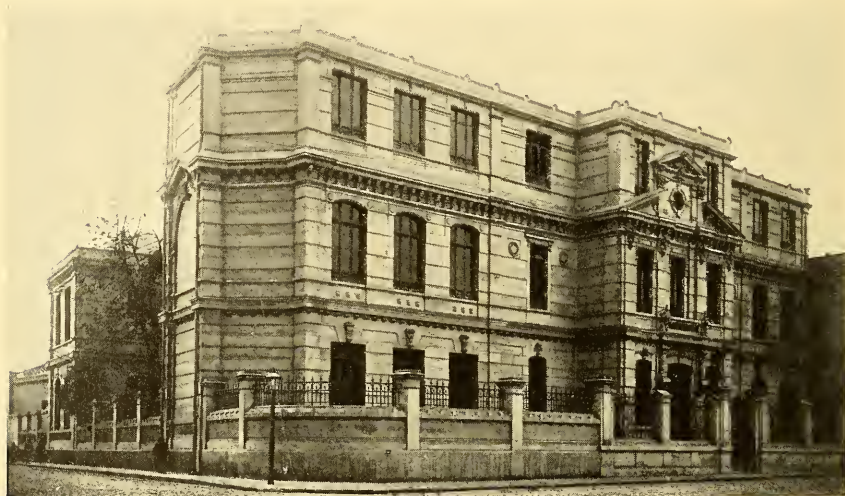
The importance of fostering such educational and scientific relations was early recognized by the American governments which, by means of special conventions or articles in general treaties,<sup>2</sup> made provision for reciprocity in the recognition of professional degrees and academic certificates, the practice of liberal professions by foreigners, and the interchange of students and teachers. The first such provision seems to have been an article on the practice of scientific professions contained in a Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation entered into by Argentina and Bolivia in 1868. A majority of the governments have signed at least one agreement on these matters, which have also been the subject of consideration at several inter-American conferences.

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<sup>1</sup> As this article deals exclusively with inter-American cooperation, it purposely omits all reference to the close intellectual relations that have always existed between each of the American republics and the countries of Europe.

<sup>2</sup> A list of these conventions and treaties is given in the publication *Fifth International Conference of American States, Special Handbook for the Use of the Delegates*, Washington, 1922, p. 144.

Botanists, geologists, archæologists and other scientific men, especially from the United States, must be numbered among the first to travel widely in other American republics. As transportation facilities have improved, professional men, writers, and other persons of culture have made trips for pleasure or for the purpose of attending some congress. As is natural, in many cases the contacts thus made have been kept up afterwards and often some permanent form of association has developed. For instance, following a trip to South America by Dr. William J. Mayo, over 200 members of the American College of Surgeons toured South America in 1923, and branches of the college were later established in several countries. Again, out of a pleasure excursion to Brazil by a group of Argentine lawyers in 1926,



PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF CHILE, SANTIAGO

The Institute, or Teachers College, awards each year several scholarships to students of other American Republics.

there developed an exchange of visits between Argentine and Brazilian lawyers, correspondence with lawyers in other South American republics, the project of an international association of lawyers, and a discussion of the Brazilian proposal for a "Pan American Institute of Culture," an idea which, after being brought before the Sixth International Conference of American States, led to the establishment of the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation.<sup>3</sup>

The genesis of most international associations and congresses can be traced to personal contacts between men of similar interests, showing that the fostering of individual relationships is one of the most important tasks in bringing about that better understanding which leads to harmonious international relations.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 328 of this issue.—*Editor*.



## INTERCHANGE OF STUDENTS AND PROFESSORS

Let us now examine more closely some of the lines of intellectual activity in which the peoples of the American Republics have been working together and which have helped them to appreciate one another. In volume of interchange and importance of results, education bulks by far the largest. The ever-increasing interest in educational matters throughout the American continent has led teachers, either on their own initiative or on that of their Governments, to seek the best available training abroad, and there has been a continuous current of educators between the various Spanish American nations. The Pedagogic Institute of Chile has for more than 30 years attracted many foreign students, and its graduates, including Chileans, have gone into almost all other countries of the New World and have had an important part in shaping their respective educational policies. The generous scholarships maintained for many years by the Chilean Government in several schools have contributed to the far-reaching influence of the educators of that nation. In other countries, too, special schools of various types have drawn outside students, and scholarships have frequently been provided. Argentine professional schools, for example, have been another Mecca for Latin American students, as have those of Mexico, especially for young people from Central America. The special type of rural school which Mexico has developed for its indigenous population is attracting much attention among foreign educators, including United States Government experts in the education of the Indians and other wards of the Nation.

The educational influence of the United States on Latin American countries dates back more than 50 years. In 1870 Sarmiento took to Argentina a group of American school teachers who implanted American methods in the elementary and normal schools, and about the same time Varela carried back to Uruguay the ideas he had gained from his stay in the United States, during which he met both Sarmiento and Horace Mann. The strongest influence has come, however, from the thousands of Latin American teachers and others who have studied in the United States, returning home to render service in education, engineering, medicine and public health, scientific farming, and other callings. It is of interest to note that in 1929 Columbia University conferred on six Latin American graduates the university medal for important public service in the fields of education, government, engineering, and architecture. Recent graduates of Columbia and other universities are helping to solve educational problems in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and Uruguay.

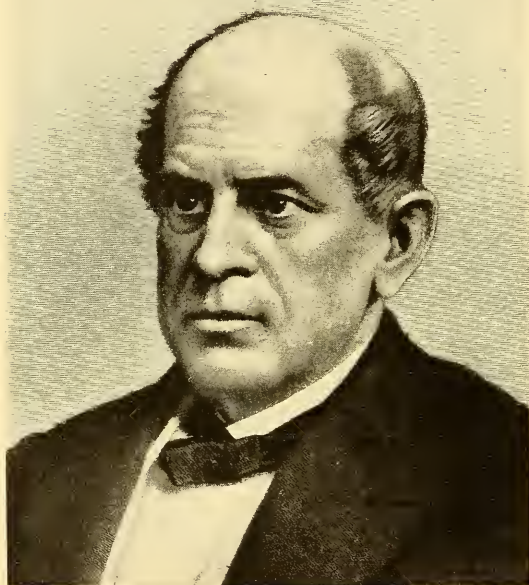
The interchange of students has been greatly furthered by the granting of scholarships and other special facilities. In the Latin

American countries these are offered by the respective governments, and generally to students from a specified country, instead of by universities and colleges, foundations, or wealthy individuals as in the United States. Because of the presence of so many Latin American students in this country—now nearly 1,000 in higher institutions alone—it is natural that a considerable number of scholarships and fellowships should have been provided for them. The Governments of Mexico and Chile offer scholarships in return for these, and the University of Buenos Aires has a graduate fellowship in medicine open to students from any American republic.

In Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, and the United States organizations exist which make a special effort to promote interchange

DOMINGO F.  
SARMIENTO

Distinguished Argentine writer, educator, and statesman, who was President of that Republic from 1868 to 1874. While in the United States he made the acquaintance of Horace Mann, with whom a close friendship developed. When president, he was assisted in the educational reforms which he introduced by a group of teachers from the United States.



and to be helpful to foreign students. This much needed service was recommended to the attention of all university officials by the Inter-American Congress of Rectors, Deans, and Educators in General held in 1930, to which reference will be made later. This year the College Entrance Examination Board of the United States is offering a new type of assistance to Latin Americans desiring to study in this country by giving in several Latin American cities a special examination designed to test competence in the English language, such as that which was conducted last year in many European capitals.

To treat adequately the subject of the interchange of professors between universities of the Americas, particularly those in Spanish-

speaking nations, would require an article in itself. Suffice it to say that every year probably 15 or 20 professors lecture in some other country than their own, while many more, traveling for pleasure or observation, have an opportunity to become acquainted with colleagues in other nations of the Western Hemisphere. These teachers, who are often leading writers, historians, economists, geographers, engineers, physicians, or lawyers, also make professional acquaintances and so broaden the circle of intellectual relationships. An example of this is the contact established between the Poets' Guild of the United States and the Chilean poet Gabriela Mistral, who is at present lecturing in this country. While the interchange is naturally liveliest between contiguous republics and between those in which the same language is spoken, some of the universities, notably that of Mexico, have been especially active in arranging exchanges with countries of alien speech. For several years the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has sent a lecturer from the United States to some of the Latin American universities, and the Institute of International Education also renders most valuable service in this movement as well as in the interchange of students.

Short trips made by groups of students or teachers to other sections of the continent, sponsored by student federations, educational associations, or governments, have been very fruitful in friendly sentiments and useful ideas. Among these may be mentioned the visits exchanged during the past few years between Uruguayan students and those of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, between Chile and Peru, and between Uruguay and Paraguay; the tour to South America made in 1930 by a group of Yale students for the purpose of conducting debates in Spanish, which awakened great enthusiasm in the countries visited; the trip made in 1927 by a large group of Chilean primary school teachers to Argentina and Uruguay; and the tours to the United States by groups of educators from Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and Cuba between 1926 and 1930.

During recent years various groups of educators have met in congresses. Two such meetings were held at Habana in 1930: The Inter-American Congress of Rectors, Deans, and Educators already referred to, and the International Congress of Universities, at which various European universities were represented. At both of these, as well as at the University Congress held at Montevideo in March of this year, discussion centered around the importance of bringing the intellectual elements of the American Nations into closer contact with each other. It is expected that educators concerned with the problems of the elementary school will come together in Chile in 1932 at a Pan American Pedagogic Congress, which was authorized by the Sixth International Conference of American States. The American Teachers' International, an association largely composed



of primary school teachers who are interested in "progressive education," has held two conventions since its organization in 1928; it has headquarters in Buenos Aires and members in several Latin American countries.

#### PAN AMERICAN STUDIES

As a basis for mutual understanding and appreciation between different peoples, educators and statesmen alike have always pointed out the necessity of having a knowledge of each other's language, literature, and culture. Sharing that belief, the Pan American Union



MONUMENT TO JOSÉ PEDRO VARELA, MONTEVIDEO

Uruguayan writer and educator. In 1868 he visited the United States where he met Horace Mann and Sarmiento. He was inspired on returning to his native land to devote himself to reforming the system of public education. In 1876 he became Director General of Public Instruction.

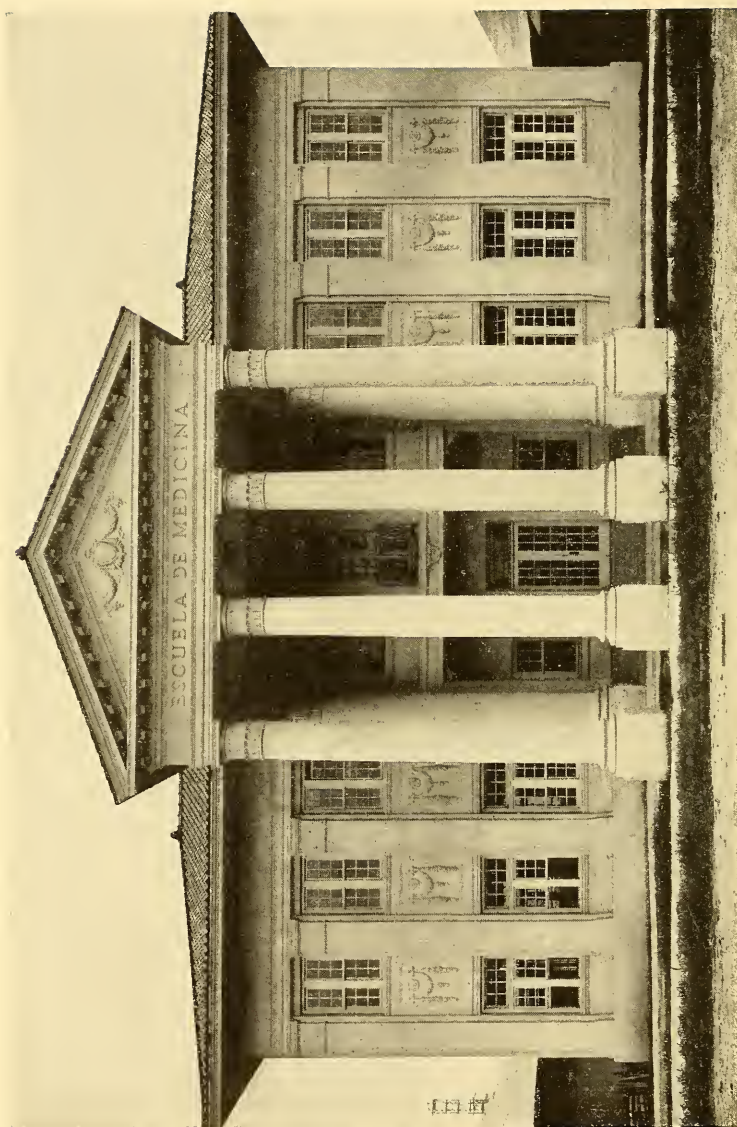
has carried on a continuous campaign in this direction and has been particularly successful in bringing about the establishment of courses not only in the Spanish language but in Latin American literature, history, and geography in higher educational institutions of the United States. Whereas 15 years ago only about 5 such institutions were paying any attention to Latin American culture, now over 200 offer courses dealing primarily with Latin America. Courses relating to the other American Republics are given in secondary schools in all Latin American countries, and in universities or teachers colleges in Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru.

Other educational projects designed to interpret the culture of the American peoples to each other include the plan sponsored by a group of history professors in the United States for publishing an English translation of the history of each Latin American Republic, written by one of its own scholars, in order to present to students the respective national viewpoint; the holding of special summer schools for foreigners in Mexico, Brazil, and Guatemala, which have been very successful in giving a true understanding of these countries and their special problems; and the development of special seminars or "institutes" for the discussion of inter-American questions. In the United States 8 or 10 such institutes are held annually or from time to time, such as those at Williamstown, Mass., the Universities of Virginia and Florida, and Pomona and MacMurray Colleges, while the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America conducts travel seminars in Mexico and the Caribbean. In Latin America, the work of the Argentine-American Cultural Institute at Buenos Aires is worthy of special mention. In addition to furthering student and teacher interchange with the United States, the institute conducts classes in English in which over 1,000 Argentines are enrolled, Spanish classes for foreigners, and interpretative lectures on the United States. The Institute of Argentine-Paraguayan Culture at Asunción is serving as an intellectual link between the two countries represented in its name.

#### MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Turning to the field of medicine and public health, we find most cordial cooperation of a very fruitful kind. Several series of general and specialized medical congresses have been held beginning in 1893, some Pan American in character and others limited to the Latin American Republics or to certain groups of them. The most important result of this cooperative activity has been the organization of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, which renders an extremely valuable service as the central coordinating sanitary agency, as well as the medium for the general collection and distribution of sanitary information of the 21 American Republics, by which it is supported. It concerns itself with maintaining and improving health and preventing the international spread of communicable diseases, part of this work being carried out by traveling representatives.

A private organization that has been one of the most influential factors in improving health conditions throughout the Americas, in collaboration with various Latin American Governments, is the Rockefeller Foundation, while the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, inaugurated in 1929 at Panama and supported in part by Government contributions, is a cooperative



RESEARCH LABORATORY OF THE GORGAS MEMORIAL INSTITUTE, PANAMA

This handsome building was a gift to the Institute from the Government of Panama.



undertaking of great promise. Other interesting examples of practical cooperation in medicine are found in the campaign against yellow fever waged jointly by physicians of various countries; the coming of Dr. Pedro Chutro, distinguished Argentine surgeon, to the United States after the World War in order to demonstrate special operative methods which he had used in France; the recent appointment of a celebrated Cuban physician, Dr. Arístides Agramonte, to organize a School of Tropical Medicine at Tulane University; and the founding of the Pan American Medical Association and one or two specialized societies.

#### INTERNATIONAL LAW

Equally useful has been the joint action of American legal scholars in cooperating in the study and advancement of the principles of international law on the American Continent, principally through the International Commission of Jurists for the Codification of International Law, Public and Private, and the American Institute of International Law. The former, created by the Third International Conference of American States in 1906 for the purpose of preparing a draft of codes of private and public international law, met in 1912 and in 1927 in the prosecution of its important tasks. At the second meeting it considered certain projects which were submitted to it, at the request of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, by the American Institute of International Law, a semiofficial body organized in 1912 and composed of outstanding jurists from all the American Republics. As a result of this study the Sixth International Conference of American States approved conventions embodying a code of private international law and seven projects on public international law.

Provision was made at the Habana conference for a continuation of the work of codification through these two organs.

#### GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND ARCHÆOLOGY

Geographers, historians, and archæologists have by the very nature of their interests been led to travel widely and make many friends in other countries through the joint study of common problems. Geographical and historical societies flourish in the Americas, and members from neighboring countries are often invited to meetings. As a result of such contacts the American Academy of History was formed at Buenos Aires in 1916, and three Congresses of American History and Geography have been held. The Sixth International Conference of American States created the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, which was inaugurated in Mexico in 1929. The institute will be supported by quotas from all the American Republics and will serve as an organ of cooperation between

national societies of history and geography, especially in investigations requiring the cooperation of several countries. The centennials of the Bolivarian Congress of Panama, held in 1926 at that city, and of the death of Bolívar, observed in 1930 by all the nations of America, gave occasion for emphasizing the historical unity of ideals of the American nations.

In the field of archæology, besides explorations by national agencies, various museums and scientific institutions of the United States have conducted investigations in Mexico, Central America, and Panama through the cooperation of the respective Governments. Among these may be mentioned the Carnegie Institution of Wash-



A SESSION OF THE BOLIVARIAN CONGRESS, PANAMA

The Congress which met in Panama June 18-25, 1926, in commemoration of that called by Bolívar, held one of its most interesting sessions in the Sala Capitular, the scene of the Congress of 1826.

ington, which is also interested in other cooperative enterprises in Latin America; Tulane University; the American Museum of Natural History; the Museum of the American Indian; and the Field Museum of Natural History. Uruguayan and Argentine archæologists have also conducted joint explorations. A recommendation was made by the second international conference for the creation of an international archæological commission (sections of which have been formed in Mexico and Peru), and another by the Fifth International Conference, that the Pan American Union publish an annual review of the progress of archæological research on the American Continent.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> A part of the review for 1929-30 appears on pp. 400 to 420 of this issue.—*Editor*.

## SCIENCE

The series of general Scientific Congresses have been among the most important meetings held in the Americas. Started by the Latin American countries in 1898, they became Pan American in 1908, owing to the desire to have the United States participate. The report of the meeting in the latter year states that a very favorable impression was created by the first United States delegation, all of whom spoke Spanish. The Scientific Congresses embrace natural, physical, and social sciences, including their practical application in medicine, engineering, agriculture, education, and other fields. In various special scientific fields, also, helpful relations have been established. For instance, in 1930 Uruguay held an international congress of biology to which leading scientists were invited and some of these afterwards visited other South American countries, meeting their colleagues and delivering lectures. Botanists and zoologists from the United States, particularly those in the Government service, on their frequent visits to the southern republics have obtained much material that has been put into service for mankind, and valuable observations were made by the observatory maintained for some years by Harvard University at Arequipa, Peru.

## FINE ARTS

In the domain of fine arts, recent years have brought many added opportunities for mutual acquaintance. While it is true that Latin American musicians and actors have always traveled throughout the continent south of the Rio Grande, the advent of the Victor record marked a new era by popularizing hundreds of songs and creating new demands. And now the radio makes music truly international. The concerts of Latin American music, 53 of which have been broadcast from the Pan American Union, have been a tremendous factor in making this music known not only in the United States but in the Latin American countries themselves. Indeed the time is not far off when concerts will be broadcast directly from Latin American capitals—on the special short wave-lengths assigned to the exclusive use of the Pan American Union—and heard all over the Americas.

The exchange of art exhibits among the various republics is decidedly on the increase. Among others, mention may be made of the sending of Chilean paintings to Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil in return for exhibits from those countries. Several expositions of Latin American paintings, arts, and crafts have been held in the United States in recent years and 1931 finds here a Pan American exhibit of paintings (the second to be held in this country), a collection of Brazilian canvases, and another of examples of Mexican popular arts. The last-mentioned immediately brings to mind the splendid work





THE "ESCOLA ARGENTINA," RIO DE JANEIRO

One of the newer schools of the Brazilian capital which has been named in honor of a sister republic.

done by ex-Ambassador Morrow, to whose initiative it was due, in bringing Mexican artistic achievements to the attention of the United States public. An analogous service has been rendered by Ambassador Morgan in Brazil; the embassy at Rio de Janeiro is freely used for recitals and lectures designed to acquaint Brazilian and American with each other's culture.

Other important evidences of a desire to cooperate in artistic matters were the trips made by the director of the American Association of Museums through most of the Latin American countries, and by the directors of the Argentine National Museum of Fine Arts and the vice president of the Roerich Museum of New York, for the purpose of studying the art of sister nations and laying the basis for cooperative relations in the future. In all these ways, as well as through more frequent travel by artists and musicians and the bringing together of architects in four Pan American congresses, the artistic life of the different American peoples is becoming known in and notice-

ably influencing the artistic taste of the others. An instance of this is the fact that the Mexican painters José Clemente Orozco and Diego Rivera have received important commissions in the United States; the latter was also honored by the medal of fine arts from the American Institute of Architects.

#### THE PRESS

Although the interchange of books and magazines among the Spanish-speaking republics is not as great as could be wished, their principal modern writers are well known and collaborate in the leading literary periodicals throughout the continent. *El Repertorio* of San Jose, *Nosotros* of Buenos Aires, *Contemporáneo* of Mexico, and *Atenea* of Concepcion, Chile, to mention only a few, print articles by a variety of Latin American authors. The international influence of some of these writers is considerable and has done much to create a common sentiment on certain questions. The overcoming of the language barriers between Spanish, Anglo-Saxon, and Portuguese America by translations of the most important works is a matter that has been carefully studied by all agencies interested in intellectual rapprochement, and some progress has been made in that direction, as well as in the interpretation of these diverse civilizations to one another by books written especially for that purpose. Attention has been given to the protection of authors' rights by several of the International Conferences of American States, and a convention on literary and artistic copyright was signed at the Fourth Conference and revised at the Sixth.

The type and amount of inter-American news published in the daily papers of the Western Hemisphere has been improved as a result of the extension of the service of telegraphic news agencies and mail releases which now serve all the Pan American Republics. Much good has been accomplished through the improvement of news services and the personal contacts made at the Pan American Congress of Journalists held in Washington in 1926 and on other occasions. The interest aroused by President-Elect Hoover's trip to South America also gave a strong impulse to this movement.

#### LIBRARIES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

The exchange of books between libraries and the preparation of bibliographies has received a great impetus in recent years. The official exchange of Government and scientific publications has long been carried on, but the Government of Mexico started a new movement when it began sending sizable collections of literary works to the libraries of the other republics. These gifts were generally reciprocated and several national libraries began similar donations to other countries. Private organizations in the United States have also sent gifts of books to certain Latin American libraries. In the matter of

bibliography, the initiative in a definite step toward a comprehensive plan for developing inter-American bibliographic work and library intercourse was taken by the Pan American Union in 1928; at the present time there are national cooperating committees in 14 countries. Some private enterprises are also under way, such as the bibliography of belles-lettres undertaken by the Harvard Council on Hispano-American Studies.

#### WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Representative women from the different republics have met on various occasions to discuss matters of special interest to them, and



BRAZILIAN EDUCATORS AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

One of the several groups of educators that have visited the United States in recent years.

in two or three cases have set up committees to maintain the contacts made. Certain organizations of women in various parts of the continent have made special efforts to get into touch with those in other countries in the interest of international friendship and peace. At the present time, by authorization of the Sixth International Conference of American States, the Inter-American Commission of Women is engaged on a significant cooperative enterprise—the preparation of juridical information on the civil and political equality of women in the Americas, for presentation to the Seventh Conference.<sup>5</sup>

It is difficult to say where the field of “intellectual cooperation” begins and where it ends, and one might go on to mention the cooper-

<sup>5</sup> See p. 373 of this issue.—*Editor*.



ative work done by engineers of different nations on great public works, by economists in the solution of financial problems, by social workers in applying scientific principles to social welfare, and the numerous congresses on highways, finance and commerce, child welfare, Red Cross, and similar subjects that have brought the American nations together to labor on a common task. We must pass on, however, to give an account of a new and potentially important agency—the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation.

#### THE INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

This organization was created by a resolution of the Sixth International Conference, with the provision that the definitive regulations or statutes of the institute should be drawn up by a Congress of Rectors, Deans, and Educators in General. This congress met in 1930 at Habana, bringing together a representative group of scholars; it adopted a plan, largely in the form drafted by the Pan American Union, for an institute designed to assist and systematize cooperative activities in science, arts, and letters between the American nations, in close relationship with the Pan American Union. Each country will have a national council of intellectual cooperation to serve as a link between its own intellectual elements and those of the other American republics and to stimulate the study of international intellectual problems. Delegates from the national councils will form an inter-American central council, meeting at Habana, to serve as a coordinating center for their work, the plans formulated by the central council being subject to approval by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. The Congress of Rectors, Deans, and Educators in General also made many recommendations as to ways of furthering cultural intercourse which will be studied by the institute. The United States has already appointed its national council, composed of over 50 men and women eminent in the fields of science, arts, and letters, and having as its chairman the Hon. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior.<sup>6</sup> It is expected that the other American republics will shortly appoint their national committees.

#### THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

When one considers the relation of the Pan American Union to the whole movement of intellectual cooperation reaching back over the years, it is evident that it has played a very important part. Inter-American congresses of various sorts, which may serve as an index to the amount of cooperative activity, have multiplied amazingly in the last 40 years<sup>7</sup>—to an increasing degree as the forces set in motion

<sup>6</sup> See the *BULLETIN* of the Pan American Union, January, 1931.—*Editor*.

<sup>7</sup> See p. 367 of this issue.—*Editor*.

by the International Conferences of American States through their organ, the Pan American Union, have operated with ever-growing effectiveness. Private initiative has been stimulated, in some cases directly, and always by the unceasing work of making the American

THE ARGENTINE-  
AMERICAN CULTURAL  
INSTITUTE, BUENOS  
AIRES

Since its founding in May, 1928, the Institute has been active in fostering intellectual cooperation with the United States.



Courtesy of Dr. Alfredo Colmo

peoples better known to each other, which has slowly but surely aroused public interest and stirred the imagination of leaders of thought. The efforts of private individuals and organizations have been reinforced and coordinated with wider plans for inter-American

undertakings, because the Union maintains close and cordial relations not only with an ever-growing number of scientific and cultural institutions and with the numerous organizations formed to promote international contacts and scattered throughout the Americas, but also with individuals, and is therefore in a position to utilize many suggestions that otherwise might not receive adequate consideration. In order to carry on this work more effectively, in 1929 the Division of Education of the Pan American Union, which had been in existence since 1917, was broadened in scope and its name changed to that of Intellectual Cooperation.

The Director General of the Pan American Union has described in his Foreword to this issue (pp. 327 to 331) the work of the Pan American Union and of its various divisions, including that of intellectual cooperation.

To cite an example of the way in which the Pan American Union assists other agencies, in 1928 the Argentine-American Cultural Institute, formed in Buenos Aires a short time before by Argentine friends of the United States, approached the Union relative to a plan for bringing a group of educators to visit the latter country. The Union enlisted the aid of organizations here whose interest in the Latin American field it had previously helped to arouse, and a highly successful trip was carried out. The results of this visit in the way of informative articles, in the exchange of lecturers, and in the granting of scholarships, are still being felt. The success of the experiment, furthermore, led a prominent Brazilian educator to organize a similar trip in 1930, with the aid of the same organizations in the United States, and the results were equally beneficial. It is probable that in the near future groups of teachers from other Latin American republics may visit the United States under the same auspices.

Much has been done in the past to cultivate intellectual relations between the Latin American Republics, and contacts between those countries and the United States have recently made noteworthy progress. Yet much more needs to be done, and we would leave with our readers the challenge to all the cultural institutions of the Americas contained in the invitation issued by the University of Montevideo for the university congress just held in Uruguay:

Those brotherly sentiments which unite the peoples of America ought day by day to gain an increasingly strong and effective hold on our institutions of culture. Across our geographical and political boundaries a deep sense of solidarity is definitely making itself felt throughout the American Continent. Those institutions where culture is nurtured and where the younger generations are educated should be like vibrating antennae swung high in the air to catch the waves of that spiritual current.



# SUMMARY OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL WORK IN THE AMERICAS DURING 1929 AND 1930

## I. MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA

By FRANS BLOM, Ph. B., A. M.

*Director, Department of Middle American Research of the Tulane University of  
Louisiana, New Orleans, La.*

WHEN one learns that the archæological map of Mexico contains more than 1,200 sites, one can easily realize the task facing the *Bureau of Archæology of the Department of Public Education* of the Mexican Government. Year by year new caretakers are appointed to the most important groups of ruins, which are thus being kept cleared of obnoxious vegetation as well as guarded against vandalism. This alone is a gigantic and costly task, of the greatest value to present and future archæology.

Apart from the labor of protecting the ruins, the Government of Mexico has conducted excavations and restorations at the Pyramid of TENAYUCA (fig. 1) in the Valley of Mexico. The exterior has been fully excavated under the expert direction of Sr. José Reygadas Vertiz and his able staff, and two tunnels have been driven into the pyramid, disclosing three superimposed buildings, one of which is practically intact. The other two were fragmentary, but enough was found to allow a study of the different periods of construction.

The exterior of the pyramid indicates four other periods of construction, which gives seven different layers for study. The report on this excellent piece of work, which is now being written, will contain a history of the place, a study of the ceramics encountered during the excavations, a photographic record of the gradual progress of the work, a study of the serpent decorations found along three sides of the pyramid, architectural and archæological studies, and a discussion of the carved stones found on its west side.

At TEOTIHUACAN the façades of the "Superimposed Buildings" were excavated, revealing that connecting structures were found traversing the "Road of the Dead." This road was cleared for the narrow-gage tracks which ran along it, so that it now lies free from all obstructions.

During the coming year the Government is planning to continue work on the "Road of the Dead" at Teotihuacan and hopes to be able to initiate an extensive program of excavation and conservation of the ruins at Monte Alban in the State of Oaxaca.

Dr. George Valliant, of the *Museum of Natural History of New York*, conducted excavations and stratigraphic trenching at ZACATENCO, in the vicinity of Mexico City, during the winter 1929-30. For the last three winters the division of anthropology of the museum has carried on a program of stratigraphical research in the Valley of Mexico. It is intended to arrange a ceramic time scale for this locality, beginning with the so-called "archaic" cultures, like that worked out by Nelson, Kidder, and others in the Southwest of the United States. The Zacatenco investigations showed three periods, each with its characteristic style of material culture:



FIGURE 1.—PYRAMID AT TENAYUCA, MEXICO

South and east sides of the pyramid. Note the rows of coiled serpents along its base.

1. Early Zacatenco, a relatively simple, but by no means primitive culture.
2. Middle Zacatenco, a development out of the early period, with the addition of new styles in figurines and pottery partly evolved from the previous epoch and partly brought in by newcomers. The new pottery and figurine styles indicate relationship with Copilco, the site under the Pedregal<sup>1</sup> worked by Dr. Manuel Gamio.
3. Late Zacatenco, marked by the introduction of many new styles in the Early and Middle Zacatenco tradition, a fact which seems to indicate a reoccupation of the site by a new people.

<sup>1</sup> The huge lava stream which came from the Ajusco mountain, and flooded a part of the Valley of Mexico, covering up ancient structures, burial places, and deposits of pottery.—*Editor*.

The results of this research were published in *Natural History* (New York) for September–October, 1929, and more fully in *Excavations at Zacatenco*, by Dr. George Valliant, in the *Anthropological Papers* of the American Museum of Natural History. (Vol. xxxii, Pt. i.)

During the winter 1929–30, the museum expedition worked at Ticoman, a short distance from Zacatenco. This site represented apparently an autochthonous development during a continuous occupation without accretion of new peoples or styles as noted at Zacatenco. Three time phases were distinguished:

1. Early Ticoman, identical with the culture of Late Zacatenco.



FIGURE 2.—THE CASTILLO OF CHICHEN ITZA, MEXICO

Restoration by the Bureau of Archæology, Department of Public Education, Mexico.

2. Middle Ticoman, distinguished by the evolution of more sophisticated figurine and pottery types from the Early Ticoman complex.
3. Late Ticoman, marked by a further sophistication in figurine styles and a simplification of the ceramics. Some of the figurines of this level showed relationship with Cuiculco, excavated by Prof. Byron Cummings. There was no evidence of any forms transitional to the styles of Teotihuacan.

A preliminary report has been published in the November–December, 1930, number of *Natural History* (Vol. xxx, No. 6), and a detailed report will appear shortly in the *Anthropological Papers* of the museum.

In 1931 excavations will be conducted first at EL ARBOLILLO, a site adjacent to Ticoman, and later a site of Teotihuacan type will be



investigated to ascertain whether or not this culture was an intrusion of or an evolution from the cultural stages already studied.

In the Maya area there has been more activity. The Government of Mexico has finished its reconstruction of two sides of the "Castillo" at CHICHEN ITZA, (fig. 2) leaving the two other sides unrestored as a check section. Beginnings were made on consolidating the foundations of the "Temple of the Tigers and Shields" of the Ballcourt, and this work will be continued during 1931. Early in the year Sr. Eduardo Martínez Cantón, chief inspector of archæological monuments in Yucatan, uncovered a large mound inclosed by walls elaborately



FIGURE 3.—TZOMPANTLI OR "SKULL RACK"

A recent discovery at Chichen Itza, Yucatan.

carved with skulls and crossbones. This mound has been named the *Tzompantli* (fig. 3) as it is believed that it once served as a skull rack similar to the one described by the *Conquistadores*<sup>2</sup> in the temple-inclosure at Tenochtitlan. This mound has been partly excavated and restored.

In 1929 the *Carnegie Institution of Washington*, in cooperation with the Pan American Airways, made a rapid survey of the Maya area from an airplane piloted by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh,<sup>3</sup> with Dr. A. V. Kidder and Dr. Oliver Ricketson, Jr., as archæological observers.

<sup>2</sup> In *Historia de los Indios de Nueva España y Islas de Tierra Firme*, Fray Diego Durán (Mexico, 1867-1880).

<sup>3</sup> See BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, *Air Exploration of The Maya Country*, by Dr. A. V. Kidder, December, 1929.—Editor.

The survey, in the course of which 1,800 miles were flown, covered the Department of Peten in Guatemala and the central and eastern part of the Yucatan Peninsula, as well as the territory to the south and west of the Cockscomb Mountains in British Honduras.

It was learned that, while it is difficult to observe ruins under the dense forest cover, practice enables one to distinguish sites in country which is not too broken. The ruins which the daily papers reported to have been "discovered" by Colonel Lindbergh were already known to archaeologists. The great value of the flight was that it demonstrated the utility of airplanes in permitting rapid topographical



Courtesy of the Carnegie Institution of Washington

FIGURE 4.—THE CARACOL, CHICHEN ITZA

Inner circular substructure found in the excavations and restorations conducted by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

reconnaissance, and drew the interest of the American public to America's most interesting archaeological fields.

At CHICHEN ITZA in northern Yucatan, Dr. S. G. Morley and his staff completed their seventh field season. The work consisted in final excavation and restoration of the "Caracol." The most interesting event of the year was the discovery of an inner circular substructure, corresponding in diameter to the present upper tower of the buildings, inclosed in perfect condition within the larger circular substructure found during the previous season, which in turn is inclosed by the upper square substructure. (Fig. 4.)

Mr. H. B. Roberts, who is undertaking a study of Maya ceramics, inaugurated stratigraphic excavations by opening some trenches in a dry cenote near the Monjas group. He encountered refuse which



enabled him to check and verify earlier tentative conclusions as to the sequence of Chichen Itza pottery types previously made by Doctor Valliant.

During the winter season Mr. J. Eric Thompson of the Field Museum of Chicago cooperated with the Carnegie Institution of Washington by volunteering his services to continue the exploration of COBA in Quintana Roo. Accompanied by Mr. Harry Pollock of the Carnegie Institution staff, he spent several weeks at this great city. A map was prepared, and architectural observations were made. During the investigations several more units in the remarkable system of causeways which seem to radiate in all directions from Coba were located. In the city proper two ballcourts were found, and a third was discovered at Nohoch Mul, at some distance from Coba. All of these ballcourts had slanting walls, and the remains of stone rings were found in one of them.

Dr. Oliver Ricketson, Jr., of the Carnegie Institution, undertook an intensive examination of the early deposits which underlie one of the large plazas at UAXACTUN in the Department of Peten, Guatemala. He recovered a large amount of ceramic material, the study of which should throw much light upon the formative period of Maya culture.

In Group E, extensions were made of the trenches which had been commenced the previous year. This move proved to be of great interest, for in the northeast quadrant of the plaza the trenches were sunk to a depth of 15 feet before limestone bedrock was reached. Sherds and a few flint artifacts were found throughout. An oval pit, cut into the bedrock to a depth of 2 feet, and lying 10 feet under the surface, was completely excavated. It was 18 feet on its long axis, and had been partially covered by a subplaza floor. From it were extracted pieces of bone implements such as needles and awls, marine shells pierced for suspension, and enormous quantities of potsherds. Two skeletons were also uncovered in this pit, both lying on or slightly above the bedrock. The first to be found was that of a heavily muscled male, with a heavy, primitive mandible and upper incisors extensively cut with a U-shaped outline upon their exterior surfaces for inlay. This filing was so extensive and relatively shallow that it would seem the only satisfactory inlay would have been some substance easily applied, like gum, and not jade or iron pyrite. Sufficient of the cranium was recovered to indicate that it was pronouncedly brachycephalic, with possibly slight fronto-occipital deformation. With this skeleton were found two small black rings lined with pink plaster, obviously ear plugs; a carved piece of shell representing a death's head; a large conch shell trumpet, perforated for blowing; and a bird-form pottery whistle. The second skeleton was so badly rotted that none of it could be recovered. A necklace of diminutive jadeite beads was found encircling the cervical regions;



these beads were about the size of small peas, and had been ground the one to fit the other by rolling after stringing.

Besides the trenching, the object of which was to obtain stratigraphic material, Temples IV, V, and VI were examined, Temple VI showing an interesting anomaly in that the doorway between the front and back rooms was not centrally located. A burial without, however, any grave furniture, was found beneath the floor in Temple V. All of these temples gave evidence that a secondary construction overlay an earlier primary one. Removal of the outer construction was not undertaken.

The platform projecting from the south side of Pyramid VII sub <sup>4</sup> was also examined. This structure was found to be singularly without interest, consisting of roughly laid uncut stone piled haphazard within the poorly built walls outlining the mound. Near its center a cache was uncovered containing three cylindric pots, open at top and bottom, each decorated with a grotesque mask, the noses of which were formed in loops to serve as a handle; 8 red dishes with flaring rims; 4 cylindric jars, 2 with lids; 1 very finely chipped green obsidian blade; 1 flint blade; 5 eccentric flints, and, roughly piled together, 75 crude flint points. This platform overlies the construction of Pyramid VII sub, hence must be a later addition; it never carried any stone construction on its top. Its function might possibly have been that of a dance platform.

The examination of stelæ throughout Uaxactun was completed. The results of this work may be summarized as follows: The relationships between dated stelæ and the plaza floors wherein they are erected give only negative evidence—that is to say, there is every indication that many stelæ are not in their original position, or if they are, then the dates carved upon them do not refer to events contemporaneous with the erection of the stelæ. The stelæ were erected with the minimum amount of foundation work; in fact, some stood with their bases buried in a scant 6 inches of plaster flooring; no cruciform or other vault construction was encountered. One stela was erected over a chultun, entrance to which was effected through an adjoining chultun; another, uncarved, upon excavation of its base was found to have been originally carved, for below floor level remains of the carving were plainly visible. In this case the dense quality of the limestone, the general good condition of the stela, and the smoothness of its upper surface all preclude that we are here dealing with natural erosion of the stone; the ancient Maya themselves had erased the carving, perhaps meaning to replace it with new or perhaps merely to paint the fresh surface. Objects were

<sup>4</sup> This pyramid was built in various sections. The Carnegie Institution Expedition has removed the most recent structures and uncovered an early structure which had been hidden by the first. They have removed this outer structure, which they called E VII, and named the excavated one VII sub.

found under nine of the stelæ. These included three types of cache: (1) Eccentric flints, shells, and worked objects of shell, jade, and obsidian; (2) flint and obsidian chips, mixed; (3) obsidian cores and chips, no flint. The objects were for the most part of extremely crude workmanship.

Doctor Ricketson's assistant, Mr. Ledyard Smith, commenced the clearing of a large structure in the Acropolis group, and at the close of the work he had found indications that there lies beneath it an older structure which may possibly be in a state of preservation comparable to that of the "Buried Pyramid" uncovered in 1928.

The future plans of the Carnegie Institution of Washington contemplate a pause in the excavation activities at Chichen Itza, during which time there will be made an intensive study of the architecture of the structures so far excavated or standing clear. Mr. Roberts will devote the winter to checking the ceramic material in northern Yucatan and prospect further for refuse at Chichen Itza.

At Uaxactun, in Guatemala, Mr. Smith will continue the work begun during the last season and survey several of the adjacent ruins. Doctor Ricketson will reside in Guatemala City, engaged in a study of the collections from Uaxactun and in writing a report upon the first five years' work there.

This year the *Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia*, entered the Maya field by sending Dr. J. Alden Mason on a reconnaissance trip to Mexico and Guatemala. The purposes were three: To make official arrangements with the Government of Guatemala for an expedition to Piedras Negras; to seek specimens for the museum's publication, *Maya Pottery*; and to arrange for the translation of a Quiché manuscript, dealing with the Indian calendar, in the Berendt-Brinton Collection of the museum's library.

Permission was secured from the Guatemalan Government to carry on archæological work at PIEDRAS NEGRAS for a minimum period of two years. The exportation of archæological objects for foreign ownership being prohibited by Guatemalan law, it was agreed that half of the specimens found and removed, including the stelæ, might be retained on loan by the university museum, the other half to be delivered to Guatemala City. It is expected that work will commence early in 1931 at the close of the present rainy season. A wagon road to the ruins is at present under construction. The preservation of the stelæ will be a great boon to archæology and to art, inasmuch as they are rapidly deteriorating in the Peten jungle, where they are unprotected and very rarely visited.

Several Maya pottery vessels of unusual quality were located, and it is planned to send an artist <sup>5</sup> from the museum to Yucatan and Guatemala in 1931 to paint these for reproduction. The translation

<sup>5</sup> Miss M. Louise Baker, who, according to the press, left early in March, 1931.—*Editor*.

of the Quiché manuscript has been received, and this, with two other manuscripts on related topics in the Berendt-Brenton collection, are being prepared for publication by Oliver La Farge.

Except for casual investigations and notes upon known sites, and the study of public and private archæological collections, the sole archæological discovery of the expedition was at CASTILLO, between Pantaleon and Baul, on the Pacific coast of Guatemala, near the well-known site of Santa Lucia Cotzumalhuapa. At the suggestion of Mr. Robert Burkitt, and with the aid of the managers and workmen



FIGURE 5.—CARVED  
STONE AT CASTILLO  
GUATEMALA

Reported by the University of  
Pennsylvania expedition.

of the Baul and Pantaleon haciendas, a large prostrate stone was raised on edge, braced, and left in that position. This now well-known stone measures 350 by 225 centimeters; it has an average thickness of 45 centimeters and weighs many tons. The former upper surface, although much eroded by the weather, shows three human figures with elaborate ornamentation. Raising permitted it to be photographed for the first time. (Fig. 5.) The opposite side, formerly down, revealed a low relief in perfect preservation and in the art typical of this region. A human figure is shown in the act of climbing a tree or plant, in the upper part of which is shown another



figure, probably that of a god. Thirty-seven circles in rows, arranged in several groups, are engraved on this face, 10 of them plain, 27 containing glyphs in the Mexican style of 4 different characters. In addition, a short bar with three small disks presumably betrays Maya influence.

In December an airplane expedition headed by Mr. Percy Childs Madeira, Jr., under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, left for Yucatan from Miami. The staff consisted of Mr. Madeira, director, Mr. Gregory Mason, writer, Dr. J. Alden Mason, archæologist and ethnologist, and Mr. Robert A. Smith, photographer. The route of the expedition covered northern Yucatan, Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo, Campeche, the Usumacinta River Valley, and the great "Tzendales Desert," entirely overgrown with huge tropical forests. The investigations ended at Belize, British Honduras.

During the year the *Museum Journal* contained two articles by Mr. Robert Burkitt, on his explorations in the highlands of Guatemala.

In the months of January and February, Capt. Robert R. Bennett, under the auspices of the *Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York*, made an investigation of the paved causeway which connects the ruins of COBA with those of YAXUN, south of Chichen Itza. In his report on this trip, published in *Indian Notes*, July, 1930, Captain Bennett states that he followed this road throughout its entire length, and presents several photographs from this expedition.

In 1933 the *Chicago World's Fair* will open its doors, and the public will then see a section of the fair dedicated to the history of man on the American Continent before the arrival of the Europeans. As a museum building for this section, Mr. Rufus C. Dawes, president of the fair, chose a full-size replica of the Nunnery Quadrangle at the ruins of UXMAL, Yucatan. Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole, director of the anthropological section of the fair, and chief of the anthropological section of the National Research Council, selected the *Department of Middle American Research of the Tulane University of Louisiana* to take charge of collecting the field data for this work.

In February an expedition consisting of Mr. Frans Blom, archæologist and director, Mr. Robert H. Merrill, engineer, Prof. J. Herndon Thomson, head of the School of Architecture of Tulane University, assisted by the students Gerhard Kramer and Herndon Fair, architects, Dan Leyrer, photographer, and Enrique Alférez and William Hayden, sculptors, made camp in the east building of the Nunnery Quadrangle at Uxmal. (Fig. 6.)

During three months and a half the expedition made over 60 measured architectural drawings, including ground plans, sections, and details; 450 photographs; 1,500 feet of moving picture; a general map of the country showing the relation of Uxmal to the railroad

at Muna and to other ruined cities; a map of the Uxmal ruins; a map of the House of the Governor and adjacent structures; a detailed map with 1-foot contours of the Nunnery Quadrangle and the Pyramid of the Magician; and several hundred plaster casts.

All the necessary material was gathered so that a careful replica in full size may be erected at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1933.

While the expedition was at Uxmal, time was found to investigate 23 groups of buildings not previously reported. A stela, lying in 27 fragments at the foot of the stairway to the North Building of the Nunnery, was carefully assembled, seven wall paintings and painted capstones were copied, and at a short distance to the west of the



FIGURE 6.—THE NUNNERY AT UXMAL, YUCATAN

A full-size reproduction is to be erected at the "Century of Progress" World's Fair at Chicago in 1933 by the staff of the Department of Middle American Research of Tulane University of Louisiana.

Nunnery, with the aid of the Government caretaker, Sr. Inez May, a large terrace was found, on which lay 19 separate stelæ covered with carvings of men and hieroglyphs. (Fig. 7.) This platform of monuments had been overlooked by all previous explorers, and a study of style and glyphs of the monuments indicate that Uxmal was a city of importance as early as 500 A. D.

The expedition carried a portable electric-power plant, weighing 110 pounds, and found that photographs of hieroglyphic inscriptions, taken at night by the light of a 500-watt reflector, were far superior to any taken under even the best conditions of sunlight. (Fig. 8.)

Before abandoning camp the archæologist, the engineer, and the photographer made a trip to KAH, SANTA ELENA NOHCACAB, SAYIL,





FIGURE 7.—STELAE FROM RUINS AT UXMAL

Stelae No. 1 (left) and No. 12 (right) found by the Department of Middle American Research of Tulane University of Louisiana expedition for the Chicago World's Fair of 1933.

LABNA, SABAXCHE, XLABPAK-DZALBAY, and MULUSH-SEKAL, in order to make triangulations and compare the architecture of these neighboring towns with that of Uxmal.

Several features of interest were noted on this trip. At SAYIL, eight stelæ engraved with figures and glyphs and a ball court with slanting walls were found. At LABNA a large structure two stories high and resembling the Nunnery at Chichen Itza was mapped, and at MULUSH-SEKAL it was found that the two jambs of a doorway of a ruined building were carved with hieroglyphs.

Some of Mr. Leyrer's pictures were published by the *Illustrated London News* in its issue of August 23, 1930; an article about the map work by Mr. Robert H. Merrill appeared in the September-



October number of the *Military Engineer*, and a general description of the expedition by Mr. Frans Blom was printed in the December number of *Art and Archæology*.

A full report on this expedition, with photographs and architectural drawings as well as architectural, archæological, and historical research, will be published by the Department of Scientific Publications of the Chicago World's Fair, within the first year.

Prof. Herman Beyer, of the Department of Middle American Research of Tulane University, has spent the year in intensive study



FIGURE 8.—NIGHT PHOTOGRAPHY OF HIEROGLYPHICS

Lower picture taken by daylight, upper by artificial light, showing advantage of night photography for hieroglyphic inscriptions. Middle American Research Department of Tulane University expedition to Uxmal for the Chicago World's Fair.

of the Maya Dresden Codex in Dresden, Germany, under a grant from the Social Science Research Council in New York.

One of the most valuable contributions to Maya research in general, and therefore also to Maya archæology, is the publication by Mr. Juan Martínez Hernández of the Maya-Spanish section of the famous dictionary from Motul, the original of which is in the John Carter Brown Library at Providence. Through the aid and cooperation of Mr. T. A. Willard and Don Carlos R. Menéndez, and thanks to the knowledge and untiring labor of Mr. Martínez, Maya students at last have this excellent dictionary in printed form.

The *Government of Guatemala* has conducted some interesting excavations and restoration at the ruins of ZACULEO, near Huehuetenango. A report in the June number of the *Anales de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Guatemala* describes this work. Large stepped mounds built of stone and coated with stucco have been uncovered and restored, and the plan of the ruins shows the presence of a ball court just to the southwest of the pyramid marked "D."

The *Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago* did not conduct an expedition during 1930, but Mr. J. Eric Thompson of the museum staff cooperated with the Carnegie Institution by his work at Coba as already mentioned. A most important report on the *Ethnology of the Mayas of Southern and Central British Honduras* by Mr. Thompson was printed, and preparations for the publication of the archaeological results of the 1928 and 1929 expeditions were completed. In 1931 the Field Museum hopes to conduct archaeological work in British Honduras and ethnological investigation in the Highlands of Guatemala.

Activities in British Honduras have been centered on the work conducted by the *British Museum of London*. During preceding seasons the museum expeditions have studied various sites, and succeeded in transporting several monuments carved with hieroglyphic inscriptions to the coast, and shipping them back to London. To-day the British Museum has the largest collection of original Maya stelæ inscribed with hieroglyphs of any museum in the world.

During 1930 excavations and surveys were conducted on the south bank of the Pusilha River, where extensive masonry constructions were found in 1929. The work was severely hampered by excessive rains, but was carried on none the less. The main results of the year's work were: The final clearing of a cave containing a most interesting collection of pottery; several excavations of graves at Pusilha; one dated stela taken to England; and another stela, the largest of them all, transported to a point from which it may easily be shipped to England.

During the 1931 season the British Museum will continue its work in the colony under the direction of Capt. T. A. Joyce.

There have been no extensive explorations in the Republic of Honduras during the year. Several sporadic investigations have been conducted by people who are sincerely interested in the archaeology of the country, and Mrs. Dorothy Popenoe has made some most valuable contributions through her work in the Uloa Valley and at the ruins of TENAMPÚA. Mr. Leon Perl reports some most interesting sites on the Patuca River.

The *Government of El Salvador* has lately created a Bureau of History, which is ably directed by Sr. Antonio E. Sol. This depart-

ment has not only gone into the reorganization of the national archives, but also conducted excavations and restoration at the ruins of CIHUATAN, north of the capital, San Salvador. The stairway of the main building has been exposed, and further excavation is being carried out in other structures in the vicinity. In Figure 9 is shown an interesting clay figure, one out of 20 found in a structure adjacent to the main pyramid of Cihuatán.

In Nicaragua there have been no major activities. The Government of this Republic is very much interested in the study and preservation of national antiquities, and it is to be hoped that research under governmental auspices may be conducted before long.

From Costa Rica Mr. Austin Smith reports that he has visited Caño Island for naturalistic studies and that there he came across large burial fields. Mr. Smith investigated only those tombs which had been opened by the elements and time. His observations were published in the newspaper *El Tribunal* of San Jose, Costa Rica, on September 19, 1930.



FIGURE 9.—CLAY FIGURE FROM CIHUATAN, EL SALVADOR

Found by the National Bureau of History.

The Peabody Museum of Harvard University investigated the Province of Cocle, Panama, and located a most interesting and important site. Mr. Roberts was in charge of the work and brought back a fine collection of carved stone, pottery, and gold objects, which proved that the isthmus must have been inhabited by a highly civilized and intelligent people.

The XXIV Congress of Americanists assembled in Hamburg, Germany, during the month of September, 1930. The meeting was well attended, and some very remarkable papers, which will be published in the near future, were read.

## II. ARCHÆOLOGICAL WORK IN SOUTH AMERICA DURING 1929

By BARON ERLAND NORDENSKIÖLD

*Gothenburg Museum, Sweden*

It is very difficult to obtain a clear conception of the archæological work that is being carried out in South America while the excavation reports are still unpublished. One thing is certain, however, and that is that the scientifically conducted archæological work fades into insignificance when related to the immense extent of that continent,



This is all the more to be regretted, as every year a huge mass of archæological material goes to waste through grave pillagers or through ignorance. Thus, to mention one instance, we are told that Doctor Dickey, while visiting the middle Orinoco River district on behalf of the Museum of the American Indian, found that the native population had looted a large number of the burial caves for which these regions are noted. Not finding what they were looking for, the vandals had vented their spite by destroying innumerable burial urns of possible archæological value. Nothing but sherds and literally tons of human bones were left. According to *Indian Notes*,<sup>6</sup> the periodical from which this information is quoted, Doctor Dickey, after numerous disappointments, was fortunate enough at last to come upon four small caves and one large one, which had been left untouched: "In one of the small caves was found a small vase, or urn, presumably of the portrait variety, depicting an Indian head of Quichua-Andean type." In the large cave Doctor Dickey found "40 or more burial urns and their accompanying smaller jars. Most were broken, but it was possible to collect a number in fair condition."

It is very important that this collection be fully published. Judging from the finds already made in that district, it is imperative to know the middle Orinoco River ceramics in order to understand the cultural connections that existed in ancient times between the lower Amazonas and the West Indies.

From Venezuela I have no further knowledge of any collections made during 1929.

In British Guiana a son of the eminent ethnographer, Dr. W. Roth, has made important archæological discoveries on the Mazaruni River. These finds, which Doctor Roth intends to publish shortly, are of great importance, too, as shedding light upon pre-Columbian cultural intercourse between Amazonas and the West Indies.

In recent years a great many notable archæological finds have, as we know, been made in the lower Amazonas, for the most part by Herr Curt Nimuendajú but also by others such as Nob. A. Mordini and Father Tastevin. This research was carried on also during 1929. Remarkable among the finds are some exceedingly peculiar clay vessels excavated within the site of the town of Santarem. (Figs. 1 and 2.) They are quite different from the well-known pottery of Marajo, Maraca, and Couanany.

In other parts, too, of the regions about the lower Amazon River, Herr Nimuendajú has during recent years carried out extensive and methodical excavations. The greater part of his collections are now in the possession of the Gothenburg Museum. The University Museum of Philadelphia has also lately acquired a good collection,

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*Indian Notes*, Museum of the American Indian, Ileye Foundation, New York, April, 1929.

mainly fragmentary, but typical, from Santarem. From Herr Nimuendajú's researches it is quite evident that the Amazonas area offers to archæological investigation a very interesting field. Nevertheless, it appears to me more important still to devote the next few years to studies of the surviving Indian tribes that still preserve elements of their ancient culture. As for the archæological material, in the sparsely populated regions of Amazonas it is less exposed to destruction than, for example, in Peru and in certain districts of Colombia. No gold is there to attract the grave robber.

Turning now to Northwestern South America, I do not know of any large-scale systematical excavations that took place in 1929.



FIGURE 1.—CLAY VESSEL FROM SANTAREM, BRAZIL

That year, on the other hand, saw the publication of two important works wholly or in part dealing with Colombian archæology. One of them is Prof. K. Th. Preuss' excellent and imposing work *Monumentale vorgeschichtliche Kunst: Ausgrabungen im Quellgebiet des Magdalena in Kolumbien und ihre Ausstrahlungen in Amerika* (Göttingen, 1929). In this work, which is founded upon extensive field work carried out by Professor Preuss, we are presented for the first time with an exhaustive description, by word and by picture, of the exceedingly remarkable San Agustín culture. Professor Preuss describes, besides a large number of newly discovered stone statues, wonderful sarcophagi of stone and also the ceramics, rude and simple

when compared with the stone sculptures, that belong in part, at any rate, to the same people. This provides an object lesson of the risk involved in jumping at conclusions regarding a people's cultural stage on the exclusive basis of its ceramics. Many tribes that never would have been capable of producing gigantic sculptures like those from San Agustín possess on the other hand pottery of far higher artistic merit. Professor Preuss makes very thorough comparisons between the San Agustín culture relics and the finds originating in Chavín, Nazca, Amazonas, Nicaragua, and other regions. It is



FIGURE 2.—VESSEL FROM SANTAREM

apparent that the San Agustín culture no longer existed at the time of the discovery of America.

The second important work on the archæology of Colombia published at Gothenburg in 1929 is *Darien in the Past*, by Dr. S. Linné. Doctor Linné took part in the writer's Panama and Darien expedition in 1927. Besides discussing collections from Colombia, Linné also treats of material from Panama, in particular from the Pearl Islands. The work is important because among other things it deals with finds from districts that hitherto had not been archæologically explored. These regions, moreover, form transitional areas between Central and South America. The archæological material comes partly from



dwelling sites and partly from graves; material in the latter category has of course been collected so that the contents of each individual grave has been strictly kept together.

Unfortunately I have no particulars regarding the extent to which Dr. Max Uhle and Dr. J. Jijón y Caamaño continued their very extensive and exact archæological researches in Ecuador during 1929.

In Peru very important archæological research is being carried out by Doctor Tello, Director of the Museo Nacional at Lima. He published in 1929 a highly interesting work, *Antiguo Perú*, in which he first deals with his exceedingly important discoveries at Paracas and then presents a general inventory of all ancient remains, stationary or movable, that he considers as originating from the earliest cultural epoch of importance known in Peru. What now seems desirable is a detailed description of the greatest possible number of graves from Paracas in order that a clear idea may be obtained as to what inventions in different spheres were known in Peru during that early period. The furniture from each grave should be kept together, not only in museums, but in publication. It is only from a series of such publications that we shall be able to gather positive knowledge of Peruvian chronology. As it is, all we can do is to believe or discredit, as we prefer, the statements made by various authors.

During 1929 Max Schmidt published a large-sized plate album, *Kunst und Kultur von Peru* (Berlin, 1929), dealing with the imposing collections of the Museum für Völkerkunde, Berlin. Many of the minor objects there illustrated are especially interesting and convey a great deal of fresh information about the ancient culture on the Peruvian coast. One such object is a small pair of scales provided with an ingenious arrangement for indicating the horizontal position of the beam. Within two rings attached to the ends of the beam small disks are suspended. When these disks exactly cover the apertures, the beam is perfectly level, but if daylight shows through the beam is aslant. If other museums were to take stock of their Peruvian collections, very likely many similar discoveries would be made, to the widening of our knowledge of Indian inventive genius.

Of considerable interest is a treatise by Dr. Rolf Müller in the *Büssler Archiv* for 1929, on *Die Intiwatana (Sonnenwarten) im Alten Peru*. Here for the first time Indian observatories have been examined by a professional astronomer. In this publication, among other things, actual proofs are adduced that the Intiwatana of Machu Pijcu was in fact a solar observatory, where the Indians were able to carry out accurate observations. It is to be hoped that in the future trained astronomers will, like Doctor Müller, interest themselves in the study of ancient Peruvian Indian astronomy. In this connection

I have especially in mind the importance of an examination by some expert astronomer of the astronomical numbers embodied in the quipus. Also of importance are Doctor Müller's measurements of certain niches among the Machu Pijcu ruins. Measurements of this kind may possibly lead to the discovery of the Incan systems of measure. Doctor Müller carried out his investigations conjointly with Prof. A. Posnansky.

Another very valuable work on Peruvian archæology is Dr. G. Montell's *Dress and Ornaments in Ancient Peru* (Gothenburg, 1929). Basing his dissertation partly on the literature of the era of the discovery and partly on archæological material, he discusses in considerable detail dress, ornaments, face painting, tattooing, and other personal adornment in ancient Peru, for different districts and different periods.

In Bolivia Herr Fritz Buck has discovered at Yanamuyo, near La Paz, a place where the Indians once manufactured metal implements on a large scale. There he found, among other things, a *tumi* (knife with transverse edge) with black stone inlays in the bronze, another bronze *tumi* inlaid with other metals or alloys, a piece of pure tin, a sample of a remarkable bronze containing 30 per cent of tin, and other objects. In the Chiriguano district of southeastern Bolivia, very important ethnographical researches have been made by Dr. A. Métraux, who in the course of his work also carried out archæological excavations. He has discovered typical Incan ceramics, something not previously known to exist in those regions.

In the neighborhood of Cinti, in southeastern Bolivia, Herr Otto Brown has discovered a grave at an altitude of 3,500 meters (over 11,000 feet), notable in that it contained not only typical Incan clay vessels but also a type of pottery, grayish-white and painted in black, which may well be supposed to be of local manufacture.

In Chile Dr. Samuel Kirkland Lothrop has carried out very extensive and systematically conducted archæological researches while in charge of the Mrs. Thea Heye Expedition. Of great importance is the fact of his having discovered at Compañía Baja, half a mile from La Serena, several different types of graves, the relative dates of which he has been able to determine. The following grave types are thus distinguished by him:<sup>7</sup>

a. Disarticulated burials with objects of pottery, gold, copper, and turquoise. The pottery, of a type hitherto unknown, was always broken. There were buried llama skeletons, sometimes with human remains, sometimes not. One llama had been buried with 5 vessels; 1 man had been buried with 3 llamas.

b. Flexed burials with Diaguita pottery.

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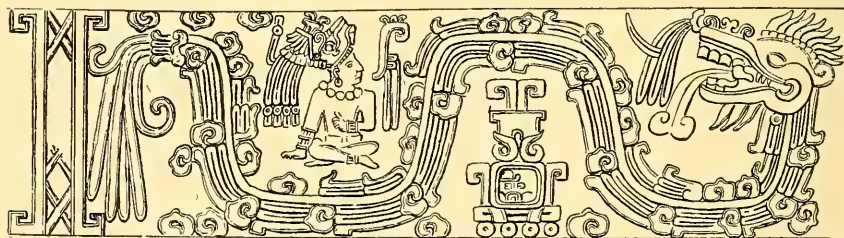
<sup>7</sup> *Indian Notes*, January, 1930.

c. Extended burials with Diaguita pottery. These were sometimes in stone box tombs.

d. Cremations in Diaguita pottery vessels, or in vessels developed from type a.

It is probable that Doctor Lothrop's discoveries will prove of the greatest importance to an understanding of the cultural intercourse between the Indians of Chile and those of Argentina during different periods of the pre-Columbian era.

The Museo Etnográfico, of the University of Buenos Aires, which is under the direction of the eminent archæologist Dr. Salvador Debenedetti, has continued its systematical archæological work in northeastern Argentina. Furthermore, Doctor Métraux, in the new periodical *Revista del Instituto de Etnología de la Universidad Nacional de Tucumán*, founded by him in 1929, publishes valuable ethnographical and archæological material from an area hitherto but little known.





# TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## CUBA-MEXICO

WIRELESS CONVENTION.—The wireless convention signed by plenipotentiaries of the Governments of Cuba and Mexico in Habana on June 29, 1928, approved by the Senate of Mexico on December 7, 1928, and ratified by the President January 11, 1929, was approved by the Cuban Senate June 11, 1930, and ratified by President Machado October 30, 1930, and ratifications were exchanged December 31, 1930. According to the terms of the convention, telegraphic communications between the two Governments will be made directly by wireless from designated State stations. All matter sent between those stations will be classified as official, service, or public. Official communications are those sent by the Governments concerned, or by their representatives on official business, and will be sent free of charge, as will also service messages, those from the wireless officials on matters pertaining to the operation of the service. All other messages will be considered public, and charged for at specified rates. Each Government will receive 50 per cent of all profits from the services specified in the convention. The convention will go into effect 180 days after the exchange of ratifications, and will continue in effect for 20 years. After that period, it will be considered prorogued until one or the other of the Governments concerned denounces it; then it will expire one year after the denunciation. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, January 14, 1931.)

## CUBA-PANAMA

PARCEL-POST AGREEMENT.—A decree signed by the President of the Republic of Panama on November 22, 1930, ratified the parcel-post agreement signed at Panama City on November 11, 1930, by the representatives of the Governments of Cuba and Panama. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Panama, December 19, 1930.)

## PANAMA-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

CONVENTION ON THE UNIFORMITY OF NOMENCLATURE.—The convention on the uniformity of nomenclature for the classification of merchandise signed at Santiago, Chile, on May 3, 1923, by the delegates to the Fifth International Conference of American States was approved by the National Assembly of Panama during its last session and proclaimed by the President of the Republic on December 12, 1930. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Panama, January 8, 1931.)

## PANAMA—UNITED STATES

CLAIM CONVENTION.—The convention on the amicable settlement of claims signed at Washington on July 28, 1925, by the plenipotentiaries of the Governments of Panama and the United States was ratified by the National Assembly of Panama on December 22, 1930, and signed by the President of the Republic on the following day. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Panama, January 13, 1931.)

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## LEGISLATION

## BRAZIL

CENTRAL PURCHASING BUREAU.—A central bureau, the principal duty of which will be to purchase all the materials needed by the various Federal Government departments, is soon to be established in Rio de Janeiro under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance. The decree creating this new department, issued by the Provisional Government on January 14, 1931, provides that the Bureau of Standards to be established in accordance with Decree No. 19,510 of December 30, 1930, shall function in conjunction with the technical section of the Central Purchasing Bureau. Among other duties, this section will be in charge of making studies of materials and markets, drafting specifications, listing national and foreign manufacturers, and publishing a monthly list of commodity prices in the domestic and foreign markets and of the purchases made during the period. The specifications worked out by the bureau are to be widely distributed, so that national and foreign manufacturers may submit prices and terms in accordance with the specifications. Previously, nonresident foreigners could bid only at the express invitation of the Government. The right is reserved to merchants and manufacturers to change their prices at any time, thereby annulling previous offers. (*Diario Oficial*, Rio de Janeiro, December 24, 1930; *Journal do Commercio*, Rio de Janeiro, January 16, 1931.)

LIMITATION OF WHEAT IMPORTS.—A decree of the Provisional Government issued on January 3, 1931, appointed a commission composed of representatives from the Ministries of Finance, Agriculture, and Labor, Industry and Commerce to study the possibility and expediency of limiting foreign wheat imports and to present suggestions as to the manner of making this limitation effective. The decree also reenacted the provisions of Law No. 4,625 of December 31, 1922, by which the Government is authorized to raise import duties up to a limit of 20 per cent whenever necessary to protect the commerce and agriculture of the nation. (*Diario Oficial*, Rio de Janeiro, January 8, 1931.)

## COLOMBIA

**LIMITATION OF NATIONAL INDEBTEDNESS.**—A decree was passed by Congress on December 9, 1930, and promulgated by President Olaya Herrera on December 13, 1930, limiting the total amount of national indebtedness to a sum the annual cost of whose service and amortization shall not exceed 30 per cent of the average annual ordinary revenue during the six preceding fiscal years. According to further provisions of the decree, no loans, bond issues, or similar obligations contracted as a part of either the foreign or internal debt will be considered legal until the Comptroller General has certified that the annual service for interest and amortization of the total public debt, including the proposed loans, will be within the prescribed amount. In cases which Congress or the Council of State shall declare national emergencies and which are of such character as to make it imperative that the Government contract loans for quantities which cause the total debt to exceed the limit established by law, authorization shall be granted provided that the full amount of loans thus contracted is used to meet needs arising from the unusual nature of the situation. In this event, however, and until such loans shall have been amortized, the Government will be obliged to set aside and reserve for the service of the total public debt all or part of specified revenues whose average during the three years previous had reached a sum equal to at least twice the annual service charge of the whole public debt. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogotá, December 20, 1930.)

## COSTA RICA

**REORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.**—President González Víquez signed on December 26, 1930, an act already approved by Congress abrogating the public service administration law of December 16, 1924, whereby the sewer, public health, and public highways departments of the capital and of such cities and cantons whose public service might thereby be more advantageously administered, were transferred to boards of experts for administration. Under the new decree all administrative powers hitherto vested in the boards of experts revert to the municipality; the executive functions shall be entrusted to a manager (*intendente*), who shall also have certain administrative duties. The qualifications which every manager must possess are stated explicitly; one of the most important is that no one may be a candidate for the position who holds a contract with the municipality or who has any connection with or pecuniary interest in a firm holding such a contract. Among the duties of the manager are the following: To see that the terms of municipal contracts are carried out according to law; to act as chief of all municipal bureaus except the Treasury and that of the Secre-



tary; to represent the municipality in all acts and contracts in which it is a participant; to supervise the preparation of the municipal budget; and to approve all municipal disbursements. Bond shall be required of all managers; this shall be 20,000 colones for San José and 10,000 for other cities and cantons. Besides the capital, specifically mentioned in the law, all cantons having annual revenues of 75,000 colones or more may establish the office of manager if they so desire. (*La Gaceta*, San José, December 27, 1930.)

#### CUBA

USE OF YUCA FLOUR.—According to a law passed by Congress and signed by President Machado December 31, 1930, all bakeries throughout the Republic must use in the manufacture of bread, crackers, and similar products, not less than 10 nor more than 40 per cent of pure yuca flour. The law will take effect 18 months after its publication in the *Gaceta Oficial*. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, January 2, 1931.)

#### EL SALVADOR

SOCIAL WELFARE LEGISLATION.—According to the official report of legislation enacted by the National Legislative Assembly in its session from February 1 to September 30, 1930, a number of important social welfare measures were adopted during that period. They include the passage of a retirement and pension law, the approval of a new sanitary code, and the issuance of a decree providing for the construction of a sanatorium for alcohol addicts and regulations on the sale of alcoholic beverages. The retirement and pension law, which was passed on May 24, 1930, extends the benefits of retirement and pensions to all employees in the different branches of the Government service. The decree providing for the construction of a sanatorium for alcohol addicts, passed August 22, 1930, was issued in an effort to combat alcoholism, was also that restricting the sale of alcoholic beverages. Funds for the construction of the sanatorium will be secured by a tax of one centavo of a colon per liter on all spirituous liquor sold by the Internal Revenue Bureau, a license fee of one colon to be required of persons operating the games of chance permitted by law, and a tax of five colones per month on automatic musical instruments in use in cafés and similar establishments. Provisions of the law restricting the sale of alcoholic beverages permit it only between the hours of 2 in the afternoon and 9 at night. This measure was passed on September 30, 1930. (*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, June 12, September 29, October 4, and November 21, 1930.)

AUTONOMY OF UNIVERSITY.—Complete autonomy was granted the University of El Salvador by the National Legislative Assembly in a decree passed on September 30, 1930. The decree, which was

promulgated by the President of the Republic on October 9, 1930, establishes the independence of the university and invests it with full power to pass on the validity of scientific and literary studies, cancel diplomas, and carry on all other functions without external interference. (*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, November 21, 1930.)

#### MEXICO

**NATIONAL MERCHANT MARINE SUBSIDY.**—In accordance with a law passed November 13, 1930, and published in the *Diario Oficial* of December 11, 1930, Government assistance was definitely assured the Mexican merchant marine. The principal provisions of the law are as follows:

Subsidies will be granted by the Government through the Department of Communications and Public Works to owners of merchant vessels flying the Mexican flag, such grants to be obtained by means of contracts between the department and ship owners or their authorized representatives for periods not to exceed five years. In such documents will be included a description of the vessel, specifications regarding the amount of the subsidy and details as to its payment, and a list of the rights and duties of the owner. Petitions for contracts will be granted to the limit of available funds. Should more petitions be submitted than can be complied with, preference will be given in the following order: Vessels plying between Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico and ports in the Caribbean Sea; those in transit between Mexican ports on the Pacific littoral from Mazatlán south and ports in lower California; vessels constructed in the Republic; and those of the greatest tonnage or most recent construction.

Vessels will be classified as international passenger and cargo liners and coastwise trading vessels. The passenger and cargo liners in turn are divided into two classes, one composed of vessels carrying both passengers and cargo and the other of vessels engaged solely as freighters. To be eligible for a subsidy, those included among the former class must be steam or motor ships with a registered displacement of at least 2,000 gross tons, a minimum speed of 12 miles an hour, a fixed route previously approved by the Department of Communications and Public Works, and accommodations for 60 or more passengers. Freighters engaged in international trade must have a minimum speed of 7 miles an hour. Coastwise trading vessels shall be steam or motor ships registering 1,000 tons' displacement with a speed of 10 miles per hour, a fixed approved itinerary, and accommodations for at least 40 passengers. Tramp vessels shall be steam or motor ships with a minimum displacement of 100 tons engaged in coastwise trade between ports not included in the route of other ships following regular itineraries, and have accommodations for 20 passengers. Both the international passenger and cargo liners and coastwise trading vessels following regular routes must keep their original classification in Lloyd's Register or that of some analogous organization.

Owners of international passenger and cargo liners will receive subsidies at the rate of 1 peso per ton on cargo exported, 50 centavos per ton on cargo imported, and 25 centavos per ton on cargo carried between national ports. Owners of freighters will receive an annual subsidy based on the displacement of the vessel at the rate of 1 peso per ton; owners of regular coastwise trading vessels will be awarded 50 centavos a gross ton of cargo per 1,000 miles; and those of tramp vessels, 5 pesos for the first 5 years and 1 peso thereafter for each ton of registered cargo per 1,000 miles.

The principal obligations of the owners will be to furnish free transportation for mail in amounts up to 5 per cent of the net tonnage of the vessel; to employ at adequate wages, a pilot's mate and a machinist's mate's apprentice appointed by the Department of Communications and Public Works; to carry Government cargo up to a limit of 10 per cent of the total capacity of the vessel at a 50 per cent reduction in freight charges; and to provide transportation for officers and privates of the Army and Navy traveling on a mission for their respective branch of the service at a similar reduction in the current fares.

Shipowners will be permitted to open their cargo register five days before arrival in a national port; they also will have the privilege of entrance and clearance in Mexican ports at night or on all holidays except national ones, and preference in docking in any national port and in the establishment of fuel tanks and repair yards within the territorial maritime zone.

#### PERU

REGISTRATION OF ENGINEERS AND TECHNICAL EXPERTS.—A decree law was passed by the Government on December 10, 1930, making obligatory the registration of all persons in Peru employed as engineers, technical advisors, or experts. The law provides that an official register be kept by the Ministry of Promotion for the purpose of recording the names of Peruvian engineers and those of naturalized foreigners whose degrees have been favorably passed upon by the special commission appointed to handle the matter. The commission will be composed of the Directors of Promotion and of Public Works and the heads of the engineering and the agricultural and veterinary schools in Lima. Foreign technical advisors resident in Peru must also have their degrees viséed by the commission; they may be employed only in positions for which there is no adequately prepared Peruvian available. At least 50 per cent of all employees in every enterprise shall be nationals, whose salaries shall be in proportion to those paid foreigners doing similar work. All firms or individuals included within the scope of this law shall render annually a complete statement to the Department of Promotion giving the nationality, remuneration, and other details regarding their technical and administrative personnel.

On December 30, 1930, a further decree was issued on this subject. After making detailed provisions for the registration of engineers graduated from national or foreign technical schools, it stipulates that foreign engineers residing in the country who do not present themselves for registration within 120 days, or any engineer coming in thereafter, must make a deposit of 1,000 soles which, however, will be refunded if the registration is not made. Funds thus obtained will be delivered to the respective technical school to be used for the education of Peruvian engineers. Only persons whose names are entered in the Official Registry may take charge of technical works, prepare reports, make estimates and appraisals, and in general act as engineers in the republic. (*El Peruano*, Lima, January 23, 1931, and information received at the Pan American Union.)



**COUNCIL OF PUBLIC WORKS.**—A resolution was issued by the Government on January 2, 1931, creating a Council of Public Works whose duties shall be to prepare plans for and supervise the construction of all public works built under the direction of the Ministry of Promotion. The resolution provides that:

A permanent General Council of Public Works be created under the chairmanship of the Minister of Promotion, the specific duties of which shall be to study and prepare a general plan for the construction of railways and highways throughout the Republic, based upon the industrial, commercial, and strategic position of the region concerned; to decide which works shall be given precedence, in view of their respective importance, urgency and the financial resources available; and to investigate, when the council deems convenient, the methods to be employed in the construction of public works, naming for this purpose special committees, composed of one or more engineers and, if necessary, an accountant.

The council shall also pass upon works already under construction, specifying whether these shall be continued, modified, or completely abandoned; render an opinion in disputed cases arising from unfulfilled contracts between the Government and contractors before the Government may issue a resolution on the point in question; and decide all cases of doubtful interpretation of railway regulations, tariffs, and the classification of materials. All technical regulations and instructions shall be submitted to the consideration of the council before being approved by the Government. (*West Coast Leader*, Lima, January 13, 1931.)

**PROMOTION OF WHEAT CULTIVATION.**—In order to encourage the cultivation of wheat along the coastal plain of Peru by furnishing a ready market for its sale, a decree law was recently issued by the Government providing that milling concerns shall purchase domestic wheat of the Khapli variety in amounts equal to at least 30 per cent of their total annual importation of foreign wheat. Prices paid per ton for domestic wheat shall be equal to those for foreign wheat. The decree further specifies that the Ministry of Agriculture, through the Bureau of Water, Irrigation, Agriculture, and Stockraising, shall indicate the amounts to be purchased by each mill, fix the price, and make arrangements for securing a reduction in the cost of transportation to milling centers. (*El Peruano*, Lima, January 10, 1931.)

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## AGRICULTURE

### BRAZIL

LIMITATION OF WHEAT IMPORTS.—See page 422.

### CHILE

**PORTABLE WHEAT CLASSIFICATION AND CLEANING MACHINERY.**—The Department of Agriculture will offer to farmers again this year the services of several modern wheat classification and cleaning machines, seven of which will be mounted on trucks, and one in a rail-

way car. The trucks were assigned to the principal wheat-producing provinces, and early in January had begun to function. The car left Santiago somewhat later in the month for the Province of Colchagua, where an intensive wheat-growing campaign was carried on last year; from there it proceeded south. All farmers wishing seeds classified and cleaned had only to send them to the nearest railway station, where they were stored free of charge until the arrival of the car. Those wishing to avail themselves of other services could do so by arrangement with provincial agricultural officials. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, January 4, 1930.)

**SOUTHERN FRUITGROWERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETY.**—At the initiative of the Southern Agricultural Society, the Southern Fruitgrowers' Cooperative Society was formed in 1930. Fruitgrowers in the Provinces from Santiago to Chiloe will be invited to join the new organization, whose aims are to improve the cultivation of fruit and to work for better conditions for marketing the products in Chile and abroad. At the end of December, 24 fruitgrowers had joined the society, arrangements had been made for inspecting and packing 45,000 boxes of fruit, and an order for 400,000 boxes had been received. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, December 30, 1930.)

#### COLOMBIA

**AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.**—Information was received during January of the formation in Bogotá of an association of agricultural experts which will act in an advisory capacity for farmers and banks extending credit on agricultural security. The new organization was founded under the auspices of the League of Agricultural Promotion, and is but one of the interesting phases of the activity of that body. Although less than 2 years old, the League of Agricultural Promotion now has auxiliary organizations in almost all the municipalities of the Republic, and through them it carries on a varied and intensive program. One of the outstanding features of its work to date has been the creation of school gardens; it has just announced that, as a result of the cooperation of the Ministry of Industry and Public Education, garden plots have been established in private as well as public primary schools throughout the Republic. The league also sponsors exhibitions tending to create an interest in agriculture, and has only recently opened a competition for the best dramatic work on a subject related to agriculture, adapted for presentation in the schools.<sup>1</sup> Another means taken by the league for the fostering of increased interest in farming and its improvement is the publication of a weekly review *El Agricultor*; in recent months a special letter has

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<sup>1</sup> See BULLETIN for November, 1930.

also been issued for teachers, students, and farmers. (Communication from *El Agricultor*, Bogotá, January 12, 1931.)

## CUBA

USE OF YUCA FLOUR.—See page 424.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CATTLE EXPORT DECREE.—According to a decree issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and signed by President Trujillo, the exportation of cows fit for breeding, calves, and stock in general weighing under 200 pounds, is forbidden. To export other cattle, the owner must obtain a certificate from the department; this certificate is valid for one year only, and must be returned to the department when the cattle have been shipped, with a statement giving the date and port of embarkation, the number of head exported, and the port of destination. (*Listin Diario*, Santo Domingo, January 24, 1931.)

PRODUCTION OF HONEY IN MONTE CRISTI.—In the Province of Monte Cristi the production of honey is an industry of great importance. There are already over 300 apiaries, and the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture is not only encouraging the establishment of new ones, but is also introducing the Italian bee to improve the native stock. Production during 1930 was nearly 1,300 barrels, whose gross weight was approximately 350,000 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) and whose value was more than \$20,000. The value of the beeswax was more than \$8,000 for the 21,000 gross kilograms produced. (*Listin Diario*, Santo Domingo, January 19, 1931.)

EASTERN COOPERATIVE SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURISTS AND CATTLE RAISERS.—On January 11, 1931, the principal agriculturists and cattle raisers of the neighborhood met in the city hall of Higüey and, in the interests of the greater development of that district, agreed to call an assembly of all farmers and ranch owners of the region for the establishment of the Eastern Cooperative Society of Agriculturists and Cattle Raisers. The main object of the society is to develop the rich agricultural resources of the district to the best possible advantage by cooperative effort. The society was formally organized with great enthusiasm on January 17. (*Listin Diario*, January 15, 1931; *La Opinión*, January 19, 1931.)

## HAITI

VETERINARY SERVICES.—During the months of November and December, 1930, 9,396 animals were treated at the veterinary clinics



established throughout the island. The following table gives a more detailed statement:

Animal	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Total	Animal	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Total
Horses.....	1, 209	2, 304	3, 513	Dogs.....	54	45	99
Mules.....	502	1, 011	1, 513	Goats.....	15	19	34
Donkeys.....	842	2, 056	2, 898	Sheep.....		2	2
Cattle.....	266	629	895	Cats.....	2	6	8
Swine.....	201	107	308				
Poultry.....	16	110	126	Total.....	3, 107	6, 289	9, 396

(*Le Temps*, Port-au-Prince, January 14 and 21, 1931.)

## PERU

PROMOTION OF WHEAT CULTIVATION.—See page 427.

## URUGUAY

GARDEN COMPETITION.—A garden competition was held in Montevideo during the months of November, December, and January under the auspices of the Departmental Council and the Bureau of Parks and Drives. All citizens were invited to participate, and the owner of the most humble or even balcony garden was made to feel that his small garden contributed as much to the beauty of the city as the largest and most finely landscaped estate. In order to simplify the work of the judges, the gardens were divided into four general classes according to their respective size and the elaborateness with which they had been arranged, several prizes being awarded the best in each group. In view both of the number and appearance of gardens entered, the competition was considered by those in charge to have been an outstanding success. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, February 12, 1931.)

# FINANCE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE

## ARGENTINA

THE PORT OF BUENOS AIRES IN 1930.—Port improvements are now being carried out in Buenos Aires in the section of the harbor known as the New Port, a recent development on made land along the Río de la Plata which covers an area of 250 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres). The total cost of the work projected will be 50,000,000 gold pesos; of this amount 30,000,000 have already been spent. The part of the program already completed includes 5,600 lineal meters (meter equals 3.26 feet) of piers for transoceanic ships; 16 warehouses covering an area of 200,000 square meters (square meter equals 10.26 square feet) and having a total capacity of more than 500,000 tons; 7,000 meters of railways; and 164,000 square meters of pavement. When the works are finished, 11 trans-Atlantic vessels may be docked at once.

Port fees collected at Buenos Aires during the first 11 months of 1930 amounted to 39,383,445 paper pesos; the estimated revenue from that source for the entire year was 44,000,000. The total number of steamers entering during the year was 8,951 and of those cleared, 10,903; they totaled 13,209,525 and 13,230,206 tons, respectively, Eleven thousand sailing vessels of 2,057,729 tons, also entered the harbor, and 10,710, of 1,181,367 tons, were cleared during the same period. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, January 5, 1931.)

NEW RAILWAY LINES COMPLETED.—The Federal Bureau of Railway Administration announced at the end of 1930 that five railway lines, totaling over a thousand miles in length, had been completed and opened to traffic during the year. They are as follows: Córdoba-La Puerta, which, besides crossing a rich agricultural and cattle country, will make it easier for tourists to visit Mar Chiquita Lake, a popular summer resort; Metán-Barranqueras, which crosses the vast plains of the States of Santiago del Estero and Salta and the Territory of the Chaco, thus providing means for the introduction of machinery and industrial products in exchange for the cattle shipped from the northern region of the Republic; Federal-Concordia, supplementing other railways in the important agricultural State of Entre Ríos; San Juan-Jachal, which passes through a well-developed vineyard region, and puts Jachal in touch with the rest of the Province; and Formosa-Embarcación, which will be especially useful as a link between Bolivia and the great Argentine waterways, as well as opening a direct route from Salta and Jujuy to the Littoral. (*Riel y Fomento*, Buenos Aires, January, 1931.)

#### BOLIVIA

PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS.—On January 30, 1931, a meeting of technical advisers from the Bureau of Public Works and the Departmental and Municipal Governments was held in La Paz at the behest of the Minister of the Interior, for the purpose of drawing up a plan for the cooperation of their respective offices in the work of repairing the damage caused the city by recent torrential rains and preventing similar inundations in the future. It was decided to construct a drainage system which would easily carry off any rainfall; to have an inspection made of bridges and culverts as well as buildings which are considered dangerous, taking those measures judged expedient in each case; and to create a central committee to have charge of all work which must be done immediately. No provision was made for projects of works to be constructed outside the city limits. (*La Republica*, La Paz, January 31, 1931.)

TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL MAPS OF THE REPUBLIC.—At the beginning of January, the Director General of the Postal and Telegraph Service published a telegraph map of the Republic. The map contains all the changes recently made in the system by the construction of new

lines, the reconstruction of the old ones, and the creation of offices in accordance with plans adopted by the bureau, as well as the location of wireless stations and the most distant points receiving their messages. A postal map of the Republic was also recently distributed by the bureau. (*El Diario*, La Paz, January 14, 1931.)

### BRAZIL

NATIONAL BUDGET FOR 1931.—By virtue of decrees issued by the Provisional Government of Brazil on December 31, 1930, and January 24 and 26, 1931, the following budget has been adopted for the fiscal (calendar) year 1931. Details of revenues and expenditures are shown in both paper and gold contos of reis (1 conto equals 1,000 milreis), and the totals have been combined on a paper basis at the rate of 4.567 paper milreis to 1 gold milreis. The gold milreis is a unit of account employed only in certain official transactions, revenues nominally collectable in gold milreis being actually paid in paper milreis at the above-mentioned rate.

#### *Estimated revenues, 1931*

	Gold contos	Paper contos
Ordinary revenues:		
Import taxes and port services .....	131, 859	83, 882
Consumption taxes .....		410, 420
Circulation taxes .....	16	238, 508
Income taxes .....	15	108, 080
Lottery taxes .....		2, 260
Miscellaneous revenues .....	2, 100	4, 688
Revenues from national properties .....		12, 920
Revenues from national services, including posts, telegraphs, and railroads .....	1, 400	288, 500
Total ordinary revenues .....	135, 390	1, 149, 258
Less revenue set aside for paper money guarantee fund .....	6, 000	
	129, 390	1, 149, 258
Extraordinary revenues:	1, 831	45, 610
Proceeds from the issue of 300,000 contos of 7 per cent Treasury bonds authorized by Decree No. 19,412 of Nov. 19, 1930 <sup>1</sup> .....		221, 459
Earmarked revenues .....	6, 084	64, 052
	137, 305	1, 480, 379
Total estimated revenues .....		2, 107, 451

#### *Estimated expenditures, 1931*

	Gold contos	Paper contos
Ministry of Justice and Interior .....		85, 412
Ministry of Foreign Affairs .....	3, 629	9, 153
Ministry of Navy .....	270	160, 677
Ministry of War .....	50	261, 238
Ministry of Agriculture .....	312	42, 312
Ministry of Communications and Public Works .....	9, 635	467, 521
Ministry of Education and Public Health .....	4, 009	76, 440
Ministry of Labor, Industry and Commerce .....	439	13, 857
Ministry of Finance .....	97, 093	370, 288
	115, 437	1, 486, 898
Total estimated expenditures .....		2, 014, 099

<sup>1</sup> See BULLETIN for March, 1931.

(*Diario Oficial*, January 3, 1931; *Jornal do Commercio*, January 25, 28, 1931.)

STATE GOVERNMENTS AIDED IN SERVICE OF EXTERNAL DEBT.—By virtue of a decree issued by the Provisional Government of the



Republic, a credit of 50,000 contos in bonds of the 7 per cent Treasury issue, authorized by Decree No. 19,412 of November 19, 1930,<sup>1</sup> has been opened at the National Treasury for advances to States who may need this aid for the payment of urgent external obligations. (*Journal do Commercio*, Rio de Janeiro, December 20, 1930.)

## CHILE

FIRST CHILEAN AIRPLANE CHRISTENED.—On January 1, 1931, Señora de Ibañez, wife of the President of the Republic, christened the first airplane constructed in the new Chilean airplane factory, in the presence of the Chief Executive, the Minister of the Interior, the Assistant Secretary of Aviation, other Government officials and representatives of the airplane company. After the christening, Señor Merino Benítez, Assistant Secretary of Aviation, made a solo flight in the plane, as did also one of his aides. The new machine is a Curtiss Falcon of 450 horsepower, and is notable as being the first made by Chilean workmen in the factory opened October 16, 1930.<sup>2</sup> (*El Mercurio*, January 2, 1931.)

FIRST CHILEAN SOUND FILM.—The first Chilean sound film had a successful test showing on January 9, 1931. The method by which sound is made an integral part of the film, instead of being an accompaniment by a separate mechanism, is the invention of two young Chileans, Señores Emilio Taulis and Santiago Robertson, and is the result of long and intensive study on their part. So far, the only other countries in which the direct impression of sound on the film itself has been accomplished with any marked degree of success are Germany and the United States. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, January 10, 1930.)

## COLOMBIA

BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1931.—The budget for the fiscal year 1931, as approved by Congress on December 12, 1930, and signed by President Olaya Herrera the following day, estimates the national revenue at 50,671,553 pesos and fixes the expenditures at a like sum. The various sources of revenue, with the estimated collections of each and the appropriations made for the expenditures of the different branches of the Government service, were as follows:

Revenue	
Source:	Pesos
National property.....	5, 876, 772
National services.....	11, 802, 864
Taxes.....	30, 096, 708
Sundry revenues.....	1, 694, 419
New revenues.....	1, 200, 790
Total.....	50, 671, 553

<sup>1</sup> See BULLETIN for March, 1931.

<sup>2</sup> See BULLETIN for February, 1931.

*Expenditures*

## Branch of Government:

Ministry of—	Pesos
Government.....	8, 040, 212
Foreign relations.....	819, 881
Treasury and public credit.....	12, 317, 253
War.....	5, 632, 330
Industries.....	1, 994, 200
Public instruction.....	4, 564, 716
Postal and telegraph service.....	5, 477, 000
Public Works.....	11, 014, 000
Comptroller's Office.....	589, 113
Bureau of Supplies.....	222, 848
Total.....	50, 671, 553

(*Diario Oficial*, Bogotá, December 24, 1930.)

APPROVAL OF LOAN FOR NEW AQUEDUCT.—A contract for a loan of \$1,500,000 signed by a representative of the municipality of Cartagena with officials of the branch of a Canadian banking firm in that city, was officially approved by President Olaya Herrera in a resolution promulgated on November 8, 1930. The proceeds of the loan will be used for the construction of a new aqueduct for the city. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogotá, December 31, 1930.)

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

EXPORTS FROM MACORIS.—According to official figures, the exports from the port of Macoris for the year 1930 were as follows:

Article	Kilograms <sup>1</sup>	Article	Kilograms <sup>1</sup>
Beans.....	2, 215	Lumber.....	60, 345
Cacao.....	1, 188, 761	Molasses.....	45, 868, 015
Cacao, prepared.....	20	Other vegetables.....	30, 496
Cattle.....	722, 610	Poultry.....	200
Cheese.....	859	Preserves.....	276
Coffee.....	1, 190	Scrap metal.....	40, 640
Coins.....	606	Shoes.....	816
Corn.....	764, 958	Sole leather.....	1, 418
Corn meal.....	6, 619	Starch.....	175
Furniture.....	3, 648	Sugar.....	194, 209, 939
Grass seed.....	1, 452	Swine.....	250
Hides.....	147, 452	Wax.....	627
Honey.....	1, 640		

(*La Opinión*, Santo Domingo, January 22, 1931.)

BROADCASTING STATION.—The broadcasting station of Santo Domingo, destroyed in the hurricane of September, 1930, was formally reopened on January 20, 1931. The program, which was dedicated to President Trujillo and the members of the Cabinet, consisted of musical numbers and the recital of poetry by Santo Domingan

<sup>1</sup> Kilogram equals 2.2 pounds.

writers. Reports from the city and the interior indicate that the new station is functioning perfectly. (*La Opinión*, Santo Domingo, January 20 and 21, 1931.)

#### ECUADOR

PROMOTION OF TOURIST TRAVEL.—In order to promote tourist trade in Ecuador, the National Congress has issued a law, signed by the President of the Republic on December 6, 1930, exempting tourists from the payment of visé charges. Vessels carrying to Ecuador no less than 20 tourists each trip are also exempt from port charges, provided the tourists stay at least 10 days in the country. Steamship companies whose vessels comply with this provision of the law will be given preferential treatment when their vessels arrive in port and accorded facilities for landing the tourists immediately and dispatching their baggage promptly. For the effects of the law tourists are defined as foreigners whose passports have been certified by an Ecuadorean consular officer and who remain in the territory of the Republic for not more than six months nor less than 10 days. The Executive is given discretionary powers to grant subventions to agencies established for the exclusive purpose of promoting tourist travel and making Ecuador better known abroad. (*Registro Oficial*, Quito, December 23, 1930.)

NEW PIER AT GUAYAQUIL FOR CUSTOMS.—On February 9, 1931, a contract was signed in Quito by the Minister of Public Works, representing the Government of Ecuador, and the representative of a foreign construction company, by which the latter was empowered to begin work on a new pier, for the exclusive use of the customs authorities at Guayaquil. (*El Telégrafo*, Guayaquil, February 10, 1931.)

#### GUATEMALA

AVIATION SERVICE MAPS.—Work was begun in January, 1931, by the National Bureau of Aviation on the compilation of a map showing the air services operating in the Republic. The completed map will be of great value to all pilots flying over the country, whether employed by national or international companies. The necessary information for drafting the map was supplied by Departmental authorities, all local maps being drawn to the same scale. The map will be supplemented by contour maps of the different landing fields, thereby furnishing flyers with all the information necessary to prevent accidents in landing. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala City, January 31, 1931.)

AIR TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS.—According to statistics issued by the director of the Department of Aeronautics, Gen. Víctor Mejía, a total of 1,366 passengers was carried by airplane in Guatemala from February to November, 1930. The mail and express carried



weighed 3,314,777 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds). These figures include the services of both national and international companies operating in the Republic. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala City, January 31, 1931.)

#### MEXICO

FIRST UNDERGROUND PASSAGE FOR PEDESTRIANS.—At the present time a pedestrian underground passage is being constructed at one of the down-town corners of Mexico City to relieve the congested traffic at that point. The passage, which is located at the corner of San Juan de Letrán and 16 de Septiembre Streets, is the first to be built in Mexico City. According to plans it will be 2 meters (meter equals 3.26 feet) wide and 8 meters long. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, January 24, 1931.)

#### NICARAGUA

NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK.—In accordance with the law passed October 1, 1930, whereby the Mortgage Bank of Nicaragua was established, the President of the Republic approved on November 24 the charter drawn up for the bank by the board of directors. The most important provisions of the charter are as follows:

The bank will begin to function as soon as the Chief Executive shall have placed at its disposal the sum of at least 200,000 córdobas for its initial capital.

The bank is to function for 81 years, dating from October 1, 1930, and its headquarters are to be in the capital of Nicaragua, although the board of directors is to have its office and hold its meetings in New York.

The bank is to issue a statement every six months. Five per cent of all profits are to be set aside until a special fund, to equal 25 per cent of the value of the outstanding shares, shall have been formed; this fund is to be used exclusively to guarantee interest and amortization of the shares in circulation. From the profits, too, are to be set aside any reserve funds which the Chief Executive, the board of directors, or both, may deem expedient for the good of the bank. Any profits remaining are to be added to the legal reserve fund, at least until this fund and the capital of the bank shall amount to 1,500,000 córdobas. After that total has been reached, the legal reserve fund is to be increased by the addition of 10 per cent of the profits.

The bank is to be administered by a board of directors whose members are to be appointed by the Chief Executive of Nicaragua; as long as the Government owns more than 50 per cent of the shares in the bank, the directors of the Mortgage Bank shall be the directors of the National Bank of Nicaragua.

No loan may be made to any director, official, or employee of the bank or of the Government without the consent of the board of directors. (*La Gaceta*, Managua, November 26, 1930.)

#### PARAGUAY

NEW RADIO STATION.—By virtue of Executive Decree No. 39,133 the General Postal and Telegraph Bureau was authorized to grant a concession for the construction and operation of a new radio station in Asuncion. Work on the installation of equipment necessary for

opening provisional service was begun immediately upon the issuance of the decree, and it is expected that the station will be completed and regular broadcasting commenced by the middle of the present year. According to the press, the station will be the most powerful and complete yet constructed in Paraguay; its equipment will include two receivers and two transmitters, one of which will be used for short wave length and the other for long wave length broadcasting. By the terms of the contract the holder of the concession has the right to operate the station for 25 years. At the end of that period it will become the property of the Government, which reserves the privilege, however, of rescinding the contract at any time by giving the concession holder a year's notice. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, January 24, 1931.)

EXPANSION OF INDUSTRIAL FIRM.—Authorization was recently received from the Government by an important milling company of Paraguay for the construction of a plant for the extraction and refining of cotton and linseed oils. The new enterprise will be located in the port district of Asuncion. The company also intends to construct grain elevators and install machinery for loading and unloading ships by a system of feeders. (*Diario Oficial*, Asuncion, October 3, 1930.)

TELEPHONE SERVICE BETWEEN ENCARNACION AND POSADAS.—Telephone service between Encarnacion, Paraguay, and Posadas, Argentina, was formally opened by the International Telephone Co. on January 16, 1931. Since the cities are located on opposite banks of the Parana River, communication is effected by means of a cable. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, January 15, 1931.)

#### PERU

HIGHWAY FROM LIMA TO ICA.—A preliminary measure for the construction of a highway between Lima and Ica, a distance of 220 miles, was taken in a Government resolution issued on December 31, 1930. This resolution provides for the appointment of a special commission to formulate a plan for financing the project so that it may be completed within three years. According to specifications, the new highway will be macadamized and measure 19.6 feet in width. (Information received at the Pan American Union.)

#### UNITED STATES

PANAMA CANAL TRAFFIC DURING 1930.—The total number of commercial vessels passing through the Panama Canal during the calendar year ended December 31, 1930, aggregated 5,885, and the total collection of tolls amounted to \$26,146,024.96. The number of transits declined 545, or 8.5 per cent, in comparison with the calendar year 1929, while tolls collections decreased \$1,446,690.88, or 5.2 per cent. The decrease in canal traffic as compared with previous years is

attributed to the existing world-wide adverse business conditions. The lower percentage of decrease in tolls in comparison with the decrease in number of transits was caused by the greater average tonnage of the vessels passing through in 1930.

In the following table, the number of commercial transits and the amount of tolls collected are shown for the calendar year 1930, with comparative totals for the years 1929 and 1928 and the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930.

	Total for month		Daily averages	
	Transits	Tolls	Transits	Tolls
January .....	531	\$2,360,211.24	17.13	\$76,135.84
February .....	491	2,131,386.12	17.54	76,120.93
March .....	515	2,260,002.36	16.61	72,903.30
April .....	489	2,232,763.00	16.30	74,425.43
May .....	479	2,162,898.60	15.45	69,770.92
June .....	478	2,100,994.53	15.93	70,033.15
July .....	488	2,180,511.82	15.74	70,339.09
August .....	465	2,080,230.42	15.00	67,104.21
September .....	458	2,057,103.58	15.26	68,570.12
October .....	517	2,288,982.08	16.68	73,838.13
November .....	479	2,098,357.36	15.96	69,945.25
December .....	495	2,192,583.85	15.97	70,728.51
Total, calendar year 1930 .....	5,885	26,146,024.96	16.12	71,632.95
Total, calendar year 1929 .....	6,430	27,592,715.84	17.62	75,596.48
Total, calendar year 1928 .....	6,334	26,375,962.41	17.31	72,065.46
Total, fiscal year 1930 .....	6,185	27,076,890.01	16.95	74,183.26

(The Panama Canal Record, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, January 7, 1931.)

## URUGUAY

EXPORTATION OF LIVE NUTRIAS.—As a result of the success with which efforts of Uruguayan breeders to raise nutrias in captivity has been met, the Minister of Industries issued an order on December 30, 1930, permitting the exportation of live nutrias bred on farms under the supervision of the Bureau of Agriculture. Until only recently, the nutria was considered a wild animal and its shipment from the country prohibited in accordance with the provisions of the law of April 27, 1928, forbidding the exportation of game animals. The present action on the part of the minister, however, is only provisional and will be promptly abrogated when necessary. The order further specifies that the Bureau of Agriculture shall choose the animals to be exported and fix the number that may be shipped during any given period. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, January 8, 1931.)

## VENEZUELA

NEW AIR MAIL SERVICES.—On January 8, 1931, the Compañía General Aeropostal started a new service, from Ciudad Bolivar to Trinidad. The hours of arrival and departure of planes have been arranged so that connection may be made with those on the Maracay-Ciudad Bolivar line. This arrangement enables passengers and mail



to arrive in Trinidad seven hours after leaving Maracay, with a stop of over an hour and a half in Ciudad Bolivar.

The same company has increased service on the line from Ciudad Bolivar to Venezuelan Guiana. Since January 8, 1931, the planes on the Ciudad Bolivar-Guasipati-Tumeremo route, which penetrates to rich and important mining districts, have made weekly flights. (*El Nuevo Diario*, Caracas, January 3, 1931.)

## EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS

### ARGENTINA

NUMBER OF STUDENTS TAKING EXAMINATIONS.—According to information issued by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, 12,532 students in the University of Buenos Aires took examinations at the close of the past academic year. The total in each school was as follows:

School	Number	School	Number
Law.....	1, 819	Economics.....	746
Medicine.....	5, 255	Agriculture and Veterinary	
Exact Sciences.....	3, 060	Science.....	1, 288
Liberal Arts.....	364		

(*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, January 25, 1931.)

REGISTRY OF UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS.—By virtue of a decree issued by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction on January 29, 1931, a register of unpublished manuscripts is to be established in the National Library. The decree provides that a register shall be kept in the Division for the Deposit of Legal Documents to record the title and details necessary for the identification of unpublished works. Upon presenting the work, which may be in manuscript or any similar form, the author will receive a provisional certificate of deposit, which will be later exchanged for a permanent certificate after the work has been published. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, January 30, 1931.)

### BOLIVIA

BOLIVIAN INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION.—During January, 1931, a branch association of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation was organized in La Paz. The new society will play an important rôle in the cultural advance of the Republic, not only as a result of its relations with the international institute in Paris, but also through the positive influence which it will exert on the intellectual life of the country. On January 24, 1931, a general assembly of the members was held for the purpose of electing a regular board of directors and organizing the committees of the re-

spective sections of science, art, letters, journalism, and education into which the institute has been divided. (*El Diario*, La Paz, January 21, 1931.)

## CHILE

CHILEAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.—On December 30, 1930, a decree was signed by the President of the Republic and the Minister of Education creating the Chilean Institute of Science. The new organization will function under the University of Chile; its president will be *ex officio* the president of the university. The institute will promote and coordinate research and studies in pure science; it will be composed of the Academy of Economic and Social Sciences, the Academy of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, and the Academy of Philosophy, History, and Philology. It will have 90 members *de numero*, 30 from each academy, as well as honorary and corresponding members. Each academy will be a self-perpetuating body, whose officers will be a president, elected for three years, and a secretary, elected for life. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, December 30, 1930.)

HISTORICAL CONTEST.—At the annual meeting of the section of colonial studies of the Chilean Historical and Geographical Society, the gold medal and certificate for the best study of the year was awarded to Señor Carlos Flores Vicuña for his biography of the colonial general Don Diego Flores de León. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, December 31, 1930.)

## ECUADOR

SCHOOL GARDENS.—The Director of Education, with the authorization of the Ministry of Education, has leased a suitable piece of land in San Rafael, in the Valle de los Chillos, to be used for school gardens by the coeducational school there. (*El Comercio*, Quito, January 21, 1931.)

## EL SALVADOR

AUTONOMY OF UNIVERSITY.—See p. 424.

## HAITI

FARM SCHOOLS.—During the month of October shop projects were completed in the farm schools to the value of 608 gourdes. The value of garden projects completed during the same period was 172 gourdes. Enrollment and other figures for the farm schools for that month were as follows:

Schools.....	70	Pupils in evening schools.....	311
Teachers.....	139	Pupils on honor roll.....	1,729
Pupils enrolled October 1, 1930..	5,548	Parents who visited the schools..	979
Total enrollment October 31, 1930.....	6,174	Homes visited by teachers.....	1,328

(*Monthly Bulletin*, Office of Financial Adviser-General Receiver, Port-au-Prince, November, 1930.)

## HONDURAS

SCHOOL NOTES.—The following data have been taken from the latest presidential message:

During 1930, there were 1,527 primary schools in the Republic, with a total enrollment of 57,359 pupils, and an average attendance of 46,200. In the secondary schools and normal schools and divisions, 2,288 students were entered. In the university, there was a notable increase over other years in the schools of law and political and social sciences, of medicine and surgery, and of engineering. Under the direction of the school of medicine and surgery, a school of pharmacy was established. In the school savings bank, the deposits at the end of July amounted to 31,345.93 lempiras. (*La Gaceta*, Tegucigalpa, January 2, 1931.)

## MEXICO

TRADE SCHOOLS.—The Secretary of Education recently appointed a special commission composed of representatives of the Department of Education, a committee of teachers from the various Federal industrial, commercial, and trade schools, and a commercial adviser to make a detailed study of the organization of these institutions. As a result of its investigations, the commission decided upon the following program of study:

The occupations taught in the various trade schools for boys will include: Electrical engineering, in the school devoted to that subject; those of master mechanic, master electrician, master automobile mechanic and carpenter, cabinetmaker, automobile mechanic, ironworker, and blacksmith in the Industrial Trades Institute; and the trades of master bricklayer, petroleum-well driller, and mining foreman, together with instruction in the decoration of stained glass, mechanical drawing, painting of stage scenery, commercial art electrotyping, bricklaying, and mining, in the school of master builders.

All the studies in purely theoretical subjects, including those of the course in electrical engineering, will be much the same during the first year, and thus supplement the instruction given by the primary school. In the workshops, however, the pupil will begin to specialize at once in his particular craft. The programs for the second year differ much more, the work of the student becoming increasingly specialized in his chosen trade.

In order that the student may benefit directly from his instruction, no matter how long he may be able to attend these schools, the program has been arranged so that, at the end of his first year, a student shall have received theoretical and practical training equivalent to that of a well prepared apprentice; on completing two years of study, the training of a specialized worker; after three, that of a journeyman; and after four, that of a master tradesman.

Students who have successfully completed four years of study to become a master mechanic and who wish to continue their studies in the field of electrical engineering, may do so without other preparation; those graduating as master electricians will be almost equally well prepared to take the course. They will be required to take some classes in higher mathematics and other subjects which they will not yet have studied, but they will have the advantage of a greater knowledge of electricity than the master mechanic.

Besides the schools previously mentioned, the department intends to establish another especially for adult laborers. The curriculum of the commercial schools will remain the same. (*El Universal*, January 22, 1931.)



DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS.—Information secured through the sports census recently taken in Mexico reveals great progress in this aspect of national life. Although, according to the National Bureau of Statistics, complete data on this subject is still unavailable, sufficient has already been received to sketch a general outline of the situation.

At the present time there are 1,878 sports associations with a total membership of 122,318 men and women in the Republic. Of this number, 530 associations with 48,641 members are located in the Federal District. Those next in importance as regards membership are Jalisco, Nuevo Leon, Vera Cruz, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Michoacan, Puebla, and Guanajuato.

Statistics on the number and membership of organizations in each of the States and Territories of the Republic are as follows:

State or territory	Associa- tions	Member- ship	State or territory	Associa- tions	Member- ship
Aguascalientes.....	10	612	Nayarit.....	15	627
Campeche.....	10	206	Nuevo Leon.....	26	7,769
Coahuila.....	70	5,027	Oaxaca.....	56	1,483
Colima.....	10	472	Puebla.....	105	3,454
Chiapas.....	41	2,041	Queretaro.....	3	187
Chihuahua.....	55	4,404	Quintana Roo.....	1	74
Durango.....	18	1,025	San Luis Potosi.....	52	2,056
Guanajuato.....	115	3,408	Sinaloa.....	17	1,630
Guerrero.....	67	2,555	Sonora.....	33	1,934
Hidalgo.....	64	2,604	Tabasco.....	12	639
Jalisco.....	86	10,869	Tamaulipas.....	28	1,801
Lower California.....	11	1,239	Tlaxcala.....	32	943
Mexico.....	75	2,146	Vera Cruz.....	96	5,288
Michoacan.....	116	3,791	Yucatan.....	38	2,408
Morelos.....	32	692	Zacatecas.....	51	1,758

(*El Universal*, Mexico City, January 29, 1931.)

## PARAGUAY

VISIT OF PARAGUAYAN STUDENTS TO URUGUAY.—A large group of students, teachers and alumni of the Artigas School in Asunción, totaling 150 in number, returned to the Paraguayan capital during January after an extended visit to Uruguay, where they attended the celebration of that country's centenary of independence. One of their first acts upon returning was to deliver to President Guggiari the personal message with which they had been entrusted by Dr. Juan Campísteguy, President of Uruguay. Afterwards they formally presented gold medals commemorative of the centenary to the Minister of Public Instruction and the Director General of Schools.

While in Montevideo, the students were the recipients of every courtesy and were made the center of a constant succession of social events. Besides these activities and attendance at numerous official ceremonies, they were given an opportunity to visit the various educational institutions and other points of interest in the city. One

young woman of the party was honored by the Uruguayan Government by the award of a special scholarship for the study of music in Montevideo, and several others remained at the invitation of the Committee for the Celebration of the Centenary to attend the teachers' summer course held in that city. (*El Diario*, Asunción, January 21, 22, 26, 1931.)

#### UNITED STATES

PUERTO RICAN-MEXICAN DEBATE.—A debating team from the University of Puerto Rico is touring the United States and holding debates with the university teams throughout the country. The debates, which are usually in English, are on subjects of national and international interest. The Puerto Rican team will meet one from the University of Mexico in Washington, D. C., on April 15; the debate is to be held under the auspices of George Washington University on the subject: "*Resolved*, That the future of Latin America depends upon the adoption of closer bonds with the United States on the basis of equality."

#### URUGUAY

NATIONAL FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.—The national fine arts exhibition, held in Montevideo under the auspices of the National Centenary Commission as a feature of the celebration in commemoration of the centenary of the oath to the Uruguayan Constitution, was opened with appropriate exercises on February 5, 1931. Among those present were the President of the National Administrative Council, the Minister of Public Instruction, other high Government officials, and members of the diplomatic corps. Great interest was manifested in the exposition by artists throughout the Republic, more than 100 of whom participated. Practically every branch of art, including such varied forms as painting, sculpture, printing, gold and silver work, drawing, ceramics, and iron and glass work, was represented among the exhibits. Prizes were awarded the best exhibits in each group. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, February 5 and 6, 1931.)

GIFT TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUB.—During January the library of the International Relations Club, an organization composed of students attending the National University, was made the recipient of a fine collection of books. The collection, which was a gift of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, was formally presented to the board of directors of the club on January 29, 1931. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, January 30, 1931.)

#### VENEZUELA

NEW COURSES OFFERED.—In order to make the medical courses in Venezuela as complete and as practical as possible, four new courses

have been added to the curriculum of the medical school of the University of Venezuela by decree of the President of the Republic. They are practice courses in eye diseases, diseases of the ears, nose, and throat, pediatrics and child surgery, and orthopedics, and will be open to students in the third or later years of medical school.

New courses recently established by presidential decree in the Caracas School of Music are a general history of music, and the teaching of the oboe, English horn and bassoon, the harp (advanced lessons), and the violoncello and bass viol. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Caracas, January 8, 1931, and *El Universal*, Caracas, January 18, 1931.)

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## PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

### ARGENTINA

WELFARE BOARD FOR PRISONERS ON PAROLE.—By a decree of the Ministry of Government issued on January 8, 1931, the Welfare Board for Prisoners on Parole was established in the Province of Buenos Aires. The board will consist of a central committee, whose headquarters are to be in the judicial district of the Federal capital, and five subcommittees, one for each remaining judicial district of the Province. The central committee is to be composed of seven members, and the subcommittees of three apiece, all of whom will serve *ad honorem*; membership is limited to citizens who have held a criminal court magistracy, or who are specialists in penal science.

According to the terms of the decree, notice of every parole granted by the Provincial Parole Commission must be sent immediately to the board, accompanied by a statement which shall include details of the character, ability, and vocational training of the prisoner, the funds due him under article 11 of the Penal Code, and, if he has a family dependent upon him, its size and economic situation. The board is to endeavor to find employment for every prisoner on parole; in case such a one is unable to maintain himself and his family from his wages, the board may, at its discretion, grant him a daily stipend adequate for the needs of the case. If the employment secured is at a distant point, the board may provide transportation for him and his family. The prisoner is under the jurisdiction of the board throughout the duration of his parole and must report to it regularly; his employer shall be asked to render an account of his ability and his conduct, as well as to notify the board within 24 hours if the man fails to appear at work, or is discharged.

The board must make a quarterly report on each person under its authority to the proper parole commission, which is to be notified at once whenever a period of parole is over and the responsibility of



the welfare board ended. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, January 9, 1931.)

INSTITUTE OF RADIUM AND PHYSIOTHERAPY.—The Municipal Institute of Radium and Physiotherapy, whose construction was one of the most important public works recently undertaken in Buenos Aires, has now been completed and was formally opened during February.

The construction of the building was begun in October, 1929. It occupies a site 10,000 square meters (square meter equals 10.26 square feet) in area and was erected at a total cost of 1,050,000 pesos. The main portion of the structure is five stories high and the wings, three stories. As regards construction and equipment it is modern in every detail.

The institute contains sections for the application of various types of treatment including radiotherapy, electrotherapy, diathermacy, X-rays, phototherapy, kinesitherapy, and hydrotherapy, a laboratory, administrative offices, and a ward containing 60 beds for patients who require temporary hospitalization. Its staff numbers 170 employees, 140 of whom are engaged in technical work.

The fees charged by the institute are based on the income of patients, who are divided into three general groups, one representing those who received less than 3,600 pesos annually, another those receiving between 3,601 and 5,400 pesos a year and the third those whose salaries are between 5,401 and 7,200 pesos annually. Persons in the first class are treated free of charge. Unmarried persons receiving a salary of between 5,401 and 7,200 pesos will be required to pay the maximum fee charged patients in that group, but a reduction is made for those supporting a family, the exact amount being determined by their resources and number of dependents. Persons having an income of over 7,200 pesos a year will not be admitted for treatment. The institute is under the direction of Dr. Humberto H. Carelli. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, January 17, 1931.)

#### BRAZIL

SAO PAULO OPENS ITS FIRST PLAYGROUND.—The first playground to be installed in the State of Sao Paulo was inaugurated on December 25, 1930. Toys were distributed to the many children who were present on the first day. Located in Dom Pedro II Park, this playground is the first of a series to be constructed in the city of Sao Paulo. (*Diario Popular*, Sao Paulo, December 18, 24, 26, 1930.)

#### CHILE

NEW PHARMACOPŒIA.—On December 31, 1930, the department of social welfare appointed the following commission to draw up a new Chilean pharmacopœia: Doctors, Emilio Aldunate B., Armando

Soto Parada, Flaviano Meza O., Alfredo Gumberg, and Oscar Koref; pharmacists, Roberto Donoso, César Leyton, Bernardino Ceppi, Guillermo García Latorre, Francisco Hernández, and Carlos Greene. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, January 1, 1931.)

WOMEN'S RED CROSS SOCIETY.—The annual report for 1930 of the Women's Red Cross Society contained the following interesting information:

The dispensary, opened on May 5, 1930, attended to 4,382 patients. The eye, ears, nose, and throat, and dental clinics, opened at the instigation of the central committee, cared for a total of 5,275 patients. Nurses connected with the institution gave numerous health examinations to school children, many of whom were sent to the summer camps established at San José de Maipo and at Papudo. Over 1,600 pieces of clothing, the majority made by members of the society, were distributed to needy school children. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, December 27, 1930.)

#### CUBA

LABORATORY FOR WATER ANALYSIS.—In Vento the State has equipped a modern chemico-bacteriological laboratory for the analysis of all water supplied to cities and towns throughout the Republic. Water to be analyzed is sent from all parts of Cuba in sterile flasks carefully packed and sealed in thermos bottles, so that the composition of the water may not be affected by changes in temperature. (*Boletín de Obras Publicas*, Habana, October–December, 1930.)

HOSPITAL OPENED WITH CONFERRING OF MEDALS.—On February 3, 1931, the new Carlos J. Finlay Hospital was opened with especial ceremonies in Santiago de Cuba. The hospital has been equipped with a fine laboratory by the Department of Public Health and Welfare. Dr. López Silvero, represented the Department of Public Health, and at a special meeting, conferred medals on the Cuban doctors who rendered such valuable services in Santo Domingo at the time of the disaster of 1930. On the same trip, Dr. López Silvero conferred medals on army doctors whose services in the neighboring island were also noteworthy. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, February 5 and 10, 1931.)

#### HONDURAS

CENTER FOR HOMELESS GIRLS.—In the autumn of 1930 there was formed in Honduras a society known as the Committee to Aid Homeless Girls, under the chairmanship of Señora Chinda de Mejía Colindres and with a membership composed of representatives of the 12 most important social entities. The main object of the committee is to organize the first women's industrial colony in the Republic.

The colony, which will be established in Tegucigalpa or its environs, will accept only young women who have no home, or whose home surroundings are undesirable. At the colony all will be taught arithmetic, reading, and writing, and given some training to prepare them to earn their own living. The training will be of two sorts: The first, for domestic service, will include cooking and table setting, sewing, washing and ironing, child care, and general hygiene; the second, for industrial positions, will enable the girls to enter such small industries as commercial laundries and dyeing establishments, florists shops, and perfume, stocking and other clothing, and paper and leather novelties factories. The colony will be able to care for 60 or 80 girls; already many applications have been received.

It is expected that the group will be entirely self-supporting, once it has been established. Orders will be accepted from the public in the dress-making, laundry, and dyeing sections, and a part of the income so received will be set aside for the expenses of the colony, the rest to be given the girls themselves when they leave. There will also be a farm in connection with the institution, not only to give practice in gardening and the care of animals, but also to supply its needs. (*El Sol*, Tegucigalpa, January 7, 1931.)

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## NECROLOGY

### COSTA RICA

EX-PRESIDENT SOTO ALFARO.—Ex-president Bernardo Soto Alfaro died in San Jose on January 28, 1931. Señor Soto Alfaro, who was born in Alajuela on February 12, 1854, had a long and distinguished career in the service of his country. His first public office was that of Governor of Alajuela, a position to which he was appointed in 1881. In 1882 he was appointed to the cabinet, in which he held several portfolios during the ensuing years. His work as Secretary of State was particularly notable, for it was largely due to his labors that the foreign and internal debts were clarified, and many financial, health, and other national reforms undertaken. Upon the death of President Fernández, in 1885, he became President of the Republic for the rest of that term, and was elected president for the following four years in 1886. In his administration, work on the Atlantic Railway was pushed, a new Civil Code put into effect, and public instruction reorganized. During his lifetime, Señor Soto Alfaro was the recipient of many honors from foreign governments and institutions. Ex-president Soto Alfaro was buried with official ceremonies, and three days of national mourning were decreed by President González Víquez. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, January 29, 1931.)



# SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO MARCH 16, 1931

Subject	Date	Author
<b>ARGENTINA</b>		
Increase in Argentina postal rates.....	Feb. 18	A. M. Warren, consul at Buenos Aires.
<b>BOLIVA</b>		
Review of commerce and industries of Bolivia, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1930.	Jan. 4	Paul C. Daniels, vice consul at La Paz.
<b>BRAZIL</b>		
Review of the Santos District, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1930....	Jan. 12	Arthur G. Parsloe, vice consul at Santos.
Tobacco and cigarette production of State of Ceara.....	do	F. van den Arend, consul at Pernambuco.
Immigration into the State of Rio Grande do Sul in 1930.....	Jan. 15	C. R. Nesmith, consul at Porto Alegre.
Citizenship law.....	Jan. 17	The embassy, Rio de Janeiro.
The Municipal budget for the year 1931.....	Jan. 22	Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Brazilian postage rates reduced.....	Jan. 28	Do.
Restrictions of exchange operations modified.....	Feb. 12	Do.
<b>CHILE</b>		
Review of the Antofagasta District, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1930.	Jan. 10	Thomas S. Horn, consul at Antofagasta.
Review of Iquique District, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1930.....	Jan. 21	S. L. Wilkinson, vice consul at Iquique.
Thermoelectric power plant and public-utility improvements proposed for Valparaiso.	Feb. 10	C. F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.
Proposed construction of bridge over the Bio-Bio River at Concepcion.	do	Do.
<b>COLOMBIA</b>		
Review of commerce and industries of Santa Marta District, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1930.	Jan. 28	LaVerne Baldwin, vice consul at Santa Marta.
Copy of decree for the construction of Buenaventura.....	Jan. 31	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Buenaventura.
Population of the Department of Bolivar.....	Feb. 13	Eli Taylor, vice consul at Cartagena.
<b>CUBA</b>		
New Bank established in Habana.....	Feb. 16	F. T. F. Dumont, consul general at Habana.
<b>EL SALVADOR</b>		
Miscellaneous notes; sugar prices, coffee exports, sports.....	Feb. 17	Legation, San Salvador.
Decree of Jan. 23, 1931, Diario Oficial of Jan. 24, 1931, El Salvador to celebrate Pan American Day.	Feb. 18	Do.
<b>HAITI</b>		
Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1930.	Feb. 6	Donald R. Heath, consul at Port au Prince.
<b>HONDURAS</b>		
Results in Honduras of the Sixth Congress of the permanent International Association of Road Congresses.	Jan. 28	Robert F. Fernald, consul at Tegucigalpa.
<b>MEXICO</b>		
Plans for a subterranean passageway for pedestrians in Mexico City.	Jan. 23	Robert Frazer, consul general at Mexico City.
<b>PANAMA</b>		
Report of the Canal Zone experimental gardens for the year 1929.	Feb. 14	H. O. Williams, consul at Panama City.
<b>VENEZUELA</b>		
Review of commerce and industries of La Guaira District, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1930.	Jan. 22	Ben C. Matthews, vice consul at La Guaira.

ARGENTINA BOLIVIA BRAZIL CHILE COLOMBIA

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# BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

MAY, 1931

Inauguration of the Presidents  
of Three American Republics

Pan American Day in Washington

Summary of Archæological Work in the Americas  
in 1929 and 1930

The Colonial Architecture of Brazil

Latin American Fellowships  
of the Guggenheim Foundation

United States Trade with Latin America  
for the Calendar Year 1930

Reorganization of the Chilean Nitrate Industry

COSTA RICA CUBA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ECUADOR EL SALVADOR

MEXICO NICARAGUA PANAMA GUATEMALA

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Panama.....	Señor Dr. HARMODIO ARIAS, 1535 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C.
Paraguay.....	Señor Don PABLO MAX. YNSFRAN, 1726 Irving Street, Washington, D. C.
Peru.....	Señor Don M. DE FREYRE Y SANTANDER, 2633 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
United States.....	Mr. HENRY L. STIMSON, Department of State, Washington, D. C.
Uruguay.....	Señor Dr. JACOBO VARELA, 1317 F Street, Washington, D. C.
Venezuela.....	Señor Dr. PEDRO MANUEL ARCAJA, 1628 Twenty-first Street, Washington, D. C.



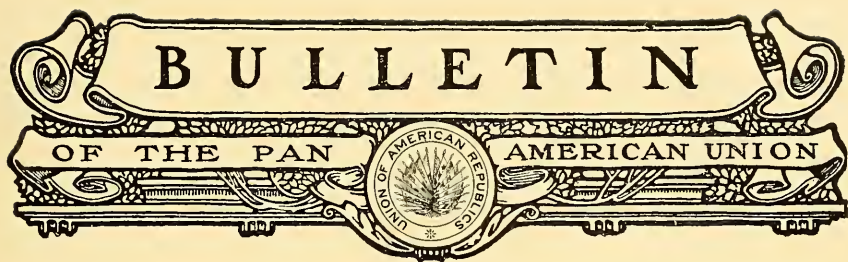
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HIS EXCELLENCY GEN. JORGE UBICO, PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA

Inaugurated February 14, 1931, for the term ending March 15, 1937.



## GENERAL JORGE UBICO, PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA

BY virtue of Decree No. 1691 of February 14, 1931, the Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Guatemala proclaimed that Gen. Jorge Ubico, who had received the majority vote in the recent elections, had been elected President of the Republic for the 6-year term beginning March 15 of the same year. General Ubico was inducted into his high office February 14 of this year, succeeding Sr. José María Reina Andrade, Provisional President.

At 10 o'clock in the morning of that day General Ubico, accompanied by his predecessor, a committee of members of the National Assembly and other persons distinguished in public life, and escorted by the cadets of the Polytechnic School, proceeded from his private residence to the assembly chamber where, after swearing faithfully to discharge the duties of the office entrusted to him by the people, he received from the hands of the Provisional President the band of office which is the symbol of the high position with which he has been honored by his fellow citizens. Among those present at this imposing ceremony were the diplomatic and consular corps, the members of the Supreme Court and other judges, army officers and a chosen group of persons prominent in Guatemalan society.

The following paragraph from the brilliant address made on this occasion by the new President of the Republic, which outlines the platform of his administration, is worthy of special mention:

I am happy to say that the simple platform presented to me by the Progressive Liberal Party is synonymous with that chosen by myself after study and meditation. It embodies three points: Justice, without which it is inconceivable that social harmony and stability may be maintained; ethical conduct within the sphere of government to increase the efficiency of official organization, and in other spheres to aid society in its struggle against harmful habits, falsely attributed to heredity and environment; and progress in both ethical and material matters, so that we shall never pause nor give way before the great march of humanity toward the perfection of body and soul which we call civilization.



It is worthy of mention that His Excellency Sr. Don Arturo Araujo, President elect of El Salvador, saw fit to appoint a delegation of distinguished personages to present to General Ubico a fraternal greeting as a mark of his high regard for the new President of Guatemala and a demonstration of Central American fellowship.

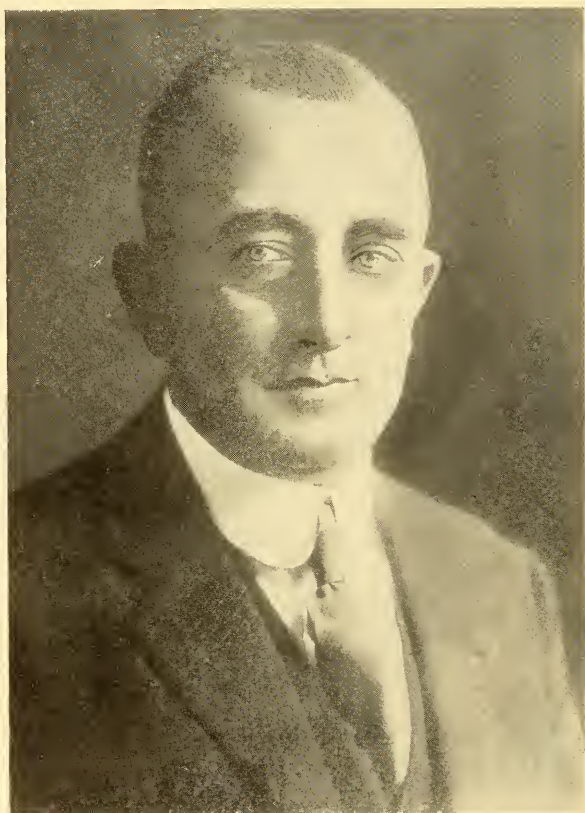
The distinguished citizen who to-day directs the destinies of Guatemala was born in the capital of his country on November 10, 1878, his parents being the eminent statesman Sr. Don Arturo Ubico, a signer of the Constitution of 1879, and at one time diplomatic representative of Guatemala in the United States, and Sra. Doña Matilde Castañeda de Ubico. From his earliest years he was given an excellent education, first in his native country and later in schools of the United States and Europe. At 16 years of age he became a cadet in the Polytechnic School of Guatemala. Three years later he attained the rank of second lieutenant of infantry, and a few months subsequently that of lieutenant. In August, 1900, he was promoted to a captaincy and appointed instructor of militia of Boca del Monte, a post which he held until August, 1901, when the value of his services was once more recognized by promotion, this time to the rank of commandant. On July 21, 1906, he was decorated for his services in the national campaign of the same year and in September became a colonel on the General Staff.

Early in 1907, when he was discharging his duties as army officer and political head of the Department of Alta Verapaz, he became deeply interested in the progress of that Department, initiating and promoting various helpful plans and occupying himself especially with the establishment of experimental farms, the protection of public health and the operation of schools. In May, 1911, he was transferred to similar duties in the Department of Retalhuleu, where, as in Alta Verapaz, he demonstrated his exceptional gifts as a man of progressive views, an untiring worker, and an excellent executive, who gave a notable impulse to agriculture, commerce, and public education. The schools especially claimed his attention; he established competitions among the teachers, he founded classes in prisons, he started several schools of music, he opened school gardens and workshops, he increased the salaries of the teachers and organized troops of boy scouts. One of his most memorable undertakings for the welfare of his country was the campaign against the yellow fever which he began in 1918 and for which he was warmly praised by the late General Gorgas. The city of Retalhuleu, as well as the Department, presented Colonel Ubico with a gold medal in appreciation of his labors in behalf of progress and public health.

In February, 1918, he was elected Deputy to the National Assembly for the District of Amatitlán, and in July of the same year he was made

public health director for the Pacific Coast in recognition of the brilliant results which he had obtained in Retalhuleu. In March, 1919, he was chosen member of the Committee on War of the National Assembly; in August he was made chairman of the commission appointed to cooperate with the National Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. On May 28, 1920, the rank of brigadier general was conferred upon him and shortly thereafter the Government designated him to pursue military studies in the United States. The next year he became Chief of the General Staff and a member of the commission charged with the division of the Republic into military zones. By Government resolution of December 11 of the same year he was summoned to head the War Department, a position which he held until March, 1923. In 1926, after the death of General Orellana, he became candidate of the Progressive Party for the Presidency, but after this campaign he decided to retire to private life. He devoted himself chiefly to agriculture until the present year when, by a majority of votes, he was called by his fellow citizens to assume the highest office in their gift.





HIS EXCELLENCY DON ARTURO ARAUJO, PRESIDENT OF EL SALVADOR  
Inaugurated March 1, 1931, for a 4-year term.



## SEÑOR DON ARTURO ARAUJO, PRESIDENT OF EL SALVADOR

AFTER an orderly although closely contested electoral campaign the people of El Salvador elected as President of the Republic for the 4-year term beginning March 1, 1931, Sr. Don Arturo Araujo, an engineer, who was the candidate of both the National Labor Party and of the Party of the Salvadorean Proletariat. In this exciting campaign for the Presidency there were five chief candidates, Señor Araujo obtaining the largest number of votes, although not the majority. Therefore, in accordance with article 80 of the Constitution, it devolved upon the National Assembly to choose among the three leading nominees the man who should be the next President of the Republic. The members of the Assembly, consequently, met in special session on February 12 and after having duly voted they declared Señor Araujo unanimously elected, an announcement which was greeted with cheers from the many spectators. At the same session the Assembly also unanimously elected as Vice President of the Republic Gen. Maximiliano Hernández Martínez.

Señor Araujo enjoys great prestige and popularity in his own country, especially among the workers, due to the fact that he has long been distinguished for his constant preoccupation for the welfare of the employed, and especially of the agricultural worker, in behalf of whom he has brought about both material and cultural improvements. On his own extensive agricultural holdings he has established schools, hospitals, churches, and hygienic dwellings in a laudable ambition to secure the education of the people and the spread throughout the Nation of those benefits to whose attainment he has dedicated the greater part of his life. In 1917 the Salvadorean Labor Congress met in Armenia under his patronage. He is, moreover, honorary president of 45 labor organizations scattered through the Republic, all of which he has helped with substantial gifts.

The eminent citizen who has just begun to direct the destinies of this progressive Central American Republic was born in the city of Suchitoto, Department of Cuscatlan, in 1877. He is a son of the late Dr. Eugenio Araujo, a distinguished lawyer and public man, and his wife, Doña Enriqueta Fajardo de Araujo. After completing his primary and secondary education in leading schools of his own country, the future President entered a London university, from which he was graduated with distinction as an engineer. His formal studies over, he traveled through Europe to perfect and increase his

technical knowledge. At the age of 25 he married Miss Dora Morton, a beautiful and cultivated Englishwoman, with whom he returned to his native land to establish a delightful and hospitable home.

Settled again in El Salvador, Señor Araujo devoted himself zealously to the development of agriculture, in the conviction that this is the fundamental industry for the prosperity of his country. On the occasion of the violent eruption of the volcano of San Salvador, which occurred January 7, 1917, destroying the capital and reducing other important cities to ruins, Señor Araujo contributed the necessary funds for the reconstruction of the city of Armenia.

The platform which Señor Araujo has presented to the public shows that El Salvador is well justified in its expectation that his administration will be beneficial to the Republic, since he states therein that his only aspirations are the progress of the people, the development of the country, the preservation of peace, the promotion of public works, and the maintenance of friendship with other nations.



SPECIAL MISSION OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT ARAUJO, HEADED BY THE HON. WARREN D. ROBBINS, MINISTER TO EL SALVADOR.

## DR. GABRIEL TERRA, PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY

ON March 1 of this year there took place in Montevideo, the lovely capital of Uruguay, the inauguration of Dr. Gabriel Terra, recently elected by the Battlista section of the Colorado Party to succeed Dr. Juan Campísteguy in the Presidency of the Republic for the 4-year term ending in 1935.

The vast throng which congregated outside the capitol where Doctor Terra took the oath to the Constitution at a special session of Congress acclaimed him enthusiastically as he proceeded to the university, in whose beautiful assembly hall the official transfer of the Presidency took place. At the same time Sres. Juan Pedro Fabini, Tomás Barreta, and Dr. Alfredo García Morales, members of the National Council of the Administration, a body which in Uruguay forms an integral part of the executive power, also took office.<sup>1</sup>

In an interview granted to the press on the day of his inauguration Doctor Terra said that his Government plans to pursue a policy of cooperation and to labor especially for the economic improvement of the country, giving preferential attention to the currency and the balancing of the budget. The Administration also has in view the conversion of the public debt as soon as the financial market improves.

With respect to foreign affairs, the President emphasized his desire of maintaining the peaceful international relations which Uruguay now enjoys, and of drawing still closer the bonds of friendship which unite his country with others, especially the neighboring republics.

The new administration also has a project for the construction of a great hydroelectric plant on the Rio Negro to supply at low rate sufficient power for the whole Republic in the coming century, besides a surplus which may be sold in the nations near by. Immigration of laborers will be fostered, since Doctor Terra believes that Uruguay needs labor for its development.

The brilliant Uruguayan diplomat and politician who has just taken office as the Chief Magistrate of his country was born in the city of Montevideo 58 years ago. After completing his elementary and secondary schooling, he entered the National University, from which he was graduated with the degree of doctor of law and jurisprudence in 1895, presenting a thesis on the public debt of Uruguay.

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<sup>1</sup> See "Uruguay and its Constitutions of 1830 and 1917," in the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, July, 1930.





Courtesy of Dr. José Richling

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. GABRIEL TERRA, PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY

Inaugurated March 1, 1931, for a term of four years.

He immediately entered upon an active career in the varied fields of journalism, public life, diplomacy, and education. Among the positions which he has held with great credit to himself and to his country are the following: Member of the House of Representatives and of the constitutional convention for the Department of Rocha; delegate to the Pan American Commercial Conference held in Washington in 1915; chairman of the Uruguayan delegation to the Inter-American High Commission until 1917; and Minister of Industry, Labor, and Public Instruction. In December, 1917, Doctor Terra was designated Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru, a post which he filled with high distinction for nearly two years, when he returned home to serve as Minister of Foreign Affairs *ad interim*. This portfolio he relinquished to assume that of the Interior. In the field of education, to which so much careful attention is devoted in Uruguay, he has held positions of great importance, including the professorship of finance in the Advanced School of Commerce and the chair of political economy in the School of Law and Social Science of the university. From his brilliant pen have come many articles published in the national press, as well as other works, among which may be mentioned *In the Political Economy Classroom*, *The Dairy Industry* and a study of the debt consolidation of 1883.

The special interests to which Doctor Terra has devoted himself as Government official and Member of Congress include, among others, the multiplication of rural schools, the construction of highways, ports and airdromes, legislation on trade-marks and weights and measures, soil analysis and the use of fertilizers, a tariff for the protection of agriculture, the organization of cooperative societies by the State for the benefit of workers, insurance for Government employees, and many other subjects of social character.

Doctor Terra is recognized as one of the most learned economists and financiers in Uruguay. His interest in this important realm of human activity is such that, notwithstanding the manifold duties as statesman and legislator which have claimed the major part of his time, he has nevertheless been unwilling to give up his classes in the two institutions of learning already mentioned. Moreover, it should be added that in the last 15 or 20 years no important financial legislation has been promulgated in Uruguay in connection with which Doctor Terra has not played an outstanding rôle.



## PAN AMERICAN DAY IN WASHINGTON

ON April 14, Pan American Day, the birthday of the Pan American Union, as it has appropriately been called, was celebrated in Washington with fitting ceremonies, opened by an address delivered by the President of the United States, and heard over the radio from coast to coast and from the northern boundary of the United States to Buenos Aires and Santiago.

The United States was not alone in this first observance of the day. Pursuant to the vote of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and of the diplomatic representatives of the other American Republics in Washington, recommending that Pan American Day "be established as a commemorative symbol of the sovereignty of the American nations and the voluntary union of all in one continental community," the Presidents of all the nations members of the Union had by proclamation so designated it, with the result that the day was appropriately celebrated throughout the Republics of America. This date was chosen because it was on April 14, 1890, that the First International Conference of American States, meeting in Washington under the chairmanship of James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State, approved a resolution creating what was first known as the Commercial Bureau of the American Republics, but has in the course of five subsequent international conferences of American States developed into what is now called the Pan American Union.<sup>1</sup>

The celebration of Pan American Day in Washington was very colorful. Not only was the national flag displayed on all Government buildings and by many private organizations, in accordance with President Hoover's proclamation, but in the heart of the city, as in front of the Pan American Union, the flags of the 21 nations members of the Union fluttered in the spring sunshine.

The ceremonies at the Pan American Union, in which President Hoover took part, were dignified and impressive. After the President entered the building, known and admired by every resident of or visitor to Washington for the beauty of the architecture in which is enshrined the very spirit of Pan Americanism, he mounted the broad stairway, lined with students of the Washington schools and universities. A special committee, composed of His Excellency Dr. Jacobo Varela, Minister of Uruguay, His Excellency Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, Minister of Nicaragua, and Dr. Carlos Leiva, Chargé

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<sup>1</sup> See "The Development of the Pan American Union," by Warren H. Kelchner, Ph. D., BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, April, 1930.





#### ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT HOOVER AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

At a special meeting of the Governing Board, the President made the principal address of Pan American Day.

d'Affaires of El Salvador, welcomed the President and escorted him to the Governing Board room, where the other members of the Board were assembled.

The program of the special session of the Governing Board, which took place at half past twelve, included addresses by the President, by the Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States and chairman of the Board, and by His Excellency Sr. Don Manuel C. Téllez, Ambassador of Mexico to the United States, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington and a former vice chairman of the board. The broadcasting of this session and of the other ceremonies

of the day enabled schools and colleges, clubs, societies, and other groups throughout the Nation to include in their programs the addresses delivered in Washington.

The only guest, except for the President, at the session of the Governing Board was Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. Nothing could have been more fitting than that she should be present on this occasion, for to the munificence of the late Mr. Carnegie is largely due the erection of the home of the Pan American Union, and through the generosity of the Carnegie Corporation an office building to give room for the expanding activities of the Union will soon rise near by, one of the structures to line Constitution Avenue, which is to become the monumental thoroughfare leading from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial. Although Mr. Carnegie's labors for and devotion to the cause of international peace and friendship are known to young and old, it is well to recall here that he was a delegate to the First International Conference of American States. At the close of the session the members of the board were presented to Mrs. Carnegie, a privilege highly esteemed by all.

In his address to the Governing Board, President Hoover said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GOVERNING BOARD:

I am glad to be your guest at this special session of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union which you are holding in honor of Pan American Day. I recently issued a proclamation, calling upon our people to give this day due observance, and this proclamation has received general approval throughout the country. Exercises are being held at this time in public schools and universities and by civic organizations in every section of the Union. Pan American Day will become an outward symbol of the constantly strengthening unity of purpose and unity of ideals of the republics of this hemisphere.

In the latter part of 1928 I had the privilege of visiting 11 of the countries of Latin America. This visit made a deep and lasting impression upon me. It was inspiring to observe, at first hand, not only the progress that Latin America is making along social, economic, and cultural lines, but also the important part which the countries you represent are destined to play in world affairs. It was clear, too, that the nations of America have everything to gain by keeping in close touch with one another and by developing that spirit of mutual confidence which has its roots in a reciprocal understanding of national aims and aspirations.

Although each of the republics of this hemisphere possesses problems peculiar to itself, there are certain basic questions relating to democratic progress and social betterment common to us all and in the solution of which we can be most helpful to one another. This spirit of mutual helpfulness is the cornerstone of true Pan Americanism. The Pan American Union not only symbolizes this spirit, but gives to it concrete expression in many practical and constructive ways.

It is of the greatest importance that the people of the United States become better acquainted with the history, the traditions, the culture, and the ideals of the other republics of America. To an increasing extent, courses on the languages, literature, and history of the nations of Latin America are being offered in the educational institutions of the United States. A similar realization of the importance of becoming better acquainted with the history and development of the United States exists in the countries of Latin America. Increasing numbers of students from the countries to the south are being enrolled in the colleges

and universities of the United States. I can not emphasize too strongly this important aspect of inter-American relations. These cultural currents not only contribute to better international understanding, but also emphasize the essential unity of interest of the American republics.

Through the Pan American *Society* and its branches established in different sections of the country, the importance and significance of the culture of the Latin American nations are being brought home to our people. We owe much to the unselfish men who have devoted so much time and energy to this work. The activities of the Pan American *Society* admirably supplement the important work that is being done by the Pan American *Union*.

A peculiarly heavy responsibility rests upon the nations of the Western Hemisphere; a responsibility which, at the same time, is a high privilege. Richly endowed by nature, we enjoy the great advantage of inhabiting a hemisphere free from the jealousies and antagonisms which have proved such obstacles to progress and prosperity in other sections of the world. We have developed an international system based on the principle of equality, combined with a full recognition of the obligations as well as the rights of States.

The American republics are to-day rapidly approaching the time when every major difference existing between them will be settled by the orderly processes of conciliation and arbitration. In this respect, the Western Hemisphere has placed an enviable record before the nations of the world. From the earliest period of their history, the governments of the republics of this hemisphere have been earnest advocates of the peaceful settlement of international disputes. They have demonstrated their willingness and even eagerness to adopt and apply mediation, conciliation, and arbitration. The common purpose to eliminate war and the determination to achieve peace and security represent a major contribution of the Americas to modern civilization.

The full significance of this achievement is not always realized, for it carries with it heavy obligations to posterity. Future progress along these lines can only be assured through constant vigilance and by an unswerving determination to make the Union of the American Republics, as now expressed in the Pan American Union, an example to the world. We are not attempting in any way to develop a superstate, or to interfere with the freedom of action of any of the States, members of the Union, but rather to develop an atmosphere of good will—a spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding—in which any difference that may arise, no matter how important, will find a ready solution.

I cordially congratulate you, gentlemen of the Governing Board, on your happy initiative in establishing Pan American Day and, at the same time, I send a message of fraternal greeting, in the name of the people of the United States, to all the inhabitants of our sister republics.

The chairman of the Governing Board, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, then spoke as follows:

#### GENTLEMEN OF THE GOVERNING BOARD:

You have entrusted me with the delightful task of speaking in your name on the larger significance of Pan American Day, which we are to-day celebrating for the first time. The Governing Board of the Pan American Union has assumed the responsibility to secure the observance of this day throughout the republics of America and has thereby incurred the obligation to give to it a deep spiritual significance. I feel that I am giving expression to what is in the mind of every member of the Board when I say that Pan American Day is intended to emphasize those basic principles of international service which tend to bring the nations of America closer to one another. Our economic and social problems are so



similar in many respects and the advantages to be gained by close cooperation are so manifest that it is most fitting that we should set aside one day of the year to impress these truths upon our respective peoples.

The proceedings of the successive International Conferences of American States, held since the first conference met at Washington in 1889, bear witness to the growing sense of continental solidarity which has developed since the establishment of the Pan American Union. It is an interesting fact and one that possesses deep significance that these conferences, by concentrating on problems of common interest, have developed the spirit of international cooperation and, in such an atmosphere of mutual helpfulness, any differences that may arise will lend themselves to ready settlement. This is, after all, the greatest achievement of Pan Americanism.

The period of 40 years that has elapsed since the establishment of the Pan American Union is one which we may look back upon with the deepest satisfaction. In a sense, the progress of the Pan American movement is reflected in the growth of the Pan American Union. Created by the First International Conference of American States in 1890 as the "Commercial Bureau of the American Republics," the organization at its inception was intended to serve as a clearing house of information in matters affecting the trade of the member States. With each succeeding conference, the activities of the Pan American Union have been enlarged, until it is to-day an outstanding example of the possibilities of international cooperation.

In the economic field, not only does the Pan American Union continue to perform its original function of collating and disseminating commercial statistics, but it also compiles and, through its various bulletins, prints and widely distributes information on the financial situation of the several States; on the development of communication and transportation facilities; and on the many other phases of the national economy of the countries, members of the Union.

In recent years, preferential consideration has been given by the Union to the development of closer intellectual, social, and cultural relations between the countries of the American Continent. The activities of the organization in this respect have resulted in promoting the interchange of students and professors between the American republics; the establishment of scholarships and fellowships; the teaching of the languages, literature, and history of the nations of America; and, by means of the concerts of Latin American music, which are held in this splendid building and which are widely broadcast, this phase of the culture of each of the countries, members of the Union, is presented to the entire continent.

As the international organization of the American republics, the Pan American Union also serves as the permanent organ of the Pan American conferences. In this capacity, it plays a leading part in the preparations for the conferences, including the formulation of the programs and regulations and the preparations of documentary material; in promoting the ratification of the treaties and conventions that may be signed and in serving as a depository for the instruments of ratification; and lastly, but most important, in giving effect to the resolutions adopted at the conferences.

The constructive achievements of the last 40 years give promise of even larger results in the future. We have in this hemisphere entered upon a period of international development which I firmly believe is destined to give to the world an outstanding example of mutual helpfulness in the solution of the problems common to all our countries. Without the slightest attempt at compulsion—in an atmosphere of mutual respect and confidence—we are endeavoring to place the experience of each at the service of all, thus promoting the well-being of our respective peoples. The form of international cooperation which we have in

view does not call for the abandonment of any legitimate national aims, but it does mean that all such aims must be so shaped as not to conflict with the complete fulfillment of international obligations.

We all rejoice at this, the first celebration of Pan American Day, because it will serve to visualize to our respective peoples the essential unity of purpose of the nations of America, as well as their common obligation to carry forward to new and higher levels the spirit of international cooperation, of which this day is the symbol.

His Excellency, Sr. Don Manuel C. Téllez, Ambassador of Mexico to the United States, followed the Secretary of State, saying:

The peoples of the American Continent awake to-day to a new consciousness facing the dawn of a future laden with great prospects and with heavy responsibilities.

As if peopled by the spirits of things to be, the air of the Continent, even as we speak, is alive with emotion, with omen and with premonition. From the barren wastes of Little America to those of the uninhabitable north, for the first time in history a single harmonious hymn breathes through space, a single solemn hymn raised by the common aspiration of the free peoples of the American Republics.

We come here to-day not to pay reverence to the past, deserving as it may be of our homage; indebted as we are to our great men for their devotion, their endeavors and their sacrifice, we have not congregated at this time to exalt them. Nor did we come to commemorate the imposition of one over the distress of the others. We are here with a nobler and higher mission: Responding to the urgent, to the imperative call of the future, we are here to celebrate the first Pan American Day.

It was not in vain that Columbus's discovery was called the New World, nor strange that with it a forceful period of human history may have come to close. Master nations of the time, full of ambition, experience, and cares, thought they had found in the discovery only territories of wealth not dreamt of before; but we, who live and toil here in this hemisphere, who are the inheritors of the earnest efforts of those ambitions, experiences, and cares, have found in our world higher riches of a spiritual nature which it is our imperative duty to preserve: The dignity and liberty of nations, the dignity and freedom of man, human self-respect, and an equal opportunity for all. These must be the foundations of the coming civilization of the world, which is already discernible in outline and which, originating in the spiritual and economic potentialities of America, it becomes our duty and our responsibility to build.

Simón Bolívar, that genius and dreamer, over a century ago, when the largest part of our territories was still preoccupied with the outcome of our fight for liberty, had already conceived the idea of an association of American States that would unite the spirit of our peoples in a common endeavor to preserve the conquests of self-determination won through so much suffering.

The idea was premature, and it took almost the whole century for our countries to realize its grandeur and justification; but at the close of that period, before an amazed and skeptical world, we created the first non-political union of the States of a continent.

We associated ourselves to labor in good faith for the common weal, not to the advantage nor to the detriment of any one member, and though our Union has not left the cradle and during the short period of its life world conditions have not been such as to foster our endeavors, yet modest as the results are, humanly imperfect as they may be, we must look with satisfaction at what has been

attained and with encouragement and pride to what the future, in its unlimited stores, keeps in reserve for us to accomplish.

History teaches that civilizations proceed by cycles, determined by the cultural, economic, and political requirements of human aggregates, superposed one upon another with a progressive tendency. Just now, none but deaf spirits can fail to heed the earnest, the imperative call that fills the world for peace, for conciliation, for a harmonious accord that shall permit us all to labor in good faith in the belief that we are cooperating in a common and sincere endeavor to attain the only ideal mankind has ever had—human happiness.

The American Continent is young, but not so much so in experience. We have even now wealth undreamt of before; our peoples of different ethnological derivation have shown their capability by past and present accomplishments; we want nothing that does not belong to us; we wish our hospitality to embrace everyone who comes in earnest to work for the betterment of all; we desire to work assiduously for peace and human contentment through the means at our disposal, through our effort to help maintain the liberty and dignity of nations, the dignity and freedom of man, human self-respect, and an equal opportunity for all.

In the past the Pan American Union has been merely an association of American States for their common good. Through the creation of Pan American Day it has become an institution of greater significance; it has become an association of the American peoples for the good of all.

A great, a happy inspiration, indeed, was the one that, responding to the call of our time, created this day. As if peopled by the spirits of things to be, the air of our continent is alive with emotion, with omen and premonition. From the barren wastes of Little America to those of the uninhabitable north, for the first time in history a single harmonious hymn breathes through space, a single solemn hymn raised by the common aspirations of the free peoples of the American Republics.

The Governing Board then adjourned to the terrace overlooking the gardens of the Pan American Union. There about 700 students, representing the 62 universities and public and private high schools of Washington, were assembled to pay their tribute to continental friendship. Other guests included the United States Commissioner of Education, Mr. William John Cooper, school and university officials, and officers of the National Education Association and the American Red Cross. The audience was eloquently addressed by His Excellency Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Ambassador of Cuba, who spoke as follows:

The establishment of an international organization can have no permanent results if it be not vivified by sentiments of respect, of consideration, and of affection among its members. Treaties and conventions have been in all epochs the fruit of the long and patient efforts of statesmen and diplomats, but their constructive benefits have been at times destroyed in a single day. The great essential among nations is the spirit of harmony.

In order to assure permanent friendship we need, in all parts of the world, the determination to respect the interest and the honor of others as if they were our own. In so doing we benefit ourselves and we serve the common cause of civilization. That country which in modern times abandons the selfishness of the past, the inheritance from the dark ages of mankind, and is capable of giving full



respect to men who live beyond its frontiers, is the only one which can cooperate efficiently in the effort for progress and general welfare.

The international policy of the world has been based fundamentally upon two principles—elimination and cooperation. With Pan Americanism we definitely took the road of cooperation.

Nowadays the relations between countries are so intimate; their interests are so interdependent; general rules of life are held so much in common, that international cooperation is not only a noble ideal, a mandate of Providence, but a necessity of our daily existence. We have shortened distances, changing the old idea of space. We interchange millions of tons of commodities; as soon as we have a little culture we speak several languages; we travel easily and comfortably over great parts of the earth. We have created the same environment with the same principles of morality and justice everywhere. That is a reality in all our modern world.

Moreover, if community of sentiment and interest exists in a land which bears the same name throughout, has had the same discoverers, has developed the same historical conditions, is governed by the same institutions, and strives toward the same aspirations, then political unity, in a broad sense, is the natural consequence and a categorical imperative of events.

It is the duty of the statesman to acknowledge the facts and to carry them always toward higher purposes. So when James G. Blaine, Secretary of State of the United States, convoked the first Pan American Conference, he was realizing what was already in the nature of things. Likewise, when the delegates from all the Americas have taken action at six Pan American Conferences they have followed the indications of previously established events. The Pan American organization, which has now been in existence for 42 years, has its roots in the first period of the past century, in the very geographical structure, and in the history of America.

I desire to address especially the young people. The work of consolidating Pan Americanism rests particularly upon them. The work of harmonizing actual facts with the psychology of the people of our 21 republics will be accomplished in the future by spirits having great freedom, by minds without prejudices, by hearts with sincere love. Generations of the past have created the great frame of Pan Americanism and erected the structure; the near future will give to it the real soul.

We have initiated trends toward economic and political understandings, similar juridical institutions, reciprocal sanitary defense, intellectual cooperation, and have undertaken many other important mutual activities; youth must consummate and improve all these activities and carry them to completion with generous mind, without any ill-advised idea of obtaining benefit to the prejudice of others. From the youth of to-day will spring the statesmen of to-morrow. They must accept now, at an age when culture is the education of the spirit, those principles which we appreciate in all their importance but which for historical reasons have never fully penetrated our minds. The youth of to-day will apply the material heritage which we bequeath to them with the highest moral results.

At the present moment youth has also another mission, a mission equally important—to know the basis of Pan Americanism, to understand the feelings and ideas of their contemporaries in the other nations of America; to speak their languages; to frequent the institutions where any American can meet and understand other Americans from distant latitudes; to acquire knowledge of the modes of life, methods of business, political systems, and the general habits of the other inhabitants of this hemisphere. By fulfilling this mission they will acquire knowledge of immense reciprocal value.



STUDENT EXERCISES AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

The Governing Board and representatives of Washington universities and high schools participated in the outdoor ceremonies.

In the capital of every one of the other 20 American republics, people are assembled as we are here, all animated by the same feeling of solidarity. I hope that every year we shall convene for identical ceremonies, devoting our best thoughts on this day to the practical achievements and great ideals of Pan Americanism.

Sr. Carlos H. Lee, of Chile, a student at Georgetown University, responded for Latin America in the following words:

Unprecedented in the history of civilization is the example of the 21 Republics comprising the States of the New World which, since their inception more than a century ago, have lived in the most perfect tranquillity and harmony known to man.

Predetermined by nature herself to collaboration and solidarity, and imbued with the ideals of the French philosophers and encyclopedists, they early severed their political ties with the Old World and established themselves as independent nations. Founded on the principles of liberty, fraternity, and equality of opportunity, and obliged to work out their common destiny on the same continent, and at approximately the same epoch, it was but natural that they should feel drawn together and unite more and more amongst themselves.

Free from the traditions of aggression and greed which have been so characteristic of life in the Old World, we, the Republics of America, inspired by the very generosity with which nature has showered her gifts upon us, have since the beginning of our existence shown a willingness to cooperate and live in harmony with our sister States. Realizing very early in our lives the obligation we had to consolidate these principles by a more perfect union, from mere noninterference with one another we quickly passed to confederation, and Bolívar's ideal of a united America is now fast becoming a reality.

For many years our countries by common consent have been congregating in great assemblies in order to strengthen our already close ties of friendship, and help one another in the solution of the many and difficult problems with which we are confronted. This spirit of union and cooperation, however, in order to grow and endure must become a vital force in the heart of every one of us, and our purely political and economic interests must be subordinated to our intellectual and cultural ties. To say that this side of our friendship has been ignored would be to repudiate the years of labor of our educational agencies, the numerous congresses intended to bring into closer contact men of our different countries, and the offering of scholarships and fellowships for the interchange of ideas, by our different universities and governments.

The task, however, has just commenced, and we, the students of America, must endeavor to carry on what has been so successfully initiated by past generations. As yet unaffected by the prejudices of our elders, we are in a far better position to appreciate each other's cultures and to tolerate our relative differences. Because of this advantage it is upon the shoulders of us, the citizens of to-morrow, that the responsibility for the future of Pan Americanism rests.

Our duty is apparent, and our task the development of a broader criterion through the study of each other's history and problems. Only thus armed with a clearer knowledge of ourselves, shall we avoid the misunderstandings and disagreements which are the result of ignorance and intolerance. For over a century our countries have lived in the most perfect state of peace and cooperation that history can record, and God willing, we, the future citizens of Pan America, will strive our utmost to insure its preservation.

Mr. Edwin McClintock, a Western High School student, spoke for the United States, as follows:

What have the Americas had in common? A background of history and tradition; their discoverer, Columbus; then, Washington and Bolívar; San Martín and Lincoln; struggles for liberty and independence; the same ideals and form of government.

Occupying adjacent continents, separated from the rest of the world by wide seas, possessing the same desire for wider friendships, with mutual benefits to be gained from trade, and with common needs and aspirations, is it not natural that these countries should enjoy a close relationship?

Why have they not achieved more fully the cooperation which would yield such great mutual advantages? Obstacles have been the isolation of distance, differences of language, customs, and temperament, and the lack of understanding by the people of the several countries of each other's particular problems and viewpoints.

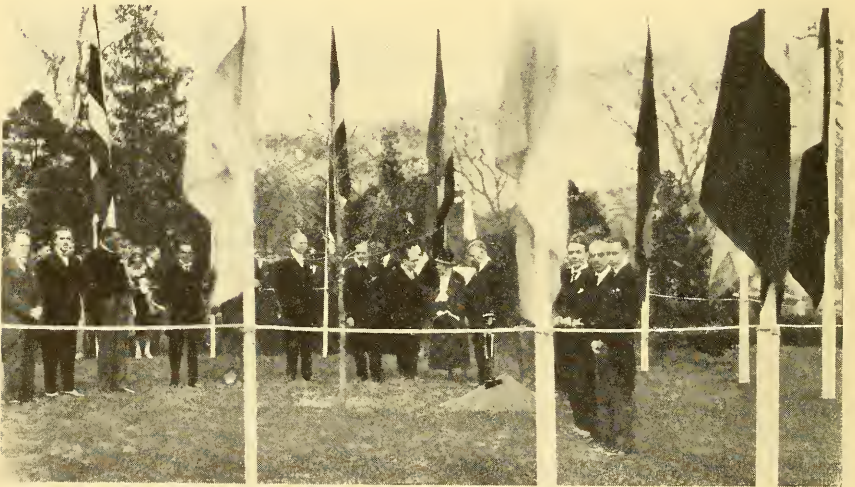
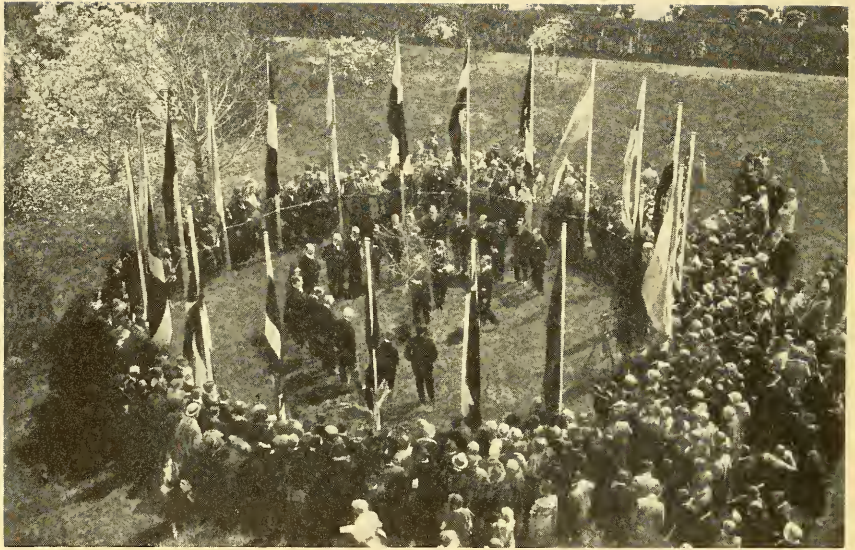
These influences have tended to separate us, to make us alien to each other, and so misunderstanding has been easy.

To-day the barriers to the friendly cooperation and mutual help of the Americas are being broken down. Ease, quickness, and tremendous increase of communication have brought our countries closer together than ever before.

But there is another, far more fundamental method of attaining better relations. That method lies in establishing a sympathetic understanding of each other by interchange and appreciation of our respective intellectual and cultural achievements.

Latin America, the vivid colorful combination of age-old civilizations with the culture of the Conquistadors; and the United States, with its original vital development from the merging of old-world influences and its Anglo-Saxon heritage, must meet, augment each other, and profit from the meeting.





#### TREE PLANTING AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

The planting of a tree commemorating the first observance of Pan American Day concluded the afternoon program at the Pan American Union. Mrs. Andrew Carnegie was an interested spectator at the ceremony, in which each member of the Governing Board assisted.

The great Pan American Union has been foremost in promoting cultural contacts between the nations. By sponsoring exchange of books, instructors, methods of education, and students; by arranging inter-American exhibitions of art, literature, and music, it has made great strides toward an increased realization of our mutual ideas and ideals.

This is prophetic of the future. The best way to become acquainted is in friendly talk. But a problem can not be discussed unless the attitudes and peculiarities of the participants are understood and met. If we know and appreciate our friends through their ideas and culture, then it is easy to act in accord with them.

Think, ladies and gentlemen, what a vista of possibilities opens before a new Pan America, based upon a similarity of interests, united by a sympathetic understanding, and going forward to a common destiny as a dominating factor in the world.

At the conclusion of the addresses, miniature standards containing the flags of the 21 Republics, members of the Pan American Union, were presented by the Secretary of State to representatives of the several schools and colleges participating in the ceremonies. These gifts were made through the generosity of Mr. Chester D. Pugsley, of Peekskill, N. Y.

At the close of the exercises on the esplanade, to which the Navy Band had contributed with several selections, the members of the Governing Board passed to an inclosure on the lawn, marked by 21 standards, each bearing the flag of one of the Pan American Republics. There, in the presence of the student representatives and other guests, a sturdy oak was planted in commemoration of the first observance of Pan American Day, the Secretary of State and the diplomatic representative of each nation throwing a shovelful of earth around the roots. Simultaneously hundreds of doves were freed, and as they rose into the blue sky they appeared to be winging their way southward to carry a message of good fellowship to all the countries represented in the Pan American Union and the observance of Pan American Day in Washington.

In the evening a program of Latin American music was given in the beautiful Hall of the Americas by the United States Marine Band, to a large and distinguished audience composed of members of the diplomatic corps, officials of the Government of the United States, and other guests. The vocal soloists, Srta. Josefina Meca, of Cuba, and Sr. Héctor de Lara, of Mexico, were warmly greeted.

In a later issue of the BULLETIN some of the ceremonies commemorating the first Pan American Day elsewhere in the United States and in Latin America will be described.

# SUMMARY OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL WORK IN THE AMERICAS IN 1929 AND 1930<sup>1</sup>

## III. ARCHÆOLOGICAL WORK IN NORTH AMERICA

BY CARL E. GUTHE, B. S., A. M., Ph. D.

*Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.*

IN the summary of archæological field work in North America published in the March, 1929, issue of the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, I divided the activities of those archæologists interested in the northern continent into three groups according to the general problems considered. The first of these deals with the antiquity of man in the New World, the second with the development of the peripheral cultures of the continent, and the third with the rise and spread of the cultures acquainted with agriculture. The research of the past two years will again be discussed under this grouping.

The discoveries at Folsom, N. Mex., in 1928 stimulated interest in the antiquity of man in North America. During both of the field seasons under discussion the American Museum of Natural History has done reconnaissance work in New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming, searching for additional traces of the Folsom culture. Other organizations working in this general region have also kept it in mind. Doctor Renaud, of the University of Denver, while surveying eastern Colorado, found what he believes to be traces of the Folsom people. Possible evidences of early man have come to light in Texas near Abilene, where traces of human occupation have been found 24 to 27 feet below the surface. A number of the stone artifacts are relatively simple and show definite patina. Of course their geological age must be determined from a careful examination of the physiographic conditions of the region. In western Nebraska, where Mr. Harold Cook, formerly with the Colorado Museum of Natural History, has organized the Cook Museum of Natural History at Agate, the accidental finding of flaked implements in an old consolidated fresh-water mud deposit has brought the locality to the attention of the archæologist.

By far the most noteworthy contribution to this great problem has been made by Mr. M. R. Harrington, of the Southwest Museum of Los Angeles, working in association with palæontologists of the California Institute of Technology. In the fall of 1929, he found a cave

<sup>1</sup> Parts I and II of this article, on archæological work in Mexico and Central and South America, appeared in the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, April, 1931.



near Las Vegas, Nev., known as Gypsum Cave because of its mineral deposits. Attention has been called to it by the finding of Basket Maker objects on the surface of extensive deposits in the inner chambers. In January, 1930, he began excavations there, which were suspended during the hot summer months, but were resumed on November 1, through the cooperation of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Soon it became evident that while the surface material could be recognized culturally, every room of the cave yielded something pointing toward occupation by a people older than the Basket Makers and apparently associated with extinct Pleistocene animals

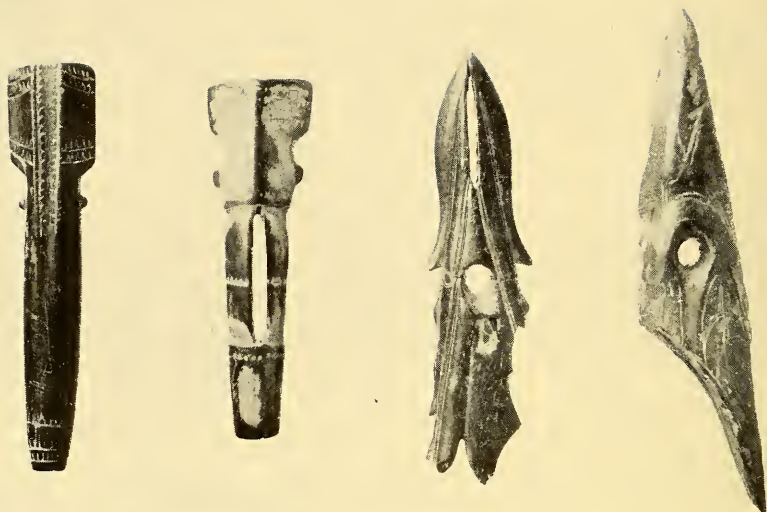


Courtesy of the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles

#### RESTORATION OF THE GROUND SLOTH NOTHROTHERIUM

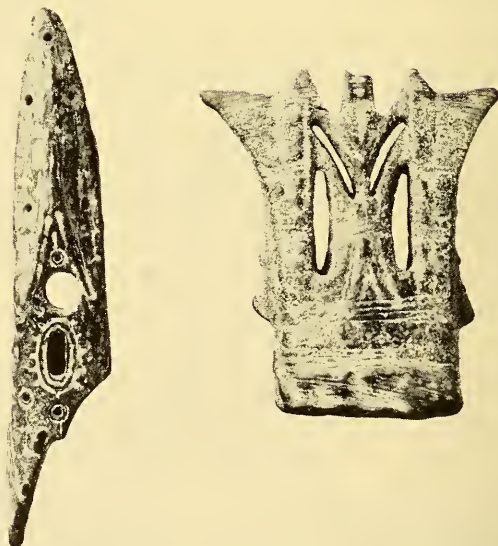
Among the discoveries made at Gypsum Cave, Nev., in 1930, by Mr. M. R. Harrington, of the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, were ground sloth remains.

such as the native American horse, two species of indigenous camels, and the ground sloth *Nothrotherium*. Mr. Harrington writes: "Among the evidences pointing to the association of man with the extinct animals were pieces of a cane torch lying beside the bones of a baby sloth, under undisturbed strata and in an unburned area; a collection of sticks burned on one end, evidently the remains of a torch, under a solid undisturbed layer of unburned sloth dung; a stone dart point between two layers of burned sloth dung and within a yard of a sloth bone on the same level; a piece of a wooden dart shaft under a layer of sloth dung; two other dart points at the bottom



#### FOSSIL IVORY OBJECTS FROM ALASKA

"The most interesting archaeological specimens from the region of the western Eskimo, are those in 'fossil ivory,' the term being applied to walrus ivory that through long lying in the ground has assumed more or less of a pearly yellow, variegated, sepia-brown or black color," remarks Dr. Aleš Hrdlička in his 'Anthropological Survey in Alaska,' published by the Bureau of American Ethnology. Upper: Fossil ivory needle cases and spearheads of fine workmanship, from the northern Bering Sea region. Lower: Old fossil ivory objects. That to the right, which is decorated on both sides, is almost classic in form.



From "Anthropological Survey in Alaska"

of a rock slide in the top of which and almost directly above them lay a sloth skull; fragments of two painted dart shafts at a considerable depth from the surface (about 10 feet) beneath a layer containing pieces of sloth dung and hair; and most important of all, the finding of a small bed of charcoal at a depth of about 8 feet from the surface beneath two layers of sloth manure."

It is evident, then, that the information concerning the antiquity of man in America is gradually accumulating and that we may hope for some clear-cut and irrefutable evidence either for or against the hypothesis of Pleistocene man in the New World in the near future.

Of the regions occupied by the peripheral nonagricultural groups of North America, that which has received the most attention in the past two years is the Alaskan Peninsula. The United States Government has continued its investigations begun there several years ago. Doctor Hrdlička, of the United States National Museum, devoted the field seasons of both years to a study of the physical anthropology of both the living and the extinct peoples of the region. In 1929 he continued the work he had begun in 1926 along the Yukon River, finding no clear line of separation either culturally or physically between the Eskimo of the lower and the Indians of the middle Yukon. The lower river culture was richer than that of the middle stretches, but an extensive study of the archæology of the region is practically impossible because of the heavy erosion and the shifting of the stream channels. In 1930 Doctor Hrdlička visited the Kuskokwim River Valley, which formerly had a considerable Eskimo population. From the existing and abandoned village sites he was able to secure an important collection of measurements on living peoples and on skeletal remains which will clarify the physical affinities of these people.

Mr. Henry B. Collins, jr., also of the United States National Museum, spent his third and fourth field seasons in Alaska, concentrating on St. Lawrence Island, which he had visited in previous years. The geographical relationships of the several middens examined on the northwest coast of the island and the collection of a large quantity of specimens make it possible to outline rather definitely the major developments in the Bering Sea culture from the oldest known stage of Eskimo culture, which is ancestral to the Thule culture. It seems probable that the Old Bering Sea culture had its origin in northeastern Siberia somewhere between the Anadyr and Kolyama Rivers.

The Museum of the University of Pennsylvania also has worked in Alaska during both field seasons. Excavations in 1929, continuing work begun in Thule culture sites near Point Barrow in 1919, disclosed architectural features, and smaller objects showing definite



cultural affinities with the better-known eastern phase of the Thule culture. In 1930 this museum investigated village sites on Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet. In the former region the cultures had not changed greatly immediately preceding and following the Russian conquest, and were strongly influenced by the northwest coast Indians. Two cultures were found in the latter region. One was very old, similar to that of the Eskimo of Kodiak and Prince William Sound, and the other was a more modern culture of late pre-

SIMILAR KNIVES FROM  
WIDELY SEPARATE  
REGIONS

"The art shown by these objects, the conventionalization, and especially the decorations, appear to show affinity on one hand to deeper eastern Asia and on the other to those of the American northwest coast and even lower," says Dr. Aleš Hrdlička in 'Anthropological Survey in Alaska.' Top: Ivory handle of a late paleolithic poignard from France, carved in the likeness of a reindeer. Left: Two knives of fossil mammoth ivory recently made by an Eskimo of Seward Peninsula, Alaska. Each handle bears the carved figure of a crouching animal. (Gifts to the U. S. National Museum by Doctor Hrdlička.) Right: Two ancient ceremonial Mexican obsidian knives, with handles in the form of crouching figures entirely covered with mosaic of turquoise and other minerals.



From "Anthropological Survey in Alaska"

Russian and Russian times, basically Athapascan but showing Eskimo influence.

These Alaskan investigations have done much to acquaint us with some of the geographical and cultural problems of the early Asiatic migrants. The evidence is very naturally showing that the problem is not a simple one, and also that considerably more work must be done before the relationships between the Indians and the Eskimo are understood.

Archæological field work on the west coast of North America has been confined almost entirely to southern California. The San Diego Museum continued the survey of the Mojave Sink region begun in 1926, recording sites and petroglyphs and collecting sherds. In 1929 a study was made of shell middens along the coast of San Diego County, where stratigraphic evidence was found for three or four distinct cultures. In 1930 this museum devoted much of its time to San Nicolas Island, where again stratigraphic evidence seemed to show the existence of three cultures, in spite of the badly disturbed condition caused by relic hunters.

In 1929 the Los Angeles Museum was enabled, through the generosity of Dr. Charles Van Bergen, to begin an examination of Chumash village sites northwest of Los Angeles, one of which yielded literally thousands of specimens of stone, bone, and wood.

In addition to the work done by Mr. Harrington at Gypsum Cave, the Southwest Museum last year also studied caves in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties near Los Angeles, Calif., which contained pottery, baskets, wood and stone implements, most of which can probably be attributed to the Kawia Indians prior to the coming of the white man.

In the fall of 1930 Mr. Stirling, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, examined the archæological assets of northeastern Nevada from the point of view of possible future excavations. The Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, sent a field party to southern Idaho in 1929, hoping to extend the northern limits of the cultures of Nevada and Utah. Although the results were negative on this point, a number of interesting camp and cave sites were found. In one of these caves overlooking the Snake River, several occupational layers, all apparently of the same culture, indicated the cave had been used as a temporary camping site. In the Columbia-Frazier region of the west coast, Dr. Harlan I. Smith, of the National Museum of Canada, visited some shell heaps during the summer of 1929 and photographed a number of archæological specimens in private collections. He continued his recording and preservation of petroglyphs, principally on Hornby Island. No field work has been reported from this region for 1930. The simpler cultures of central and eastern Canada were not studied archæologically during the last two years.

The majority of the archæological field parties on this continent concerned themselves with the growth and distribution of the cultures acquainted with agriculture. These may be divided regionally into the Northeast Woodlands, the Southeast Woodlands, the Great Plains, and the Southwest.

*Northeast Woodlands.*—The most northern agricultural groups lived about the Great Lakes and in the St. Lawrence Basin. For several years the National Museum of Canada has devoted a part of

its efforts to a study of this area. Mr. W. J. Wintenberg spent the 1929 season on the west coast of Newfoundland, where he found traces of Eskimo occupation in 10 localities, at least 2 of which contained material resembling that of the Cape Dorset Eskimo culture. In 1930 he returned to this general region, finding very few evidences of Indian occupation on the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Later, in eastern New Brunswick, he obtained a fair quantity of material from a pre-European Micmac site. The Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, sent an expedition in 1930 to Cape Breton Island in Nova Scotia. South of the international line, Phillips Academy of Andover continued its study of Maine archæology, begun many years ago, by sending a party in 1929 to the Georges River region above Thomaston, Me. In 1930 Dr. W. K. Moorehead, of this institution, cooperating with a number of local organizations, conducted an archæological survey of the Merrimac River Valley in New England.

Further south, on Long Island, the active Long Island Chapter of the New York State Archæological Association continued during both 1929 and 1930 the excavation of extensive village sites on Noyack Bay, Southampton, and at Wickham Creek, Cutchogue, gathering a collection of pottery and implements, some of which, found during 1929, resemble those of the famous Trenton argillite culture. The New Jersey State Museum, which was reorganized in the spring of 1929, plans to continue the archæological survey of the State and to study some of the more strategic sites.

In Pennsylvania the efforts of Miss Frances Dorrance over a period of years resulted in the organization in 1929 of the Society for Pennsylvania Archæology. Three expeditions were sent out that year. The first of these excavated mounds near Halifax and Academia and did survey work in the general region. A second expedition, working with the Westmoreland-Fayette Branch of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, made a survey of the region near West Overton, which was extended over a larger area during 1930. A third expedition, conducted jointly for part of the season by the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, investigated a camp site on the Susquehanna, in which material was found indicating relationship with Algonkian, Andaste, and Iroquoian cultures. In 1930 most of the energy of the society was devoted to the recording and reproduction of the pictographs along the Susquehanna River near Safe Harbor and to a study of village sites in the neighborhood. In the latter work a remarkable series of vessels, many of which were unbroken, was found.

North of Pennsylvania in New York State, the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, formerly the Rochester Municipal Museum,



under the direction of Dr. Arthur C. Parker, has continued its careful study of western New York archæology. Each season field parties from this museum examine a number of sites. The more important of those investigated during 1929 were a Wenroe, or Neutral, site near Buffalo; a Cayuga site in Cayuga County containing evidence of an aboriginal culture in use as late as 1779; and an Algonkian burial site along the lake shore. In 1930, work along the Susquehanna River near Binghamton disclosed unexpected ceramic evidences of a strangely mixed Iroquois-Algonkian culture, thereby raising many interesting detailed problems. Later in the season Doctor Parker visited Mr. Cadzow's party near Safe Harbor, Pa.

Just north of the eastern Great Lakes the National Museum of Canada excavated, during 1930, a pre-European Neutral Iroquoian site in southwestern Ontario, obtaining material belonging to a

A PLATFORM TOBACCO  
PIPE IN EFFIGY OF A  
RACCOON

From a mound in southern  
Ohio excavated by Dr. E. F.  
Greenman.



Courtesy of Emerson F. Greenman

transitional period before the full blossoming of the Neutral culture. About the same time, along the eastern shore of Lake Huron, the McDonald-Warren Foundation (Three Oaks, Mich.) Expedition found a prehistoric burial under limestone slabs on La Cloche Island, in Georgian Bay.

The research work of Doctor Parker in New York State and of Mr. Wintenberg in Canada has resulted in a rather clear outline of the pre-Columbian culture of the Iroquois, which extended as far north as the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and south well into Pennsylvania. In the summer of 1929 the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, working in the northeastern part of the State, excavated 13 sites and identified 6 others as Iroquois by surface material. In the spring of 1930 two more village sites just south of Cleveland yielded quantities of animal bones, many artifacts, and a number of whole pots of Iroquois type. In the vicinity of Akron,

Ohio, two other sites, fortified as were those near Cleveland, yielded meager results. Then in July an Iroquois village site and two Hopewell mounds near Huron, in Erie County, were examined. The former yielded 20 skeletons and a comparatively small, but distinctive, collection of artifacts. The latter, which are the first examples of Hopewell culture to be examined in northern Ohio, contained such material as silver-covered copper ear spools and platform pipes. Farther south in Ohio, Doctor Greenman, of this society, continued the investigation of the better known Ohio cultures by spending the latter part of the summer of 1929 upon a Fort Ancient village site near Middletown, three small mounds just west of the famous Seip Mound in Ross County, and a preliminary survey of sites along the Ohio River. In 1930 the latter part of the summer was devoted to the excavation of a large mound of the Adena type near Athens, in the southeastern part of the State. A single burial was found in a pretentious subfloor rectangular tomb about 6 feet in depth.

Early in the summer of 1930 the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania examined a conical mound on the east bank of the Ohio River at Beechbottom, W. Va., which proved to be related to the Adena culture remains of Ohio. The single grave in the center and below the original surface was bark lined and showed no traces of a log sepulcher. The dark soil of the mound contained a number of artifacts, including 9 complete and 13 fragmentary tubular pipes of the Adena type.

The survey begun in 1928 by the Indiana Historical Bureau has been continued during the succeeding two years. The work in the Whitewater River Valley was completed in 1929. During this final season a large mound was excavated in Randolph County near the headwaters of the river. A rectangular pit, dug in the center of the mound and below the former ground surface, contained a single burial, with which was associated a ceremonial skull. Evidences of a complex burial structure and some interesting specimens, including copper bracelets around which were three layers of woven fabric, were secured. This is the first evidence in this State of a high culture similar to those in Ohio. In 1930 Mr. Frank Setzler, who has been in charge of this work for the historical bureau, began a survey of the White River, beginning at its source in Randolph County. After completing three counties, he joined the staff of the United States National Museum, but the survey was continued by Mr. Eggan, of the University of Chicago, who completed two more counties and began a third. These three field seasons constitute an excellent beginning on a systematic State survey. In the fall of 1930 the Madison County Historical Society presented to the State of Indiana a group of mounds on the left bank of the White River, which will become a State park of about 250 acres. The Indiana Department

of Conservation has continued to increase the archæological collections in the State museum, and during 1929 members of the staff visited a few sites.

The State of Illinois is one of the most strategic regions in the upper Mississippi Valley, for it lies between the great river itself and the more complex cultures to the east, and in the northern part embraces some of the western cultures of the Great Lakes region. It is therefore not surprising to find that the archæological activity in this State has increased during the past two years. The University of Illinois has continued the survey of southern and central Illinois begun several years ago by Dr. Warren K. Moorehead, spending the 1929 season in an examination of a village site near Utica, where remains of snakes were found with burials. In the fall



Courtesy of the Museum, University of Pennsylvania

#### SKELETON FOUND IN WEST VIRGINIA MOUND

Excavation of an Indian mound at Beech Bottom, near Wheeling, uncovered a skeleton which had been richly decorated with shell and copper beads, seen at right of illustration.

of that year Dr. Arthur R. Kelly accepted a position as anthropologist at the university, and in 1930 carried forward the excavations at the village near Utica. A profusion of fire and refuse pits were found sunk to different depths from different floor levels, which will probably provide interesting data on those cultures which used the Illinois River at different times as a highway. Further excavation in the Mitchell group of mounds, opened in 1929, revealed interesting cultural changes, including European intrusive burials. The data from these sites may be related to those found by Langford at Joliet in previous years and to the results of the work of the University of Chicago. Survey work was also done by the university in the southern Wabash Valley.

The University of Chicago has also continued its well-arranged field policy adopted several years ago. In 1929 a mound near Quincy



was excavated which contained many skeletons, a large fireplace in the center, and a number of artifacts, including some woven fabric which could be saved. Excavations were also made in a mound near Ursa and in a camp site near Chicago. Mr. George Langford, who was recently appointed research associate in anthropology at the University of Chicago, spent some time excavating Adler Mound No. 5 near Joliet, where a central burial chamber was found 6 feet below the ground surface. During both 1929 and 1930 surveys were carried forward by the members of the University of Chicago field parties in several counties of the State.

In 1930 the University of Chicago centered its activities about Lewistown, in the Illinois River Valley. The students, under the direction of Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole, included five fellows from the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe, who had been assigned to this party. One mound contained many flint blades, shell beads, bones, pipes, implements of copper, and other artifacts, as well as 150 skeletons. All three of the known Bluff cultures of the region were found in one mound, making possible a determination of their age. Hopewell remains were found in the valley; in one of these sites log-covered tombs and a central burial pit were encountered. Near Liverpool a second Hopewell site disclosed below the mound proper, in sand resting upon river gravels, nine skeletons of long-headed individuals who are different from the round-headed type associated with the Bluff culture. The finding of these long heads beneath this mound is the more significant since similar skeletons have been encountered under similar circumstances by Mr. Langford near Joliet.

To the west of Illinois, across the Mississippi River, the State Historical Society of Iowa has continued the archæological investigations which resulted in the completion, in 1928, of the preliminary survey of the State. In 1929 village sites were found on the tops of the Mississippi bluffs in eastern Iowa which produced what is known as Algonkian criteria, although there are also traces of a different culture. Along the Missouri bluffs, in the southwestern part of the State, Doctor Keyes found in 1930 distinct evidences of a fifth culture which seems to be related to those to the west in Nebraska. Excavations carried on in June of this year in the rock shelters on the Cedar River disclosed material indicating that the culture was of a Woodland or Algonkian type.

On the western border of the Great Lakes region the Milwaukee Public Museum during 1929 continued its field work in three western counties of Wisconsin, searching for new evidence of the Hopewell influences which had been discovered the previous year. Although nothing interesting was found on this point, valuable data bearing upon important local problems were obtained. Several camp sites

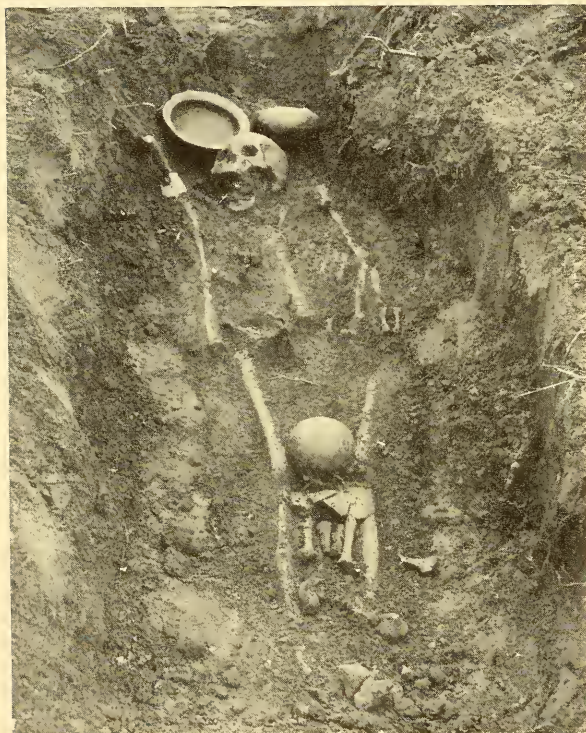
were investigated, among them one near Vernon County which showed a Woodland Siouan type of culture superimposed upon one containing Algonkianlike pottery. The adjacent mounds were correlated with the lower strata. In Crawford County Mr. McKern excavated in the Polander group, finding burials covered by plats of stones varying from 6 to 25 feet in diameter. In 1930, the museum continued the study of the Schwert mounds in Trempealeau County. The data secured greatly increase the knowledge of the Wisconsin variant of the basic Hopewell culture.

The Wisconsin Archæological Society and the State Historical Museum of Wisconsin, working under the leadership of Mr. Charles E. Brown, continued the surveys and investigations which have been carried on by these institutions for a good many years. The present records show 11,600 earthworks and over 600 camp and village sites in the State. In addition to recording and marking the major antiquities, the society has also made a survey of the Indian pottery in the several Wisconsin museums.

Within the Great Lakes region itself, archæological work in Michigan has been done by the Museum of Anthropology at the university. In 1929 a reconnaissance was made of Oceania, Mecosta, and Newaygo Counties, in the western part of the State. For several years the museum has been compiling data for an archæological atlas of Michigan, which at the close of 1930 is practically ready for publication. At the request of the State legislature, the university museums made a survey of Isle Royal, in Lake Superior. The archæological part of the work was done by Mr. Fred Dustin, of Saginaw, as a special agent of the Museum of Anthropology, during the summers of 1929 and 1930.

South of the Ohio River lies a region which has gained the reputation of being a buffer area between the North and the South. During Indian times also, the State of Kentucky seems to have had cultures related to those both north and south of it. Several years ago the University of Kentucky began a systematic survey and study of the archæological remains within the State. In continuing this policy, excavations were made in rock shelters in eastern Kentucky during the early summers of both 1929 and 1930. These yielded a great variety of artifacts, including textiles, matting, bags, and moccasins. The latter half of the 1929 season was devoted to excavations in a village site in Logan County containing 67 mounds. The most interesting discovery was an earthen pit walled with limestone in which the temperatures had been sufficiently high to reduce the rock to lime. During 1930, excavations were carried on in Crittenden County, near the Ohio River, disclosing a domiciliary mound containing a large quantity of potsherds, and on the Tennessee border, where a stone grave cemetery was investigated.

*Southeastern Woodlands.*—Considerable activity has been shown by the recently organized East Tennessee Archæological Society, with headquarters in Chattanooga. Its first field season, that of 1930, was devoted to surveying in the eastern part of the State and excavating three conical mounds near the Tennessee River. Particular attention is being paid to a complete survey of the sites along this river between Chattanooga and Knoxville, because locations for 17 dams in this region have been authorized by the Government, and construction on some of them has been started.



Courtesy of Alabama Museum of Natural History

SKELETONS IN ALABAMA MOUND

Remains of a female adult and infant disclosed during excavations at Moundville under the direction of Dr. Walter B. Jones. Of interest are the vessels at the head of the adult and inverted vessel over skull of infant.

In the Southeastern States, Alabama, as before, has shown the greatest amount of interest in local archæology. The members of the Alabama Anthropological Society have continued their surface collections and occasional excavations in a number of the counties of the State, paying special attention to data on the cultures associated with urn burials. In 1930 the Alabama Museum of Natural History began to take an active interest in the archæology of the State. During the year it acquired possession of the famous site of Moundville, which had been partially investigated by Mr. Clarence B. Moore in 1905 and 1906. Excavations at the site under the direction of Dr. Walter B. Jones, State geologist and director of the museum, disclosed



800 skeletons and resulted in a catalogue of over 1,300 entries. Smaller excavations were made at a few other sites as well. In 1929 the Peabody Museum of Harvard University sent a party to study a village site on Stallins Island in the Savannah River above Augusta, Ga. The site proved to be unique, for it is associated ceramically with only six other villages in the immediate vicinity.

The Florida Archæological Society of Tampa began the excavation of a sand mound in the fall of 1928 and continued the study through most of 1929. Burials were found at three different levels, with some evidence of culture variation. Mr. M. W. Stirling, chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, began a survey of the mounds in the vicinity of Tampa Bay in the spring of 1929, and conducted preliminary excavations at several points in Florida. The following year the work was continued during February and March, first exploring the Ten Thousand Island region and then excavating a large sand mound at Safety Harbor, which had evidently been occupied at the time of the first Spanish contacts in Tampa Bay.

Some of the culture traits found in the southeastern United States indicate probable cultural relations with the West Indies. In 1928 the United States National Museum inaugurated an archæological survey of the Dominican Republic. The work was carried forward in 1929, and the third season extended from January to May, 1930. During this last period, excavations were made at an Arawak village site and cemetery at Andres. Later a reconnaissance was made of some of the interior Provinces. In addition to collecting human skeletal material and artifacts, especial attention was paid to the recovery of biological material from the kitchen middens.

In the southern Mississippi Valley, the Department of Archives and History of the State of Mississippi has become interested in archæological work. During 1929 investigations were made in the region between the Pearl and Yazoo Rivers, resulting in additional data regarding types of burials and variety of pottery. In 1930 the work was continued in the Natchez region, studying both historic and prehistoric Indian village sites. To the west of the river, Dr. S. C. Dellinger, of the University of Arkansas, has continued his archæological investigations of the Red River country, particularly the upper region of the Ouachita River and its tributaries. The field work during 1929 and 1930 has resulted in a notable collection of pottery vessels, most of which are unbroken. Relatively few other types of artifacts have been found.

The number of organizations working on the archæology of eastern North America has increased to 26 in 1930. Of the 24 doing field work in 1929, all but 4 were active last year. With the exception of a few, such as the Smithsonian Institution, the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, the Wisconsin Archæological Society,

and the Alabama Anthropological Society, most of them have become interested in the area within the past 10 years. Moreover, the great majority are confining their activities to this area, although a few of the larger institutions are also interested in other regions in both the New and Old Worlds.

With the increase of knowledge in the northern Mississippi Valley, it is found that the basic culture which gave rise to the specialized Hopewell culture of Ohio is widespread, extending from beyond the Mississippi to the Alleghenies. Similarly, the Iroquois complex is also found over a larger area than expected.

Stratigraphic records continue to appear, and some tentative correlations of data are being considered. Clearly, progress is being made in the interpretation of the many perplexing problems of this general region.



#### SKULLS UNEARTHED IN FLORIDA MOUND

Two of the skulls of the 189 skeletons excavated in the Tampa mound at Tampa, Fla., under the direction of Joseph T. Hall. An interesting fact is that there was found the thickest skull ever recorded, the maximum thickness being  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch. Left: A very high type of male skull. Right: Highest type of female skull found. Beads of pearls and of gold were found around the neck, indicating that their owner was of great importance in tribal affairs. The top structure is unusual in that it has a groove through the center, is without sutures, showing great age, and has the highest elevation above the eyes of all specimens found.

Courtesy of Joseph T. Hall

In a number of instances, particularly in New York, Illinois, Alabama, and Mississippi, archaeological methods have been applied to sites containing post-European contact material. This entry of archaeology into the historic period, a field which so far has been somewhat neglected, increases the possibility of securing data which may lead to the ultimate correlation of the cultures of historic tribes with those of the builders of archaeological sites.

*Great Plains.*—The western part of the Mississippi drainage is in a sense distinct from that which has just been discussed. It is a region of prairies and plains in which the Indians were in a large measure nomadic. In the northern part of this area, survey work has been done, in both 1929 and 1930, by representatives of the North Dakota State Historical Society, who made contacts during both seasons with similar parties sent to the upper reaches of the Missouri River by the Logan Museum of Beloit College, in Wisconsin, to study Man-

dan Indian sites. Just south of the Dakotas, the State Historical Society of Nebraska devoted the season of 1929 to the Missouri River region in the southeastern part of the State. Dr. W. D. Strong, who has recently become professor of anthropology at the State university, made a preliminary study in the fall of that year. The Nebraska Archæological Survey was organized in 1930 under the direction of Doctor Strong, and cooperated with both the State museum and the historical society. Three months of field work along the Missouri River and in the valleys of the Loup, Republican, and Platte Rivers revealed materials indicating strong southeastern influences and practically no southwestern ones.

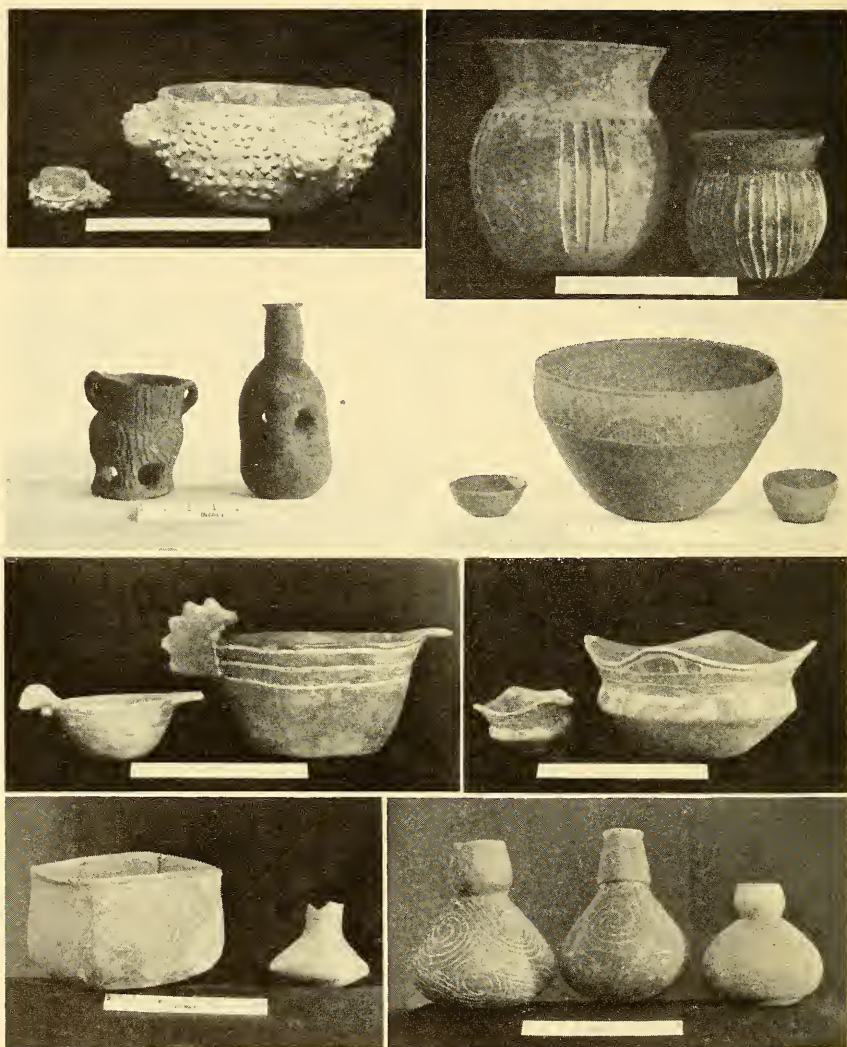
In the southern plains, the Oklahoma Historical Society has conducted some surveys and excavations, principally in the western part of the State.

The western plains were studied during 1929 and 1930 by a field party from the University of Denver and the Colorado Museum of Natural History, led by Dr. E. B. Renaud, of the former institution. In 1929 sites in western Texas and Oklahoma and eastern New Mexico and Colorado were examined. It was found that fumaroles in eastern New Mexico had been occupied by a culture which, in Doctor Renaud's opinion, antedates that of the Basket Makers, remains of which were also discovered in this region. As a continuation of this work, Doctor Renaud made a survey of the entire flat eastern part of Colorado in 1930. A large collection of artifacts was secured.

The large State of Texas is another strategic region. On the east it meets the cultures of the Mississippi Valley. On the north it is part of the Great Plains area, and on the west it is associated with the cultures of the southwestern plateau. Professor Pearce, of the University of Texas, is carrying forward an archæological survey of the State in so far as time and assistance permit, aided by at least two groups, one at Abilene and the other at Alpine. Both of the past two years have been active ones here, but the first is noteworthy because of the amount of interest taken in the State by outside organizations.

In 1930 a survey party sent by Professor Pearce to the northeastern part of the State found evidences of a high type of mound-builder culture related to that in which Doctor Dellinger, of Arkansas, is working. In central Texas, just east of the high plains, Doctor Pearce has been concentrating upon the so-called burnt-rock middens, in which he has determined three culture levels showing a gradual increase in complexity correlated with an increasing knowledge of horticulture. North and east of Austin, some work has been done east of Corsicana. A sandstone image, which almost certainly is very old, was found in 1930 in the high gravel terraces of the Trinity River.





Courtesy of J. E. Pearce

#### POTTERY FOUND IN EASTERN TEXAS

Specimens brought to light by archæological investigations under the direction of Prof. J. E. Pearce of the University of Texas. Beginning at top and reading across: Ceremonial pieces. Nodules contain clay pellets for rattling. Probably skin had been stretched over top, forming a kind of tambourine.—Beautifully symmetrical pottery.—Probably ceremonial pieces dedicated to the four winds.—Caddo carved pottery.—Bird pottery.—Small lamp and bowl, carved pottery.—Rectangular pot and 4-cornered bottle, with carved decoration.—Beautifully carved bottles. In each instance the objects are photographed with a 6-inch ruler.

Doctor Olson, working for the American Museum of Natural History, examined some sites at Waco in 1929.

To the west of this region, members of the Texas Archæological and Paleontological Society at Abilene have spent some time in surveying a number of sites in several counties, resulting in the collection of a representative group of material. To the south, between San Antonio and the Rio Grande and south of the high plains, several groups have worked near Bracketville. In 1929 Doctor Mason, of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, who had just spent a few days with Doctor Pearce near Austin, found that cave shelters near Bracketville had been used as burial places by the Burnt-Rock Mound people, a condition extending westward as far as Devils River, where additional caves containing pictographs were studied. Doctor Olson, who also visited this region in the same year, reached similar conclusions.

The southern coast line of Texas has also been studied from Galveston to beyond Brownsville, which is on the Mexican border. In 1929 Doctor Mason, while conducting a reconnaissance here, found that stonework was rare, flint artifacts small and well made, and pottery rather common. Many of the potsherds were coated with asphalt, and there are other indications of cultural contacts with the Huastec of the Tampico region. Near Brownsville it was found that the shellwork was quite highly developed. During 1930 Doctor Pearce determined that the whole coast region gives abundant evidence of a culture based on a sea-food economy combined with some hunting. In the neighborhood of Rockport are large shell middens extending for miles along the bay. An interesting detail is that bones of a species of dog, described by Gatschet as voiceless, and of a small, sharp-nosed variety, are found from central east Texas to Brownsville. The materials and decorative patterns in pottery vary decidedly in different parts of the coast.

The Abilene group has been active in the western part of Texas. Dr. C. N. Ray, the president of the society, has studied the buried village sites along the Clear Fork of the Brazos, finding skeletal material and artifacts at considerable depths. Some of his finds have been witnessed by Doctor Pearce, Doctor Mason, and Doctor Hough, of the United States National Museum. Doctor Pearce believes that the artifacts found are identical in type with those of the Lower Level culture of the central Texas middens. There is no question but that these remains are those of an old culture, but Dr. E. H. Sellards, of the University of Texas, feels that the geological conditions are too complicated to warrant a definite determination without more study.

Northwest of Abilene, in the area north of Lubbock and extending into the Panhandle, a number of sites have been examined by local

members of the Abilene Society, Doctor Mason, of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Doctor Hough, of the United States National Museum, and Doctor Olson, of the American Museum of Natural History. The general results of the work of the last two years indicate the existence here of remains of a series of cultures which show distinct relationships in architecture, pottery, and agriculture to the more highly developed cultures of New Mexico to the west, and in stone implements and village sites to the simpler Plains cultures to the east.

The Great Bend region south of New Mexico is another center of activity in Texas. In 1929 the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, continued the excavations begun the previous year in Brewster County, and found further evidence of cultural relationships with the Basket Makers of New Mexico. Toward the end of the season the expedition moved to near Del Rio in the vicinity of Devils River, a region also visited by Doctor Mason and by representatives of the West Texas Historical and Scientific Society at Alpine.

During both years the Alpine group, under the leadership of Prof. Victor J. Smith, continued its survey of the general Big Bend region, mapping new sites and recording pictographs. In 1930 Mr. M. W. Stirling, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, investigated a number of caves within this area with an eye to possible future excavations.

In spite of the fact that there is so much archaeological activity in Texas, the developments there have been so recent and the area is so large that the immediate local problem is still one of accumulating evidence. A number of different cultures meet in this area, and there appear to be several distinct local cultures. Such confused archaeological conditions will require time for their satisfactory solution.

*Southwest.*—To the north and west of Texas lies the last major culture area to be considered, namely, the so-called Southwest, the home of the most complex of the agricultural groups north of Mexico. In considering this area it seems advisable to follow, as far as possible, the classification by drainages suggested by Dr. A. V. Kidder.

During the summer of 1929 the American Museum of Natural History sent Doctor Olson on a tour through the Great Plains region in the course of which he visited sites in Iowa, Oklahoma, and Texas. He also examined two sites near Alamogordo, in southeastern New Mexico, which, as far as he could determine, showed no evidence of distinct culture levels. The Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, worked in the Hueco Mountain region on the border between Texas and New Mexico, studying a pueblo site which contained a rather complex series of sherds.



In the summer of 1929 the School of American Research at Santa Fe cooperated with the University of Kansas in inaugurating a 3-season study of the interesting sites near Alamogordo, N. Mex., in the Sacramento Mountain district. During both seasons ruins were found which consist of groups of rooms in the walls of which adobe had been used. The artifacts resemble those of the pueblo region. The most common type of pottery is a coarse reddish-brown ware with black painted decoration, but there is also plenty of black-on-white material and a great variety of trade sherds. During 1930 the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania sent an expedition



Courtesy of the Museum, University of Pennsylvania

#### GUADALUPE POINT

The Guadalupe Mountains extending from New Mexico into Texas have been the scene of extensive research for evidence of Basket-Maker culture

into the Guadalupe Mountains which are near Alamogordo to study the caves of the region. A quantity of perishable material was secured which bears resemblance to, but also differs in some respects from, the famous Basket Maker culture. During the same field season the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe sent Doctor Mera to the same region to do reconnaissance work. In the northern part of the eastern peripheral area a party from the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania sought, in 1929, traces of connections between the Pueblo cultures and those of the Canadian River in Texas, but without noteworthy success. This same region was also

visited by Doctor Renaud in the course of the first season of his survey of the western plains.

To the west of the eastern peripheral area is the Rio Grande. During both 1929 and 1930 Doctor Mera continued his survey of sites and made surface collections for the sherd library. During 1929 this work was done for the Indian Arts Fund, but shortly afterwards this survey was taken over by the Laboratory of Anthropology, under whose auspices it was continued during 1930. In the west central part of the valley the School of American Research and the University of New Mexico continued, during both years, the field school for students in the Jemez region. In 1929 Phillips Academy, of Andover, under whose auspices the research of many years at Pecos has been carried forward, cooperated with the Laboratory of Anthropology and the Southwest Museum in a short field season, during which representatives of these institutions and fellows of the laboratory excavated in and near the Pecos pueblo, the Tsama ruin near Abiquiu, and a small ruin near Tecolote east of Pecos. The camp established at this site also served as a base for a few airplane reconnaissance trips by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh over the central and western parts of the State. Near the close of the field season Doctor Kidder and his staff were hosts for three days to a large gathering of archaeologists of the southwest, who compared notes and discussed policies relating to the archæology of that region.

To the south and west of the Rio Grande area lies a small, interesting section of New Mexico referred to as the Mimbres Basin. During the last two field seasons a new organization has entered the Southwest. The Logan Museum, of Beloit, Wis., spent some time each season studying the Mattocks ruin in the Mimbres area, from which additional details regarding the burials, architecture, and pottery of this interesting culture were secured. The University of Minnesota and the Minneapolis Art Institute also continued, during both seasons, the excavations begun in 1928, when they cooperated with the Museum of New Mexico. During the last season, however, they spent only a part of the time on the site studied in 1929 and devoted the remainder to an investigation of a small site on the San Francisco River which contained material related to the Upper Gila culture.

The Peabody Museum of Harvard likewise continued the field work begun in 1927 by Mr. Cosgrove in this area. The last two seasons, of which that of 1930 was a short one, were devoted to reconnaissance and some excavation in the territory lying between the Mimbres Basin and the Upper Gila drainage, which resulted in the finding of some interesting cave material and in the discovery of an unexpectedly wide and scattered distribution of the Mimbres culture.

Although no work was done in the upper stretches of the Gila River Basin other than that just referred to, there was considerable activity during the last two years in the lower part of the valley. During the first two months of 1930 the Smithsonian Institution, in cooperation with the War Department, made an aerial survey of the prehistoric canals in the Salt and Gila River Valleys. Due to recent operations, many of these canals have been so destroyed that they are no longer visible from the ground, but photographs taken from an airplane flying at an altitude of 10,000 feet have made possible



Courtesy of the Museum, University of Pennsylvania

# OBJECTS FOUND IN A CAVE OF THE GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS, TEXAS

No. 1.—A sandal, 6 inches long, of wickerwork, made of whole yucca leaves, pointed at both heel and toe by drawing together at each end the two yucca leaves, forming the warp elements. Nos. 2 to 6.—Types of cord. No. 7.—Small corn cobs.

the identification of about 400 miles of main line and lateral prehistoric canals. Mr. Halseth, of Phoenix, Ariz., has been doing the ground work on this survey during the latter part of the year.

The Medallion, a recently organized research center at Gila Pueblo, in Globe, Ariz., working under the direction of Harold S. Gladwin, has done extensive work in the Gila Basin during both years. In 1929 the country was surveyed as far west as the Colorado River, north to Flagstaff, and in a southeasterly direction toward Lordsburg, N. Mex. In 1930 the survey was extended southward to the upper San Pedro Valley and northeastern Sonora in a specific search for red-on-buff



culture traces. During the latter part of the year detailed studies were made in the Sierra Ancha region for beam material, and in a small ruin in the Upper Tonto Valley.

The Department of Geography of the University of California made a geographical study, in 1930, of southeastern Arizona, east of the San Pedro and south of the Gila, in the course of which a large number of prehistoric sites were visited and approximate culture boundaries determined, which conformed in a general way with the data secured by other organizations in this region.

The University of Arizona and the Arizona State Museum have continued their joint expeditions during the past two years. In 1929 two pit-house pueblos near San Carlos and a similar structure in the Santa Cruz Valley near Tucson were studied. Last year the work in this area was confined to a series of structural remains near Martinez Hill, 10 miles south of Tucson, where two periods which seemed to give data on the transition from the rectangular pit houses to the Casa Grande compounds were found. The Los Angeles Museum worked during both years on small compound sites a little north of this region near the Casa Grande reservation.

In 1929 the city of Phoenix created the Archæological Commission of the City of Phoenix and set aside an annual appropriation for the proper preservation and exploration of the ruins upon which the city is built. During that year Mr. Halseth, the archæologist for the commission, began the study of the city-owned ruins, Pueblo Grande, which lie about 5 miles east of the town.

To the north of the Gila Basin is the Little Colorado drainage, which extends across northeastern Arizona from the Colorado River into the western part of New Mexico. In the very eastern part of this area Doctor Roberts, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, spent the two seasons of 1929 and 1930 in an examination of ruins near the pueblo of Zuni. The first season he excavated a site 45 miles west of Zuni, which furnished data on the transition from Basket Maker III to Pueblo I, a period which has been little known, and also a Pueblo III structure with typical San Juan features, which gave definite stratigraphic evidence of the greater antiquity of pit-house architecture. In 1930 two small stone structures of Pueblo III, 16 miles northeast of Zuni, were studied, during the course of which a great kiva 55 feet in diameter was found. Farther to the west the Museum of Northern Arizona, with headquarters at Flagstaff, continued the survey of the northeastern part of the State begun in previous years. Last year two Pueblo IV sites were located. The excavational activities of the museum during these two years were confined to the San Francisco Mountains and the Flagstaff region, principally in Pueblo II and III sites. One Pueblo I and two Basket Maker III sites were also studied.



Courtesy of Frank H. H. Roberts

#### RUINS NEAR THE VILLAGE OF ZUNI, NEW MEXICO

Extensive investigations have been made by Doctor Roberts of the Bureau of American Ethnology in the Zuni Indian Reservation of western New Mexico. Upper: The great kiva, 55 feet in diameter, found in 1930, is shown just beyond the central portion of the ruin in the foreground. The smaller ruin at right center of the illustration was being excavated when the photograph was made. The camp of the 1930 expedition appears in the center background. Lower: Subterranean portion of a typical pit house. The pit was covered with a pole brush and plaster superstructure. The remains of 17 houses of this type were uncovered in 1929 at a site south of the village of Zuni.

Interesting architectural conclusions were reached. It has interested the public to know that definite evidence was found that the final eruption of Sunset Crater, which was the last active volcano of the region, occurred during Pueblo II times.

The Arizona State Museum, of Tucson, completed in 1929 the excavation of the ruins 9 miles east of Flagstaff, begun in 1928. The Medallion of Gila Pueblo spent part of 1930 in making an extensive survey of the western portion of the Little Colorado Basin. The area covered extended from the Utah line along the north and south rims of the Grand Canyon, southward and eastward to Flagstaff, and along the Mogollon Plateau. Five sherd collections were secured from each of about 600 ruins. One of these collections will remain in a wayside museum near the Grand Canyon, another is retained by the Medallion, and the remaining three will be given to other organizations interested in this region.

The work of the National Geographic Society during 1929 in the Little Colorado region resulted in what is probably the most spectacular and important single contribution to North American archæology in many years. As a result of the work which Mr. Judd had done at Pueblo Bonito, and an interest in the annual growth rings of trees on the part of Doctor Douglass, director of Steward Observatory, University of Arizona, expeditions were sent out in 1923 and 1928 to collect fragments of beams from pueblo ruins for chronological comparison. Since additional data were needed, the society secured the loan of staff members of the Museum of Northern Arizona and of the State Museum of Arizona to work in the Little Colorado drainage. The material secured in this final field season made it possible for Doctor Douglass to announce in the December, 1929, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine* a prehistoric chronology based upon a study of the growth rings of these timbers. This carries back the definite dating of certain ruins in the Southwest to the tenth century A. D., or the early part of the Pueblo III period, which apparently ended sometime during the thirteenth century. While no field work was done during 1930 by the National Geographic Society itself, this announcement has stimulated the preservation of all charcoal and beam material by practically all archæological expeditions in the Southwest and by many in other parts of the continent.

The San Juan Valley, lying to the north of the Little Colorado and occupying sections of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah, is in some ways the classical area of the Southwest, since it is the type locality for the remains of the Pueblo III period, the height of prehistoric southwestern culture. In the Chaco Canyon in the southeastern part of the area the School of American Research and the University of New Mexico combined to continue the field work at Chetro Ketl during both 1929 and 1930. In the fall of 1928 these two



institutions inaugurated an archæological survey which is planned to embrace ultimately the entire Pueblo Plateau. In the summer of 1930 a reconnaissance was made of the Gobernador region in north-western New Mexico.

The American Museum of Natural History again sent Earl H. Morris, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, into the Southwest on the seventh and eighth Bernheimer expeditions. In 1929 he continued the excavations begun in former years in the Canyon del Muerto, and in 1930 made a reconnaissance of the Cariso-Lukaichukai region which lies on the border between northern New Mexico and Arizona. It was found that this area was not a culture center and that the several groups, though typical, were outlying communities. Mrs. Ann Axtell Morris continued her studies of pictographs by making paintings, drawings, and photographs.

During a part of each year Mr. Morris is loaned by the Carnegie Institution of Washington to the University of Colorado Museum to continue the study of the archæology of the La Plata region which has been under way since 1916. In 1929 he worked in an area about a half mile square on the crest of a divide between two of the western tributaries of the Mancos River. In 1930 he excavated a site in the La Plata Valley, 4 miles south of the Colorado-New Mexico boundary. During both seasons additional data were secured covering the cultures ranging from Basket Maker III to Pueblo III. It seems probable that this is the final field season on this project.

In 1929 Dr. Paul Martin continued the studies already under way for the Colorado State Historical Society in the southwestern part of the State, investigating the unit type sites and rim-rock houses in Montezuma County, with special reference to towers, kivas, and connecting underground passages. In 1930, as Assistant Curator of North American Archæology in the Field Museum, Chicago, he excavated in this same region, under the latter's auspices, a large ruin which had been abandoned in late Pueblo II or early Pueblo III.

In 1929 the Medallion, at Globe, Ariz., made a survey of the small house sites on the Mesa Verde and also studied the region as far west as the Yellowjacket, east to the Animas River, and south to the San Juan. Some digging was done in a cave in Tsegi Canyon, Ariz., and a sherd survey made of that neighborhood.

The field work in the San Juan area is primarily a study of the details of cultures which are already fairly well known, but further to the west and north lies a region which is still archæologically uncertain. This makes it a lodestone for a number of organizations and expeditions working elsewhere in the Southwest. The Bernheimer Expedition of 1929 visited the junction of the San Juan and Colorado Rivers, where Basket Maker and Cliff Dweller remains were encountered. The expedition from the Museum of the University of

Pennsylvania spent two weeks in the neighborhood of Navajo Mountain, excavating stone structures which were possibly previously unrecorded, as well as others which are better known. In 1930 the University of Arizona excavated a pueblo near the eastern base of Navajo Mountain and visited a few other localities. This same region was visited in 1930 by an expedition from the Los Angeles Museum, which mapped the entire top of Lost Mesa and excavated some of the rooms in the same ruin as that studied by the University of Arizona. The Navajo Mountain district, moreover, was the northern limit of the survey conducted by the Medallion, which has been referred to in the discussion of the Little Colorado drainage.

In 1929 Mr. Noel Morss, working for the Peabody Museum at Harvard, continued his studies of the so-called Fremont culture in southern Utah, centering his activities around the town of Fruita. In this same region the Peabody Museum, since 1927, has been conducting an archaeological survey of the territory west of the Colorado River. In 1927 and 1930 Mr. Henry B. Roberts continued this survey in the territory bordered by the Muddy and Fremont Rivers on the west and southwest, the Colorado and the Green on the east, and the San Rafael River on the north.

Due to the death of Dr. A. A. Kerr, the University of Utah did no field work during 1929, but his successor, Dr. J. H. Steward, spent several months in the field during 1930 in three parts of the State, excavating a large cave on the shore of Salt Lake, visiting the San Juan area in the southeastern corner of the State, and finally spending some time in a reconnaissance of the Sevier Desert region in western Utah. In the latter area, remains of what appear to be Pueblo II sites have been found associated with clay figurines reminiscent of the Fremont culture to the east.

During the fall of 1930 A. B. Reagan, of the United States Indian Field Service, cooperating with the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe, found what are apparently very early pueblo villages in the Ashley Valley in northeastern Utah.

In considering the Southwest as a whole, one is impressed with two facts. The first of these is that there are a number of organizations working in more than one subarea of the region in friendly cooperation, as illustrated by the collecting of duplicate sherd groups by the Medallion for distribution to five different museums and the collecting of beam fragments by most expeditions. The other point of interest is that while some attention is being paid to increasing knowledge regarding the better-known culture periods, there is a decided tendency on the part of all field parties to work in the less well-known periods and in the peripheral areas, thereby creating a lack of stability in the conclusions reached, which is a healthy scientific attitude.

At first glance, it might seem confusing that such a large number of organizations are carrying on detailed archæological investigations on relatively permanent projects all over the continent. The records show that there are 58 organizations conducting field work in North America, and many of them have supported more than one field party each season. The two areas of major interest are, of course, the southwest and the northeast woodlands, principally the upper Mississippi Valley. The noticeable increase in interest both on the part of the archæologist and the general public is most clearly reflected in these two areas.

Yet a degree of cooperation does exist in this large group of organizations which tends to counterbalance the differentiation into individual projects. As the result of legislation passed by the United States Congress two years ago, the Smithsonian Institution was enabled to assist local organizations in conducting research work in anthropology by matching dollar for dollar any funds raised by the local groups. Throughout this discussion no mention has been made of this cooperation because it has occurred in 17 instances in all parts of the United States. In 1929, as the result of repeated conferences among many anthropologists representing a large number of institutions, and through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, jr., there was created the Laboratory of Anthropology, situated in Santa Fe, N. Mex. The purpose of this laboratory is to serve as a research center and repository for anthropological work in the New World. This makes it very naturally an important center for archæological research. In both 1929 and 1930 qualified students were given field fellowships in linguistics, ethnology, and archæology.

In several regions there are more or less formal groups of workers which assemble at irregular intervals. In 1927, and again in 1929, Dr. A. V. Kidder acted as host to a group of southwestern archæologists who met informally to discuss problems and policies concerning their field of work. These meetings have become known as the Pecos Conferences. In southern California the Southwestern Archæological Federation was organized in 1929, and serves to consolidate archæological interests in that part of the country. In May of 1929 the National Research Council sponsored a 2-day conference on midwestern archæology in St. Louis, which was attended by archæologists and interested laymen from 22 States. Each spring the annual meeting of the Central Section of the American Anthropological Association makes it possible for those men working in the northern Mississippi area to hold informal conferences dealing with their problems.

There have also been created several centers for the study of specific archæological material, principally pottery. Under the auspices of the National Research Council, a ceramic repository for the eastern



United States was established at the University of Michigan in 1927. Similar repositories for sherds are in existence in California and the Southwest; for example, the sherd library at the Laboratory of Anthropology. Doctor Gilmore, curator of ethnology at the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, is in charge of a laboratory for the identification of botanical specimens found in archæological excavations. All of these projects have been endorsed by the archæological personnel, and quite a bit of material has been received for study and identification. The University of Chicago is sponsoring a pictorial survey of the cultures of the northern Mississippi Valley, for the purpose of defining the characteristic culture traits and making the results available to a larger group of workers.

Several years ago the Division of Anthropology and Psychology of the National Research Council created the Committee on State Archæological Surveys, for the specific purpose of encouraging local interest in archæology. This committee now seeks to act as a clearing house and advisory body for North American archæology. Its usefulness is dependent upon the cooperation of the many organizations interested. That this cooperation has been cordial is demonstrated by this article, which is based upon statements sent by these groups to the committee office.

This very brief and admittedly inadequate review of the archæological activities in North America during 1929 and 1930 demonstrates, I believe, that the many organizations which are carrying forward this work are primarily interested in an attempt to interpret the story of the development of human life as it is revealed in the growth of these simpler North American civilizations. The attitude of regarding each area as a unit in itself is disappearing, and archæologists now recognize that the specialists working in one area can be of real assistance in interpreting the problems in adjacent and related areas. Evidence regarding the antiquity of man in the New World may be found anywhere in North America, from Alaska to Nevada, or in the Mississippi Valley. The influence of the domestication of corn upon culture growth is definitely recognized in the Southwest, and that a similar development was in process in the Mississippi Valley is becoming more apparent. In short, the archæological problems of North America have become parts of a single study embracing the entire continent, and are no longer a group of unrelated research projects.

# THE COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE OF BRAZIL

By CARL A. ZIEGLER, A. I. A., F. R. S. A.

THERE is always a thrill about visiting a foreign country for the first time, and usually one receives from such an experience some predominant impression of the human achievements of that country which persists long after the headlands have disappeared over the horizon on the homeward journey. From my last venture into what to me was entirely unknown country I returned with a very great feeling of respect for the craftsmanship expressed in the eighteenth century architecture, furniture, and silverware of Brazil, about which we know so little in this country.

Just as in our own thirteen original States the mentality of the mother country was indelibly stamped upon the new land, through the medium of Georgian architecture, so the "estilo barroco" has left in Brazil an ineradicable impression of its Portuguese heritage.

Political expediency and the march of progress necessitate new geographical boundaries, but these never entirely eradicate that subtle thing we call craftsmanship, which always manages somehow to record in concrete form the true aspirations of the people, despite the vicissitudes of changing forms of governments.

Discovered by Pedro Álvares Cabral, a Portuguese navigator, in the year 1500, Brazil has been almost constantly under Portuguese influence, although the French and Dutch did at times endeavor to gain a foothold in the country. Amerigo Vespucci is said to have landed on the Brazilian coast in 1501, and Ferdinand Magellan, the Portuguese navigator, then in the employ of Spain, lay in Guanabara Bay for two weeks and continued from there the famous voyage which opened a new path to the east through the strait which bears his name.

When Cabral took possession of the new land in the name of King Manoel of Portugal he named the country "Terra de Santa Cruz", or land of the Holy Cross, but when Thomé de Souza was appointed governor general, in 1549, it had become known as Brazil, from the red dyewood found in its forests, which was similar to wood brought from the east at that time and known as "Brazilwood."

With Thomé de Souza the first Jesuits came to Brazil and the interest which these monks took in the aborigines probably saved the Indians from being enslaved by the colonists. To prevent such servitude slaves were imported from Africa, and the influence of the negro and the native Indian has left a very decided impression upon



Courtesy of Carl A. Ziegler

#### REAR FAÇADE, SOLAR DE MONJOPE

This house was erected by Dr. José Marianno Filho in Rio de Janeiro as an example of the baroque style. The design was inspired especially by the Jesuit baroque, the most opulent expression of the various periods into which Brazilian colonial architecture may be divided.



the craftsmanship and music of the country down to the present day. Many of the old landmarks in Brazil bear Indian names and much of the music embodies in its weird rhythm evidence of African and Indian influence. At Santos, the seaport of Sao Paulo, one may still see the old "slave road," running from the harbor up the steep Serra, which rises 2,400 feet above the sea to the city of Sao Paulo.

Interesting as is the record of this Indian and negro impression upon the art of the country, it is the Portuguese influence which intrigues one's intellectual consciousness.

THE DINING ROOM,  
SOLAR DE MONJOPE

Here may be seen examples of Brazilian colonial furniture and woodwork collected by Senhor José Marianno Filho for his home, built in traditional Brazilian style. The eighteenth century tiles of the wainscoting, which are of Portuguese origin, came from old churches.

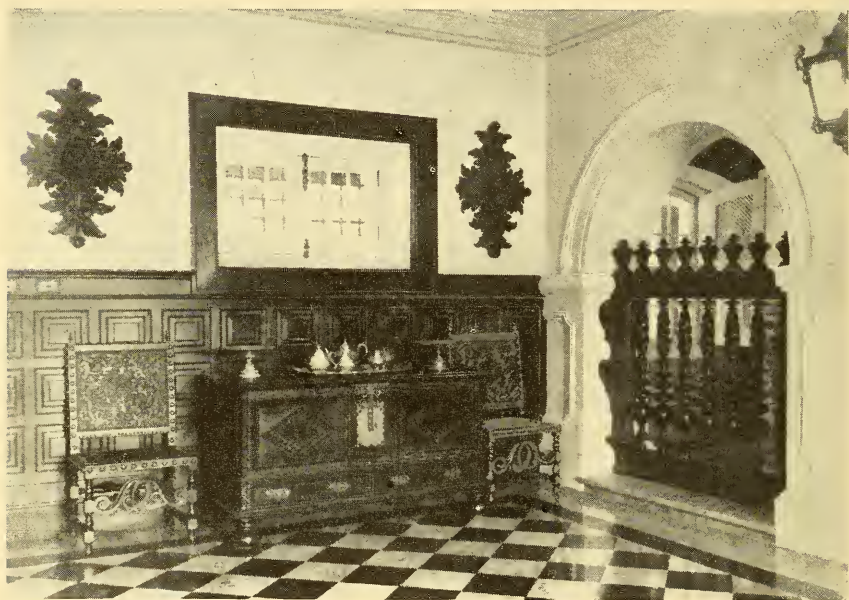


Courtesy of Carl A. Ziegler

It would be impossible for the art student to travel anywhere in Brazil without feeling the influence of Portuguese art upon the colonial architecture of the country, and the pleasure which the traveler derives from this too little known baroque style of architecture is only one of the many surprises which awaits the traveler making his first trip to South America. One is apt to forget that Portuguese and Spanish architecture of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is found in greater abundance in the cities of Latin America than in the Old World.

Imagine a city which rivals Paris in its magnificent boulevards surrounding the most beautiful harbor in the world and still possessing all the picturesque charm of Naples, because of its ramped highways, above which the city rises between the mountain spurs running down into the bay: this is Rio de Janeiro, modern in the extreme in so far as physical comforts are concerned, and yet endowed with that very elusive thing which the artist travels restlessly over the world to find.

Just how the term "baroque" came to be used in connection with the type of architecture known by that name, it is difficult to say.



Courtesy of Carl A. Ziegler

#### ANOTHER CORNER OF THE DINING ROOM, SOLAR DE MONJOPE

All the furniture of this beautiful house was made in Brazil by Portuguese or native craftsmen. The silverware once belonged to noble Brazilian families.

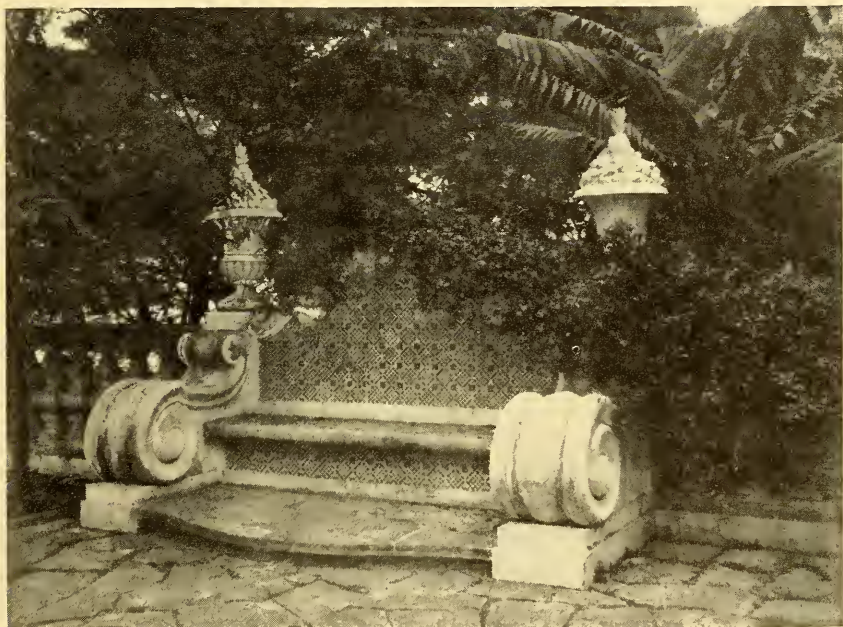
Dictionaries help us very little in the matter, but we know that baroque architecture began as the Renaissance declined, and left a clearly defined impression on most of the western European countries during the eighteenth century, especially on Italy, Spain, France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium. It should not, however, be confused with rococo, a term not usually considered complimentary in architectural parlance.

One of the most pleasant experiences which the writer had during his sojourn in Brazil was the opportunity of visiting Solar de Monjope, the home of Dr. José Marianno Filho in Rio de Janeiro. Doctor Marianno, a former director of the Escola Nacional de Bellas Artes



of Rio de Janeiro, embodies in his personality all that force of character which we ascribe to the old Portuguese gentry, and one wonders what such a painter as Goya might have done with him as a subject.

Filled with a passion for preserving the colonial architecture of Brazil, Doctor Marianno has spent a large portion of his life studying the early buildings in all parts of Brazil and gathering fragments of fine old wood carving, tile, stonework, etc., from demolished churches and other buildings, with the intention of using them in a typical Brazilian homestead which he proposed building in Rio de



Courtesy of Carl A. Ziegler

A garden seat of tile in the grounds of the Solar de Monjope.

Janeiro. With the assistance of architectural students he spent eight months designing the building and four years in building it.

The photographs shown herewith give only a slight idea of the beautiful atmosphere which Doctor Marianno has created, for it is quite impossible to depict the craftsmanship exhibited by the actual work itself. Here is baroque architecture as it was intended to be; every detail, even in the furniture and silverware, is carried out with the most meticulous care and in perfect harmony.

The writer first viewed this house on the occasion of the *festa* given in honor of the Fourth Pan American Congress of Architects on St. John's Eve in June of 1930. The beauty of that wonderful evening will always be a pleasant memory.



From the magnificent entrance gateway the walks and steps to the house were strewn with eucalyptus leaves (a traditional symbol of welcome), and as these were trodden by the guests a fragrance arose which was evident during the entire entertainment. Treasure after treasure was disclosed as one sauntered through the house and garden, each presenting a new manifestation of Brazilian art.

To celebrate the festival a huge bonfire was lighted in the garden, and about this gathered musicians from the mountains, wearing native costumes and using native instruments. Old Brazilian folk songs and dances were played throughout the evening; this music, together with the traditional custom of sending up gaily colored hot-air balloons in honor of the saint, helped to make the occasion memorable.

We have splendid examples of Spanish work built by the early Jesuits in the United States, as exhibited in the mission churches of California, but one must go to Brazil to see what can be done in the "estilo barroco," a style about which our architects know very little.



Courtesy of Mrs. Samuel Cabot

#### A BRAZILIAN COFFEE POT

This notable example of craftsmanship in silver is believed to have been the property of Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, and to have been made in that country. Through the courtesy of its present owner, Mrs. Edmund P. Graves, it was included in the recent exhibition of South American colonial silver in Boston.

## LATIN AMERICAN FELLOWSHIPS OF THE GUGGENHEIM FOUNDATION

THE trustees of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation have announced the appointment of fellows from Argentina, Chile, and Mexico, who will come to the United States in the course of the next few months to carry on advanced work and research in various fields of knowledge. The fellows appointed from Argentina and Chile as Latin American fellows of the foundation are the first from their respective countries.

The foundation had announced that this year two fellowships in each country would be granted in Argentina, Chile, and Mexico. Because of the large number and high quality of the applicants in each, however, four were granted in Chile and three each in Argentina and Mexico.

Established in 1925, the foundation for a time made its grants for work abroad only to citizens or permanent residents of the United States, but two years ago former United States Senator and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, the founders of the fellowships in memory of a son who died in 1922, added \$1,000,000 of endowment to set up a plan of Latin American exchange fellowships to be additional to the work of the foundation in the United States, already endowed with their gift of \$3,500,000. Mexico was first included in the new plan and, with this announcement, the benefits of it are extended to Argentina and Chile.

In accordance with the founders' purpose to aid scholars and artists of proven abilities to carry on research in any field of knowledge and creative work in any of the fine arts, under the freest possible conditions, regulations in that spirit for the conduct of the fellowships in these Latin American countries have been formulated.

These fellowships of the foundation are granted on terms generally similar to those governing the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fellowships in the United States. They are open to men and women, married or unmarried, without distinction of race, color, or creed. Fellows from the United States to Latin America, or from Latin America to the United States, are not restricted in choice of university or other place of study.

The stipend for these fellowships, either for Latin America or for the United States, is \$2,500 a year plus a travel allowance. The fellowships are awarded in the first instance for one year, but with the

possibility of renewal. For fellows from the Latin American countries, a knowledge of the English language is not a requirement; instead, an extra period of from six to eight months, covering the time between the end of the university year in Latin American countries in December and the opening of the university year in the United States in September, is allowed where necessary in order to give the new fellows an opportunity to acquire a working knowledge of English.

It is expected that candidates for these fellowships will generally be graduates of universities or professional schools, or persons who in other respects have taken advantage of the educational facilities available in their own countries in their special fields of study. Senator Guggenheim has declared: "We are proceeding in the conviction that we have much to learn in those countries that are our elder sisters in the civilization of America, and much to give their scholars and creative workers. That is fundamental to our thinking on this subject."

The Latin American fellows of the foundation just appointed are the following:

#### FROM CHILE

Eduardo Bunster Montero, School of Medicine, University of Chile, will carry on at Harvard University studies in the physiology of certain glands of internal secretion.

Manuel Elgueta Guerin, Genetics Division of the Experimental Station of the National Agricultural Society of Chile, will study at Cornell University the application of genetics to the improvement of plants.

Joaquín Monge Mira, professor of geology in the Catholic University of Chile, will work on problems of harbor improvement and flood control.

Genaro Moreno García-Conde, professor of mathematics in the School of Military Engineering of Chile, will do mathematical research, especially in the theory of functions of real variables.

In Chile the committee of selection consisted of Señor Don Manuel Foster Recabarren, lawyer, ex-Minister of War, professor of international law in the Catholic University of Chile; Señor Don Ramón Salas Edwards, professor of mathematics both in the University of Chile and the Catholic University; Señor Don Carlos Silva Vildósola, editor of the newspaper *El Mercurio*, Santiago; Dr. Lucas Sierra, professor of clinical surgery in the University of Chile; Señor Don Guillermo Subercaseaux Pérez, economist, head of the statistical department of the Central Bank of Chile, professor of political economy in the University of Chile; Dr. W. C. Culbertson, ambassador of the United States in Chile. Ambassador Culbertson is the only citizen of the United States who is a member of the committee of selection in Latin America.



Señor Don Manuel G. Hidalgo, a Chilean engineer, is the representative of the foundation in Santiago, Chile, and secretary of the committee of selection for Chile.

#### FROM ARGENTINA

Salomón Horowitz, chief of the Institute of Genetics of the University of Buenos Aires, intends to carry on studies in cytology and genetics.

Homero Mario Gugliemini, a writer of Buenos Aires, will study the principal currents of philosophy in the United States.

Carlos García Mata, of the Department of Finance and Public Works in the Province of Santa Fe, Argentina, will study at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration methods of predicting economic phenomena.

The members of the committee of selection for Argentina were Dr. Alfredo Colmo, president of the Argentine-North American Cultural Institute, a retired judge of the Federal Court of Appeals for the District of Buenos Aires; Dr. Carlos M. Mayer, lawyer, president of the Argentine Telephone Co.; Dr. Alejandro E. Bunge, engineer and economist, professor in the University of Buenos Aires; Dr. Pedro Chutro, professor of clinical surgery in the School of Medicine of the University of Buenos Aires; Dr. Ángel Gallardo, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, ex-ambassador to Italy, ex-director of the Natural History Museum of Buenos Aires. Dr. Enrique Gil, an Argentine lawyer, formerly a lecturer in the law school of Columbia University, is the general representative of the foundation in Buenos Aires, and secretary of the committee of selection for Argentina.

#### FROM MEXICO

Señor Don Augusto Novaro, a well-known figure in Mexican musical circles, has recently attracted the interest of the musical public in the United States and elsewhere by his original investigations in the mathematical and physical bases of musical theory and musical composition, and by his invention of new and revolutionary types of musical instruments. The fellowship which has been awarded Señor Novaro by the Guggenheim Foundation is for the purpose of assisting him to carry out plans for further research in musical theory in the same fields in which he has already achieved such interesting results. Señor Novaro was born in Mexico City in 1891, is self-educated, and has devoted practically his whole life to study and research in his chosen subject.

Dr. Guillermo Montaña Islas will study in the United States the latest developments in rural sociology and economics and make investigations in the field of rural hygiene and public health. Doctor Montaña was born in 1903 in Pachuca. He entered the National Preparatory School in 1916, and from there passed on to the School of

Medicine in the National University, where he received the degree of doctor of medicine in 1926. For the past three years Doctor Montaña has rendered unusual service to the Ministry of Education and to Mexico by his work as chief of the permanent cultural mission located at Actopan, Hidalgo. It was as a result of his experience in this field that Doctor Montaña became interested in the problems of Mexican rural life and imbued with the desire to increase his knowledge of those subjects which would be most useful in extending and developing the efforts now being made to improve the economic and social conditions of rural Mexico.

Señor Tomás Barrera y Arenas, an engineer, will use the fellowship awarded him by the Guggenheim Foundation to do advanced work at Harvard University in metallurgy, with especial reference to non-metallic metals and the methods and technique of geophysical exploration. Señor Barrera was born in Mexico City in 1895. His professional training was obtained at the School of Engineering in the National University. After receiving his degree as mining engineer from that institution in 1918, he spent one year in graduate work at Columbia University. Señor Barrera is at the present time professor of geology in the National University and chief of the division of non-metallic metals in the Institute of Geology.

More than 40 applications were received by the committee of selection in Mexico this year from all parts of the Republic. The competition was unusually strong, and the committee was able to make its final selection only after the most careful study and consideration of each case. Indeed, the candidates were of such high quality that although only two fellowships were officially announced for Mexico, the committee felt it could not confine itself to this number and accordingly recommended to the foundation the appointment of an additional Mexican fellow for the current year. The committee of selection in Mexico of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, was composed of Señores Javier Sánchez Mejorada, Moisés Sáenz, Carlos Contreras, Fernando González Roa, and Roberto Medellín.

#### FROM THE UNITED STATES

The following-named persons from the United States have been appointed to Latin American Exchange Fellowships. They will go to various Latin American countries for the studies indicated.

Mr. Carleton Beals, journalist, of Berkeley, Calif. The preparation of a biography of Porfirio Diaz, former President of Mexico.

Mr. Beals was born in Medicine Lodge, Kans., and received his B. A. from the University of California and his M. A. from Columbia University. He has also studied at the universities of Mexico, Madrid, and Rome. He is the author of the following books: *Mexico: An Interpretation*; *Rome or Death*; *The Story of Fascism*; *Brimstone*

and Chili; *Con Sandino en Nicaragua*; and *Destroying Victor*. He has also been a contributor to numerous periodicals, and in 1929 was the correspondent in Nicaragua for *The Nation*.

Dr. George Ward Stocking, professor of economics, University of Texas: A study of developments in the Mexican oil industry, of the program of social control set up by the State, of the economic consequences of this program, and of the future of the industry.

Doctor Stocking was born in Clarendon, Tex., and is a graduate of Clarendon College. He also holds the following degrees: University of Texas, A. B.; Columbia University, M. A., Ph. D. Doctor Stocking is the author of *The Oil Industry and the Competitive System*, a book which won first prize in the Hart, Schaffner & Marx economic essay contest in 1924.

Dr. Carl Sauer, professor of geography, University of California: A study of cultural successions in type settlements of northwestern Mexico. Doctor Sauer's studies are concerned with the effects of Spanish colonization on native Indian land systems and population groupings.

Doctor Sauer is the author of *Aztatlan, Prehistoric Mexican Frontier on the Pacific Coast*, and of many other works. He has the Ph. D. degree from the University of Chicago.

Dr. John Van Horne, associate professor of romance languages, University of Illinois: Studies of the life of the Spanish epic poet, Bernardo de Balbuena, in Mexico and Puerto Rico.

Dr. Ruth L. Bunzel, Columbia University, New York City. Project: A study of Indian backgrounds of the Mexican Nation; an intensive study of one of the more primitive Mexican tribes, with special emphasis on the effects of the contact of cultures. Doctor Bunzel is the author of *The Pueblo Potter, a Study in Creative Imagination in Primitive Art*; *Zuñi Ritual Poetry*; and *Zuñi Katechisms*. In preparation for the writing of these books, she lived in a Zuñi Indian village in the Southwest for two years.

This is Doctor Bunzel's second grant from the foundation. During the past year she has lived in a primitive Mexican Indian village with a native family, to learn their language and to share their problems and habits of life while studying them from the ethnographic point of view.

Miss Anita Brenner, writer, New York City: Study of pre-Spanish American art in the southern countries of the North American continent, with special attention to Aztec art.

Miss Brenner was born in Aguascalientes, Mexico, in 1905, studied at the National University of Mexico for several years, and was for a time an assistant to the Mexican anthropologist, Dr. Manuel Gamio. She is the author of *Idols Behind Altars*, a book on the native arts of Mexico, and of many shorter studies published in Mexico and the United States.



This is Miss Brenner's second grant from the foundation. During the past year she has studied examples of Aztec art to be found in the museums of Europe, has engaged in some exploration in those regions of Mexico where pre-Spanish art work may be found, and has made an examination of the monuments and records to be found in ruin-sites and Mexican museums.

Dr. Vera Lee Brown, professor of history, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.: A study in the archives of England, Spain, and Mexico of the relations of England and Spain as colonial powers in the eighteenth century.

Miss Brown is the author of *Anglo-Spanish Relations in the Closing Years of the Colonial Era*. She received the Ph. D. degree from Bryn Mawr College.

Dr. Lila Morris O'Neale, lecturer in historic textiles, University of California: A study of prehistoric (Inca and pre-Inca) textile collections in Peru, with reference to the varieties and range of technological processes, the development of design, and the sequence of periods. Doctor O'Neale has received the following degrees: Leland Stanford, A. B.; University of California, M. A., Ph. D.; Columbia University, B. S. Miss O'Neale is the author (in collaboration with Prof. A. L. Kroeber) of *Textile Periods in Ancient Peru*.

Dr. Lesley Byrd Simpson, assistant professor of Spanish, University of California: Studies in Mexico of Spanish-Indian relations in the colonial period. Doctor Simpson holds the A. B. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of California. He has also studied in the University of Madrid. He will carry on his research in Mexico. Doctor Simpson is the author of *The Encomienda in New Spain*.

The following-named painters will go to Mexico for studies of Mexican art and for creative work in painting:

Mr. Marsden Hartley, who will make a series of studies in Mexico. Mr. Hartley's paintings are hung in many important public and private collections.

Miss Ione Robinson, of Los Angeles, Calif. Miss Robinson has been a pupil of Diego Rivera, the Mexican mural painter, with whom she will do further work during the tenure of her fellowship. Her paintings have been exhibited at the Los Angeles Museum.

Miss Doris Rosenthal, of Silvermine, Conn. Miss Rosenthal has exhibited at the Art Institute of Chicago, the Kansas City Art Institute, the Corcoran Gallery of Washington, and elsewhere. She was a pupil of George Bellows, Robert Henri, and John Sloan.

Mr. Emil James Bistran, of New York City. Mr. Bistran won first prize at the Pennsylvania Water Color Exhibition in 1929 and received high awards at the American Water Color Society's exhibition in 1927 and 1930. His work has also been exhibited at the Venice International Exhibition.

# UNITED STATES TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA—CALENDAR YEAR 1930

By MATILDA PHILLIPS,

*Chief, Statistical Division, Pan American Union*

THE total trade of the United States with the 20 Latin American Republics for the 12 months ended December, 1930, according to reports of the United States Department of Commerce, amounted to \$1,305,993,000. The imports were \$677,781,000 and the exports \$628,212,000. The total value of imports and exports decreased 33 per cent and 31 per cent, respectively, from 1929. The figures for 1929 were: Imports, \$1,014,127,000, and exports, \$911,749,000, making a total of \$1,925,876,000. These figures refer to values only, the decline in volume being considerably less. International trade recession and the fall in commodity prices, with the resultant reduced purchasing power in both United States and Latin American markets, account to a very considerable extent for this decline.

The following table shows the distribution of United States trade with Latin America for the 12 months ended December, 1929, and 1930:

*Trade of the United States with Latin America, 12 Months Ended December*

[Values in thousands of dollars, i. e., 000 omitted]

Countries	Imports		Exports		Total trade	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
Mexico.....	\$117,738	\$80,293	\$133,863	\$116,214	\$251,601	\$196,507
Guatemala.....	8,470	7,400	11,524	7,238	19,994	14,638
El Salvador.....	3,830	2,875	8,050	4,445	11,880	7,320
Honduras.....	12,833	12,600	12,811	9,605	25,644	22,205
Nicaragua.....	5,748	3,522	7,032	4,866	12,780	8,388
Costa Rica.....	5,203	4,813	8,312	4,554	13,515	9,367
Panama.....	5,351	4,735	41,133	35,901	46,484	40,636
Cuba.....	207,421	122,040	128,909	93,561	336,330	215,601
Dominican Republic.....	8,465	7,254	14,190	9,272	22,655	16,526
Haiti.....	1,445	1,123	8,790	7,105	10,235	8,228
North American Republics.....	376,504	246,655	374,614	292,761	751,118	539,416
Argentina.....	117,581	71,890	210,288	129,829	327,869	201,719
Bolivia <sup>1</sup> .....	379	152	5,985	4,219	6,364	4,371
Brazil.....	207,686	130,854	108,788	53,805	316,474	184,659
Chile.....	102,025	54,784	55,776	46,409	157,801	101,193
Colombia.....	103,525	97,139	48,983	25,130	152,508	122,269
Ecuador.....	5,830	5,554	6,069	4,865	11,899	10,419
Paraguay <sup>1</sup> .....	529	247	1,500	1,071	2,029	1,318
Peru.....	30,167	21,281	26,176	15,722	56,343	37,006
Uruguay.....	18,677	12,354	28,245	21,432	46,922	33,786
Venezuela.....	51,224	36,868	45,325	32,969	96,549	69,837
South American Republics.....	637,623	431,126	537,135	335,451	1,174,758	766,577
Total Latin America.....	1,014,127	677,781	911,749	628,212	1,925,876	1,305,993

<sup>1</sup> United States statistics credit commodities in considerable quantities imported from and exported to Bolivia and Paraguay via ports situated in neighboring countries, not to the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay but to the countries in which the ports of departure or entry are located.

# THE REORGANIZATION OF THE CHILEAN NITRATE INDUSTRY

By GUILLERMO A. SURO

*Editorial Division, Pan American Union*

THE introduction of nitrate of soda into the United States marked an important event in the history of American agriculture. Since the arrival of the first shipment in 1830 four generations of American farmers have benefited by the use of this oldest of commercial fertilizers. It has been said that one dollar invested in nitrate of soda has returned itself and another, and if so, it is estimated that during this period at least \$900,000,000 has been added to farm incomes in the form of heavier crop yields.

## *Consumption of Chilean Nitrate of Soda in the United States*<sup>1</sup>

[Short tons of nitrogen]

1910-----	92, 460	1923-----	146, 320
1913-----	109, 350	1924-----	170, 575
1916-----	203, 530	1925-----	192, 330
1919-----	68, 800	1926-----	158, 600
1920-----	227, 000	1927-----	127, 800
1921-----	60, 500	1928-----	176, 000
1922-----	92, 300	1929-----	158, 000

Best known as a commercial fertilizer, Chilean nitrate has, however, uses which vary from the manufacture of high explosives to the pickling and preserving of meats. It enters into the manufacture of sulphuric and nitric acids, glass and glassware, fireworks, fusing mixtures, artificial silk, and dyestuffs. In the United States its use as a fertilizer is by far the largest, and in 1929 amounted to 63 per cent of the country's consumption. Its largest industrial use was in the manufacture of chemicals and acids.<sup>2</sup>

The nitrate fields of Chile extend over a vast, high, barren plateau lying between the coastal range and the lower slopes of the Andes, an area nearly 500 miles long but less than 100 miles in width. This whole zone is a desert, completely deprived of vegetation, water, combustible materials, of everything that is necessary to human life. Through enterprise, perseverance, courage, and the expenditure of

<sup>1</sup> *Recent Developments in the Fertilizer Industry*, Charles J. Brand, Executive Secretary and Treasurer, The National Fertilizer Association, Washington, D. C., 1930 (consumption statistics compiled by Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture).

<sup>2</sup> *Id.*



vast amounts of capital, towns and villages, harbors, roads, and railways have been built, water has been brought through pipe lines from the Andes, and food for man and beast transported from other regions. Of the total population of this zone (about 400,000), 50,000 men are employed in the mining and recovery of nitrate and a large percentage of the remainder of the inhabitants find direct employment in the operation of the railroads, ports and other services connected with the industry.

The mining of *caliche* (the raw product from which nitrate is produced), is simple. A hole is drilled through the surface strata and the caliche layer, and a charge of slow burning black powder is then inserted which, when exploded, heaves up large blocks. These blocks are broken up with 25 pound sledges or air drills, the caliche is sorted by hand and loaded on mule carts, trucks or light freight cars and hauled to the refining plant. There, according to the Shanks process introduced in 1878, it is first crushed and then boiled in a huge tank of water. The boiling dissolves the nitrate and other salts and leaves the sand and gravel on the bottom of the tank. The dissolving process completed, the nitrate solution is drawn off into a large shallow vat and cooled sufficiently to precipitate the sodium chloride. After this precipitation, the solution is again drawn off and cooled to a point at which the sodium nitrate crystallizes. When the nitrate has crystallized on the bottom and sides of the vats, the remaining liquor is pumped off and the nitrate crystals thoroughly dried and packed in jute bags for shipment.

This method of extraction and refining has been in general use in Chile since it was introduced. After much investigation and many tests a new method, known as the Guggenheim process, was evolved and has been in actual operation since November, 1926, at the María Elena plant. Mr. E. A. Cappelen Smith, who conceived the process, and his associates have succeeded in carrying over into nitrate treatment at this plant the lessons learned in developing the leaching process used on the copper ores at Chuquicamata and adapting the large scale method of operation used there. Since the advantages of this method could not be obtained so long as it was necessary to boil the caliche, the process was developed on the basis of treatment with cold or slightly warmed water and precipitation obtained by refrigeration in place of evaporation and cooling in open vats. A careful system of heat recovery has been put in operation. The process is conducted at a temperature of about 40° C., the heat being obtained from the cooling waters surrounding the cylinders of the Diesel engines employed for power and from that generated in compressing ammonia for use in the refrigerating system. As this process permits the use of lower grade caliche than that used in the Shanks process, the method of sorting caliche by hand in the field has been eliminated and as shown

in the illustration the whole mining process mechanized. Another feature of the Guggenheim process is the production of "grained" nitrate. By means of a granulation plant installed at Maria Elena in 1928 a comparatively moisture proof, easy flowing, 98.5 per cent pure nitrate is obtained which, being easy to handle, is liked by farmers for direct application as a fertilizer. It is claimed that the Guggenheim method of extraction and refining reduces production costs by one-third.

The development of the Chilean nitrate industry during the 100 years which have intervened since the distribution of nitrate of soda throughout the world began with the first shipment to the United States is illustrated by the following table of production, exports, consumption and stocks:

*Production, exports, consumption, stocks, and visible supply of Chilean nitrate*<sup>1</sup>  
[In metric tons]

Year	Production	Number of plants in operation		Exports	Consumption	Stocks on June 30				Total visible supply
		Maximum	Minimum			Europe and Egypt	United States	Japan and other countries	Chile	
1830.....	-----	-----	-----	860	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1840.....	-----	-----	-----	10,459	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1850.....	-----	-----	-----	23,500	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1860.....	-----	-----	-----	63,031	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1870.....	-----	-----	-----	125,397	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1880.....	-----	-----	-----	223,974	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1890.....	-----	-----	-----	1,063,277	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1900-01 <sup>2</sup> .....	1,402,110	55	48	1,476,896	1,453,855	328,150	55,532	-----	312,026	695,718
1901-02.....	1,322,382	72	58	1,298,107	1,272,009	357,772	40,952	-----	307,275	705,999
1902-03.....	1,437,613	78	63	1,338,890	1,442,258	264,314	48,127	-----	386,200	698,641
1903-04.....	1,457,708	77	54	1,486,355	1,533,502	243,055	46,608	-----	337,026	626,689
1904-05.....	1,729,712	93	78	1,613,893	1,561,091	295,954	72,011	-----	419,676	787,641
1905-06.....	1,751,293	98	76	1,669,379	1,684,999	290,022	83,222	-----	478,470	851,714
1906-07.....	1,856,604	110	98	1,761,313	1,746,657	302,245	98,714	-----	520,200	921,159
1907-08.....	1,943,232	118	111	1,882,898	1,803,735	473,193	69,320	-----	533,500	1,076,313
1908-09.....	1,883,689	117	66	1,849,809	1,918,624	423,719	74,078	-----	526,400	1,024,197
1909-10.....	2,440,772	113	99	2,328,656	2,382,715	424,821	70,960	-----	588,600	1,084,381
1910-11.....	2,497,686	108	98	2,357,175	2,418,198	351,872	97,875	-----	673,091	1,122,838
1911-12.....	2,510,356	117	106	2,495,705	2,436,330	333,359	92,502	-----	637,384	1,063,245
1912-13.....	2,734,721	130	118	2,690,649	2,527,588	426,720	96,520	16,256	617,453	1,156,949
1913-14.....	2,866,840	134	124	2,702,559	2,718,592	422,656	85,344	11,176	765,667	1,284,843
1914-15.....	1,568,197	134	36	1,475,253	1,199,942	-----	-----	-----	830,069	-----
1915-16.....	2,654,918	137	61	2,543,174	2,311,935	-----	-----	-----	915,400	-----
1916-17.....	2,907,630	123	107	2,863,478	2,715,716	-----	-----	-----	930,279	-----
1917-18.....	2,979,121	124	115	2,912,968	2,607,282	-----	-----	-----	976,695	-----
1918-19.....	2,332,564	117	66	1,794,326	2,268,761	180,848	60,960	7,112	1,523,983	1,772,903
1919-20.....	1,957,271	103	50	2,206,964	1,969,305	322,072	219,456	19,304	1,269,396	1,830,228
1920-21.....	2,174,099	108	48	2,051,512	1,483,784	853,025	253,000	3,048	1,358,699	2,467,772
1921-22.....	1,890,964	45	31	1,613,638	1,602,380	232,156	38,608	6,096	1,616,434	1,893,294
1922-23.....	1,499,620	70	37	2,106,147	2,239,045	173,736	54,864	25,400	1,002,985	1,256,985
1923-24.....	2,219,453	91	73	2,175,608	2,242,845	132,080	58,928	18,288	1,037,795	1,247,091
1924-25.....	2,409,698	93	88	2,565,855	2,377,440	230,632	123,952	14,224	869,343	1,238,151
1925-26.....	2,619,520	93	60	2,248,968	2,125,472	332,232	120,904	18,288	1,228,999	1,709,273
1926-27.....	1,317,553	49	25	1,545,413	1,781,048	137,668	52,283	30,480	1,005,221	1,226,201
1927-28.....	2,547,857	65	36	2,872,370	2,558,288	355,092	115,824	31,496	681,019	1,183,431
1928-29.....	3,280,326	69	67	2,960,931	2,737,104	556,768	122,936	20,320	953,112	1,653,136
1929-30.....	2,996,441	-----	-----	2,199,077	2,329,688	478,527	79,780	11,165	1,754,866	2,324,340

<sup>1</sup> Figures from 1830 to 1890 from *El Salitre*, by Roberto Hernández C., published by the Asociación de Productores de Salitre de Chile, Valparaíso, 1930; statistics from 1900-01 to 1929-30 compiled by the Asociación de Productores de Salitre and published in the *Boletín Oficial de la Bolsa de Corredores de Valparaíso*, Valparaíso, July 17, 1930.

<sup>2</sup> Nitrate years, July 1-June 30.

It is estimated that since 1880 nearly one billion dollars in revenue have been derived by the Chilean Government from the nitrate industry. In studying the following table, however, it is well to remember that from the proceeds of the export tax on nitrate and its principal by-product, iodine, Chile has built revenue-producing ports, railways, and other permanent improvements, as well as contributed to the operating expenses of the Government, thereby reducing the general tax burden on its people, and making it easier for each citizen to build up a competence and for new industries to become established. Another fact illustrated by the table is the decreasing dependence during the last few years upon this source of revenue, which represented only 24 per cent of the national income in 1929 as compared with 60 per cent in a previous year. The budget for 1930 estimated the income to be derived from nitrate exports at 14 per cent of the total national revenue.

*Revenue derived by the Government from the nitrate industry since 1880*<sup>1</sup>

Year	Tax collected on nitrate and iodine	Ordinary revenue	Percentage of the Nation's ordinary revenue derived from the nitrate industry	Year	Tax collected on nitrate and iodine	Ordinary revenue	Percentage of the Nation's ordinary revenue derived from the nitrate industry
1880	6, 879, 047	124, 593, 780	5. 52	1906	180, 492, 152	348, 780, 629	51. 75
1881	29, 279, 066	146, 649, 285	19. 96	1907	168, 417, 128	379, 232, 211	44. 41
1882	48, 919, 733	182, 284, 719	26. 83	1908	207, 362, 980	362, 542, 341	57. 19
1883	59, 419, 725	197, 671, 665	34. 61	1909	215, 628, 501	377, 174, 952	57. 16
1884	57, 312, 515	170, 928, 708	33. 53	1910	241, 177, 597	437, 346, 885	55. 14
1885	43, 160, 431	127, 810, 734	33. 77	1911	250, 557, 314	465, 289, 599	53. 84
1886	35, 101, 811	123, 718, 419	28. 37	1912	255, 122, 406	490, 201, 542	52. 04
1887	53, 680, 408	161, 764, 848	33. 19	1913	272, 050, 723	515, 294, 583	52. 81
1888	78, 388, 176	190, 044, 492	41. 24	1914	197, 082, 821	404, 973, 558	48. 66
1889	95, 116, 718	207, 685, 341	45. 79	1915	204, 597, 687	373, 629, 318	54. 81
1890	105, 146, 249	201, 957, 804	52. 06	1916	305, 862, 261	508, 344, 063	60. 16
1891	44, 182, 323	147, 902, 940	29. 87	1917	322, 982, 821	639, 212, 228	50. 52
1892	76, 664, 350	170, 190, 960	45. 04	1918	335, 236, 307	738, 251, 379	45. 40
1893	96, 196, 098	160, 771, 563	59. 83	1919	91, 464, 887	379, 097, 675	24. 12
1894	112, 049, 509	164, 927, 025	67. 93	1920	316, 855, 337	638, 167, 530	49. 65
1895	131, 879, 853	199, 709, 634	66. 03	1921	126, 592, 899	274, 441, 532	46. 12
1896	94, 184, 145	203, 055, 225	46. 38	1922	117, 567, 806	375, 821, 946	31. 28
1897	109, 377, 518	198, 480, 576	55. 11	1923	229, 234, 027	561, 840, 153	40. 78
1898	133, 352, 793	196, 885, 605	67. 73	1924	238, 863, 773	602, 632, 395	39. 63
1899	142, 161, 099	248, 586, 873	50. 71	1925	258, 705, 488	695, 693, 709	37. 18
1900	150, 428, 323	267, 200, 379	56. 29	1926	175, 185, 563	755, 401, 152	23. 19
1901	132, 476, 497	236, 577, 870	55. 99	1927	235, 248, 408	909, 129, 764	25. 87
1902	135, 990, 558	230, 937, 834	58. 88	1928	290, 025, 279	1, 021, 041, 399	28. 44
1903	148, 647, 048	284, 105, 964	52. 32	1929	299, 782, 473	1, 267, 556, 419	23. 65
1904	152, 659, 834	270, 697, 563	56. 39				
1905	171, 999, 389	303, 505, 347	56. 67	Total	7, 980, 749, 854	<sup>2</sup> 18, 639, 692, 116	42. 82

<sup>1</sup> *Boletín Oficial de la Bolsa de Corredores de Valparaíso*, Valparaíso, July 17, 1930.

<sup>2</sup> Correct addition of this column is 18,639,742,115.

After a century of nitrate production the reorganization which the Chilean industry is at present undergoing marks the beginning of a new era in its development. On the day Chile was celebrating the nitrate centennial—July 21, 1930—the President of the Republic, Gen. Carlos Ibáñez, signed the law which provides for the amalgamation of all the nitrate interests into the largest corporation ever to be launched in South America. This entity, known as the *Compañía*



de Salitre de Chile, is to unify and centralize the various phases of the nitrate industry—production, consumption, transportation, and distribution—with a subsequent lowering of production costs, increased efficiency in distribution and sales, and closer cooperation between the Government and private interests as its objective. The purposes of the corporation, as stated in the law which provides for its establishment, are:

(1) To attend to the general interests of the industry and commerce of nitrate and its by-products;

(2) To attain by means of a central organization the improvement of the industry and commerce of nitrate and the utilization of its by-products and to



Courtesy of Anglo-Chilean Consolidated Nitrate Corp.

#### LOADING NITRATE ORE

The "caliche," after blasting, is loaded on cars by an electric shovel.

favor technical and scientific investigation as well as the establishment of experimental schools and plants for this purpose;

(3) To carry out the propaganda, sale, and distribution of nitrate and its by-products;

(4) To facilitate the transportation and handling of all products related to the nitrate industry as well as the articles and merchandise required by the industry;

(5) To centralize the acquisition of the articles and merchandise referred to in the previous paragraph, giving preference to Chilean products; and

(6) To survey, acquire, and exploit nitrate lands; to acquire and operate nitrate plants; to market the products manufactured, and to enter into any kind of contracts for the production, exploitation, sale, consignment, propaganda, transportation and freighting of nitrate and its by-products, and in general any contracts related directly to the industry and commerce of nitrate and the attainment of the other objectives established under the present law.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Law No. 4863 of July 21, 1930, *Diario Oficial*, Santiago, July 21, 1930.

The Compañía de Salitre de Chile—more popularly known as the “Cosach”—has been chartered for a period of 60 years as a stock company with a capital of three billion pesos divided into 30,000,000 shares of 100 pesos each. The shares are divided into two classes, A and B. The Government of Chile is to receive the total issue of the nontransferable A shares, amounting to 1,500,000,000 pesos, in consideration of which it will give the corporation certain concessions, including the transfer for exploitation of nitrate reserve lands estimated to contain 150,000,000 tons of nitrates. The 15,000,000 series B shares, of which a minimum of 5,000,000 will be made 7 per cent cumulative preferred, will be absorbed by the nitrate companies whose assets and liabilities are taken over by the corporation. Any increases in the capital of the corporation will be so effected, that in all cases the number of shares of the A series will be the same as that of the B series. The Government will pay in cash for the new series A shares, or if the original deposits transferred for exploitation produce more than the estimated 150,000,000 tons of nitrates it may at its option pay for them by selling the excess to the corporation.

In addition to the companies to be directly consolidated into the Cosach there will be a number of subsidiary companies. The control of the latter will devolve upon the Cosach, which will be directly or indirectly owner of almost the totality of their common stock. Consequently they will enjoy all the privileges and must comply with all the obligations of the law chartering the Cosach.

The nitrate producers who have already agreed to form part of the corporation exported during the last five years an average of more than 2,200,000 metric tons per annum, which represents about 95 per cent of the total nitrate exports from Chile. The most important producer, the Anglo-Chilean Consolidated Nitrate Corporation, controls the two plants designed to utilize the Guggenheim method, the “Maria Elena,” now in operation, and “Pedro de Valdivia,” under construction, with a combined productive capacity of 1,300,000 tons, as well as a number of Shanks plants with a capacity of 760,000 tons, making the total productive capacity of this company 2,060,000 metric tons per annum. It is expected that gradually the less efficient Shanks plants will be eliminated until Chile’s total output is produced in a few modern establishments operating under the Guggenheim process.

The Cosach will be managed by a board of directors composed of 12 members, of whom 4, representing the series A shares, are appointed by the President of the Republic for a term of four years, 7 are elected for one year by the holders of the series B common stock, and 1 by the holders of the preferred stock of the same series. The Government representatives may veto resolutions of the board which affect national interests. The organizing committee, constituted by Señores

Pablo Ramírez, Rodolfo Jaramillo, Ricardo Salas Edwards, and Ricardo Ayala, representing the Government, and Señores Moisés Astoreca, Max Grisar, Alfredo Houston, José M. Ríos Arias, Stanley Vateky, Enrique Valenzuela, Jorge Vidal, and Joaquín Irarrázabal, representing the nitrate industry, were empowered by an executive decree to exercise the rights and duties of the board until the latter was elected.<sup>1</sup>

One of the most important provisions of the law which created the Cosach is the elimination of the export duty on nitrate and iodine. In lieu of this revenue the Government will receive such dividends as may be declared to which it is entitled as a shareholder and a 6 per cent income tax on the profits of the corporation, subject, however, to a minimum guaranteed revenue during the first four years of the company's existence. The revenue for 1930 was 186,000,000 pesos and is scaled downward to 180,000,000 pesos in 1931, 160,000,000 pesos in 1932 and 140,000,000 pesos in 1933, making a total of 666,000,000 pesos for the four years. Producers outside the Cosach will continue to pay the export tax and up to 1933 amounts collected from this source will be delivered to the corporation.

Executive Decree No. 12 of February 24, 1931, provided for the payment of the guaranteed revenue in the following manner: (a) Payment in cash of the balance which the corporation owes for the year 1930; (b) payment in cash at the end of each quarter of 1931 of the corresponding quota for the current year; (c) immediate delivery, simultaneous with the first cash payment of bonds issued by the Cosach of a face value equivalent to 110 per cent of the value of the quotas corresponding to 1932 and 1933, bearing 7 per cent interest, and to be amortized within a maximum term of 32 years. In other words, the bonds will be issued at the rate of 110 pesos for each 100 pesos of the quotas.

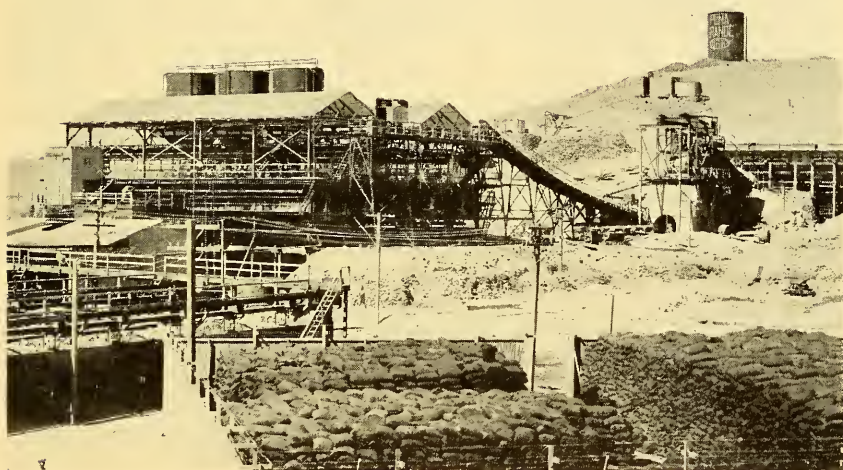
To meet the service of these bonds and any others that the corporation may issue, a tax of 60 pesos will be collected on each metric ton of nitrate extracted from the deposits which the Cosach or any of its subsidiary companies possesses or has the right to exploit on the date the bonds are issued or subsequent to their emission. The tax is payable to the banks intrusted with the service of the bonds before the nitrate is placed on board ship and will be suspended each calendar year when the annual quota for bond service has been collected.

Although no official announcement has yet been issued as to the aggregate amount of financing to be done in connection with the formation of the Cosach, it is believed that the total amount of 7 per cent bonds to be placed in the international market is \$50,456,500, of which \$33,599,500 is to be presently issued. The international

<sup>1</sup> Executive Decree No. 12 of February 24, 1931, *Diario Oficial*, Santiago, February 27, 1931.



offering of £3,000,000 made on March 30, 1931, through bankers in London, Holland, Sweden, and Switzerland, is included in the \$33,599,500 total. The remainder of the bonds, approximately \$19,000,000, have been sold to bankers and placed privately. According to unofficial statements, the remainder of the total issue of \$50,456,500, amounting to about \$16,857,000, principal amount, will not be offered for sale, but will be reserved for issue in connection with the acquisition of assets or shares of nitrate companies. In addition to the international loan two further debenture issues of £14,384,054 of 7 per cent secured sinking fund bonds and £16,366,999 of unsecured funded debt are authorized.



A NITRATE PLANT

Certain provisions have been made which, among other things, require that at least 80 per cent of the employees and workmen of the corporation be of Chilean nationality, that preference be given to Chilean products in the central purchasing bureau, and that insurance connected with the Cosach's operations in Chile shall be contracted with national insurance companies, or, should these not be interested, with agencies of foreign companies authorized to do business in Chile. A welfare department, headed by a Chilean, will be maintained to see that the national labor laws are strictly complied with, to improve living conditions, and to promote the physical and intellectual welfare of the employees and their families.

The establishment of the Cosach is the final stage of a promotion program which the Government of Chile began four years ago with

the creation of various Government services and a provisional modification of the taxation system. The rebate of part of the export duties through the medium of the nitrate-promotion fund, a provisional measure instituted by law No. 4144, of July 25, 1927, and modified by subsequent legislation, made it possible for the Chilean producers to pull through the crisis brought about by the fall in nitrate prices. The growing competition of the synthetic nitrogen producers, however, demanded that more drastic steps be taken in the form of a radical and complete reorganization of the nitrate industry if a permanent solution was to be found for the serious situation confronting Chile's principal industry.

At one time the production of nitrogen was solely a Chilean problem and speculation on the exhaustion of the Chilean nitrate deposits a popular pastime. Some scientists went as far as to predict future starvation for a large part of the population because of an impending world shortage of nitrogen. To-day we know these gloomy forecasts were unfounded; moreover, with the growth of synthetic production the problem has become international and instead of a shortage of nitrogen we are confronted with overproduction of this same commodity. The rapid changes in the world nitrogen situation which have taken place during recent years and their effect upon the Chilean industry have been clearly set forth by Don Pablo Ramírez, former Minister of Finance, president of the organizing committee of the Cosach and one of the leading South American authorities on the nitrate industry. The following outline of the international nitrogen situation is based on his report as chairman of the Chilean delegation to the Second International Nitrogen Conference held in 1930:<sup>1</sup>

#### THE WORLD NITROGEN SITUATION

Although in the year 1900 half as many tons of chemical fertilizers as of Chilean nitrate were produced, the real advance in synthetic production occurred during the course of the World War. The relative position of the synthetic and Chilean nitrate producers in the years 1913 and 1918 was as follows:

##### *World's production of nitrogen*

	1913 (metric tons)	1918 (metric tons)
Chilean nitrate.....	430, 000	444, 000
Synthetic and by-product nitrogen.....	317, 000	748, 000
World's production.....	747, 000	1, 192, 000
Percentage corresponding to Chile.....	57. 6	37. 2

<sup>1</sup> *Compañía de Salitre de Chile*, Folleto No. 27, Ministerio de Hacienda, Oficina del Presupuesto, Santiago, November, 1930.

The figures just quoted illustrate a well-defined period in the history of the nitrate industry, showing the loss of Chile's dominant position in the world's nitrate market. Coexisting conditions disguised at the time the imminent danger which threatened Chile's industry. In the first place, a large proportion of the synthetic product was made in German plants and it was believed that the blockade of Germany by the Allies and the exigencies of war supply were responsible for an artificial expansion of the nitrogen industry which would disappear when normal peace conditions set in. The fact that sulphate of ammonia made up the bulk of synthetic production and that as a fertilizer this product had different properties from natural nitrate and could only be used in certain climates and soils also served to bolster the optimism of the Chilean producers who were led to believe that, regardless of price, nitrate of soda would always have a market. The reduction in synthetic production in 1919 and 1921 seemed at the time to confirm these opinions.

The period from 1918 to 1930 marks another stage in the history of nitrate production. After the depressions of 1919 and 1921 the synthetic industry reached a definite stage of technical development and financial stability. Competition and improved processes brought about a reduction of production costs and selling prices which the Chilean nitrate industry was not able to stand without a modification of the taxation system to which the industry has been traditionally subject.

The relative position of synthetic and Chilean nitrates in 1929 is shown by the following table.

*World's production of nitrogen*

	1929 (metric tons)
Chilean nitrate.....	490, 000
Synthetic and by-product nitrogen.....	1, 623, 000
World's production.....	2, 113, 000
Percentage corresponding to Chile.....	23. 2

Comparing the percentages of the total world production corresponding to Chilean nitrate, we find that there was a drop from 57.6 per cent in 1913 to 37.2 per cent in 1918 and 23.2 per cent in 1929. It must be pointed out in this connection that Chilean production in 1929 was excessive and resulted in the accumulation of stocks, and that if only the saleable or normal production of Chile were taken into consideration its percentage of the world's total production in that year would not have exceeded 18.5 per cent.

However, the reduction of Chile's quota is not the most serious factor in the situation. The percentage of the world's nitrogen production corresponding to Chile may keep on diminishing while at the same time Chile's production may keep within or a little above 390,000 tons of nitrogen (2,500,000 metric tons of nitrate), which



constitutes its normal output. The seriousness of the situation resides in three new factors—the increase in the number of countries producing nitrogen, the diversity of synthetic products now in the market, and the continuous lowering of prices by the synthetic producers.

Only a few years back, synthetic nitrogen fertilizers were produced in Germany and Norway alone. To-day 19 other countries have entered the field. Whether for military purposes, for the protection of national industries, or because locally produced synthetic nitrogen is cheaper than the imported product, the fact remains that the tendency at present is to produce nitrogen locally in all countries where a sufficient market is assured.

Until the end of the World War the production of synthetic fertilizers consisted mainly of sulphate of ammonia. This left an important market open to Chilean nitrate in climates and soils where nitrate of soda was a more suitable fertilizer. To-day, however, synthetic plants have placed upon the market 26 varieties of synthetic fertilizers ranging in nitrogen content from 12 to 46 per cent, among them being synthetic nitrate of soda, chemically similar to the natural product, and nitrate of calcium, which as a fertilizer competes with Chilean nitrate under similar conditions of climate and soil.

The importance of the continuous lowering of prices of synthetic fertilizers is readily seen by noting its influence upon the selling price of Chilean nitrate. The prices at which Chilean nitrate sold from 1913 to 1929, omitting the war years, is shown in the following table.

	Price per metric ton F. A. S. (pesos)		Price per metric ton F. A. S. (pesos)
1913.....	340. 4	1926.....	390. 0
1922.....	420. 0	1927.....	337. 0
1923.....	405. 0	1928.....	336. 0
1924.....	408. 0	1929.....	305. 0
1925.....	405. 0		

These prices are per ton of nitrate on the Chilean coast and include the export tax. A reduction of 100 pesos per ton will be observed between the 1925 and 1929 prices and one of 35 pesos as compared with the selling price in the year immediately preceding the World War.

The Chilean industry as a whole could not stand the 1928 prices, and since that date the Government granted rebates of the export duty through reimbursements to the producers by the nitrate-promotion fund. In spite of these rebates and low prices Chilean nitrate sold in the European market during the year 1929-30 at a price considerably higher than that of its principal competitors.

The costs of production of synthetic fertilizers are kept secret, but it is a well-known fact that at the First International Nitrogen

Conference the Belgian and English manufacturers pressed for a £2 reduction in the price per ton of sulphate of ammonia. This would have forced a like reduction in all similar products, and Chilean nitrate would not have been able to compete unless the export tax was totally abolished.

#### THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL NITROGEN CONFERENCE

The international nitrogen situation during the last few years presents a difficult problem. As may be seen in the following statistics, production has been greatly in excess of consumption.

#### *World's production and consumption of nitrogen*

Years	Production	Consumption	Years	Production	Consumption
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>		<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
1923-24 .....	1,059,500	1,059,000	1926-27 .....	1,264,600	1,312,700
1924-25 .....	1,154,300	1,149,800	1927-28 .....	1,724,000	1,642,000
1925-26 .....	1,338,700	1,258,500	1928-29 .....	2,113,000	1,872,000

It may be readily seen from the above figures how in the year 1927-28 the world's production of nitrogen was already greatly in excess of consumption. As a logical consequence this overproduction threatened to bring a sweeping reduction in selling prices. Aside from the fact that locally produced nitrogen has the advantage of cheaper freight charges on account of the shorter distance from the producing to the consuming centers, local markets could obviate this reduction in prices by imposing protective duties against foreign fertilizers. On the other hand, for Chile and Germany, the leading countries in the exportation of nitrogen fertilizers, the problem was a very serious one. In order to prevent a general disorganization of the export markets the representatives of the two leading exporting entities met at Berlin in 1929.

The 1929 pact signed between the Chilean producers and the German I. G. Farbenindustrie, to which the Imperial Chemical Industries of Great Britain later adhered in Paris, partly stabilized prices for that year. With regard to world production this was but a limited agreement, as it fixed prices for a maximum of 1,400,000 tons of nitrogen in a world's production which in the year the pact was signed reached 2,113,000 tons. However, the first step toward the stabilization of prices had been taken and the European press characterized the Berlin conference of 1929 as the most important industrial achievement of that year.

The fact that the German and English industries accepted the agreement with the Chilean producers when they were technically and financially able to ruin the Chilean industry has been attributed



Courtesy of Anglo-Chilean Consolidated Nitrate Corp.

#### LEACHING TANKS

Upper: Filling a leaching tank with newly crushed ore. Lower: A leaching tank, with the crushing plant in the background and bridges for discharging tanks in foreground.



by Don Pablo Ramírez to the decision taken by the Chilean Government to abolish the export tax on nitrate entirely if necessary.

As has been said, the signatories of the Berlin pact represented only 65 per cent of the world's nitrogen production. It then remained, if possible, to obtain the incorporation into the agreement of the "outsiders" who represented the remaining 35 per cent of the world's production and who were constructing new plants for the purpose of increasing their production in order to supply the home market first and then to export. The danger threatened by the growth of these "outsiders" made it necessary to consider future conferences which would increase the number of producers under agreement.

#### THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL NITROGEN CONFERENCE

In view of the condition of the nitrate industry and of a possible fall all over the world in nitrogen prices in line with the fall in prices of other industrial products, a Chilean delegation representing the Government and the Nitrate Producers' Association was sent to Paris to attend the 1930 nitrogen conference.

The Chilean nitrate industry was not in a position to impress the synthetic producers. Whilst the latter could reduce their prices the Chilean producers were not in a position to do so. The competition of the outsiders of the first conference could be met only by increased rebates of the export tax, but the Chilean Government in turn was not in a position to abandon the balance of its participation in the export duties (170,000,000 pesos) at a time when the world crisis was threatening a reduction in other revenues.

The only solution was the consolidation of the nitrate interests, and the Government requested its delegation to the second conference to draft a bill providing for the reorganization of the nitrate industry. Once the fundamental ideas of the bill were approved by the Government, the delegation was charged with the duty of obtaining the approval of the nitrate producers so that the final draft of the bill might be submitted to the Chilean Congress.

After the Second International Nitrogen Conference had opened its sessions in Paris on April 25, 1930, the representatives of the synthetic producers suggested a solution for the difficulties in which the industry found itself. The problem being one of excessive production in comparison with consumption, a uniform reduction in the production of each country was suggested as a remedy. The following figures having been accepted by the European delegates as the world's productive capacity and possible consumption, the adoption of this measure would have meant the reduction of the Chilean production from 500,000 to 300,000 tons of nitrogen, the latter figure being equal to 1,900,000 tons of nitrate.

*World's productive capacity*

	Tons of nitrogen		Tons of nitrogen
Germany and Norway-----	1, 254, 000	Rumania-----	7, 000
United Kingdom-----	280, 000	Yugoslavia-----	15, 000
Belgium-----	117, 000	United States-----	313, 000
Holland-----	40, 000	Canada-----	70, 000
Czechoslovakia-----	32, 000	Japan and Korea-----	150, 000
Poland-----	88, 500	China-----	2, 000
Italy-----	64, 500	Australia-----	4, 000
France-----	150, 000		
Sweden and Denmark-----	8, 000	World, except Chile-----	2, 625, 000
Russia-----	5, 500	Chile-----	500, 000
Spain-----	12, 000		
Switzerland-----	12, 000	Total capacity-----	3, 125, 000
Austria-----	1, 000	Estimated consumption-----	1, 900, 000

The Chilean delegation rejected this proposal, the Government backed its decision and instructed the delegates not to accept any limitation of production. The conference was therefore suspended, but at the instance of the National City Bank of New York, which is at the same time banker for the Government of Chile, for the I. G. Farbenindustrie, and the Norsk Hydro, a series of informal conferences was held between the Chilean and the German delegates. As a result of these conferences the German delegates withdrew their proposal to fix maximum production or sale quotas for Chilean nitrate. Negotiations in the meantime were taking place between the English and Germans and the "outsiders," it having been decided in the 1929 conference that the European producers were first to agree among themselves before coming to an agreement with the Chilean representatives.

In the negotiations with the "outsiders" it was learned that they definitely refused voluntarily to reduce their quotas of production, since their countries did not produce sufficient nitrogen to supply the domestic demand and were still on an import basis. To prevent a price war it was agreed to form a 60,000,000-mark regulating fund to which the Chilean industry would contribute 15,000,000 marks. It was believed that by using this fund to compensate those producers who were willing to reduce their production to less than 70 per cent of their capacity the production of sulphate of ammonia would be sufficiently reduced to prevent a fall in world nitrate prices. The conditions under which Chile agreed to adhere to the regulating fund provided, among other things, that the fund would not be employed to restrict Chilean production, that there would be no sale limits for Chilean nitrate, and finally that in case of an agreement the pact would not be applied to the United States in any way.

The following, in general, are the main provisions of the agreement signed in Berlin on August 7, 1930:

1. The synthetic producers of Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Netherlands, Italy, Norway and Poland together form the *Convention de l'Industrie de l'Azote (C. I. A.)*.

2. The purpose of the C. I. A. is to stabilize prices and regulate the European nitrogen market by curtailing overproduction.

3. The Nitrate Producers Association and the Cosach, when the latter is formed, will deliver 15,000,000 marks to a regulating fund to which the Stikstoff Syndikat, the Norsk Hydro, and the Imperial Chemical Industries will contribute for their part 45,000,000 marks. The purpose of this fund will be to reduce overproduction by compensating nitrogen plants which reduce their production to below 70 per cent of their effective capacity. The Chilean industry is to appoint a delegate-observer of the distribution and employment of the regulating fund.

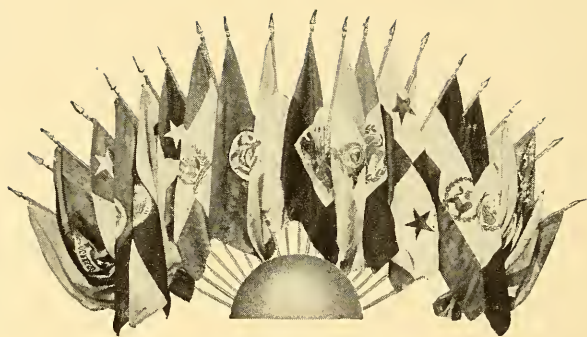
4. The contracting parties bind themselves to maintain during the year 1930-31 the prices of the previous year, with the exception of the readjustments contained in the annexes.

In general the readjustments referred to in the previous paragraph reduce the price differences between Chilean nitrate and nitrate of calcium which, being similar to the Chilean product, tended to displace it in certain markets.

In spite of the fact that the downward price trend in world commodities offered an unusual opportunity for the exercise of the price stabilizing functions associated with cartels, the nitrogen pact signed at the Second International Conference was the only conspicuous achievement of the year in the international cartel movement during 1930. The European press, especially the German, regarded this agreement as a Chilean victory, since Chile not only maintained its prices but the liberty of production and sales without any quota restriction.







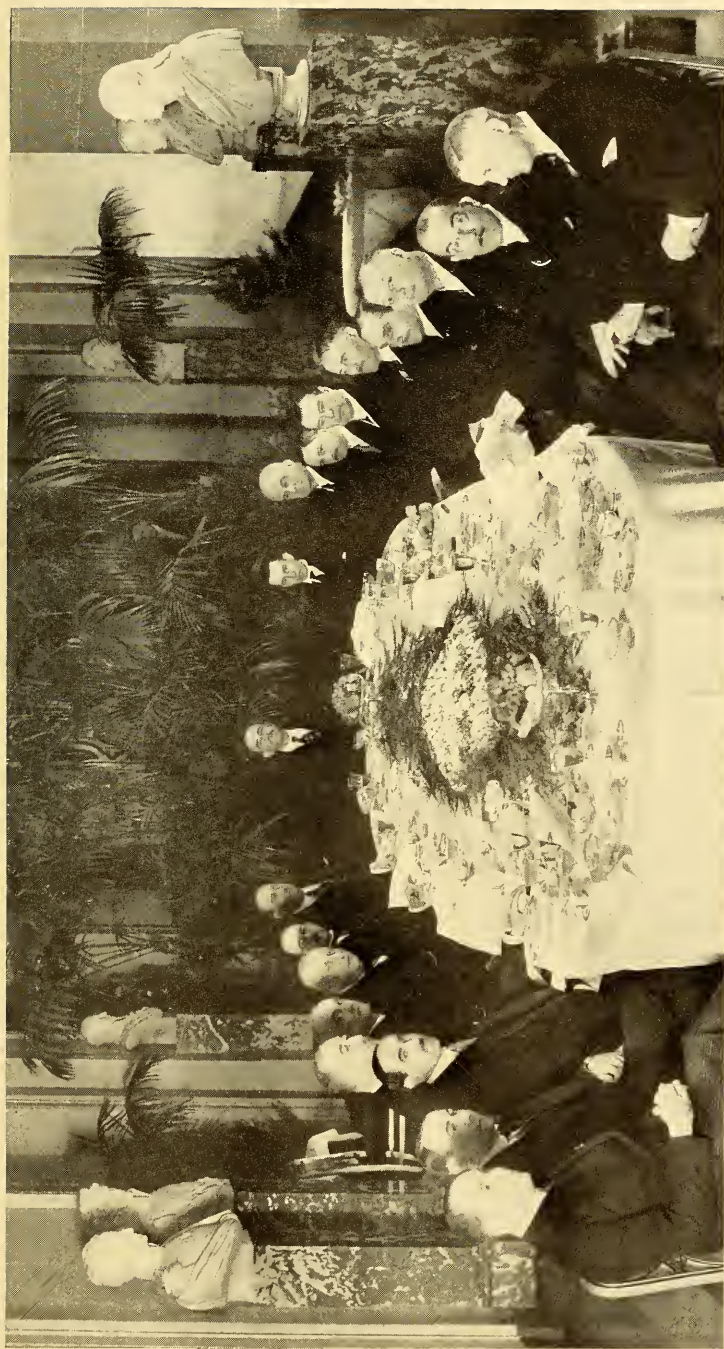
## GOVERNING BOARD NOTES

*Seventh American Scientific Congress.*—At the meeting held on March 4, 1931, by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, a report was accepted fixing the opening date of the Seventh American Scientific Congress as February 5, 1932, and the place as Mexico City. The Ambassador of Mexico, Sr. Don Manuel C. Téllez, expressed appreciation in the name of his Government for the Board's assent to this date, which is the anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution of the Republic.

The executive committee of the Organizing Committee appointed in Mexico is as follows: Chairman, Dr. Alfonso Pruneda, Life Secretary of the National Academy of Medicine and professor in the university; vice chairman, Sr. Pedro C. Sánchez, Director of Geographical and Climatological Studies; Secretary General, Dr. Pedro de Alba, principal of the Preparatory School and professor in the university; assistant secretary, Señor Adalberto García de Mendoza, professor in the College of Liberal Arts; and treasurer, Sr. Alfonso Castelló, manager of the Agricultural Bank and former president of the Society of Engineers.

*Committees on Agriculture.*—His Excellency Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, Minister of Nicaragua, chairman of the Permanent Committee on Agriculture of the Board, submitted to the Board the committee report and the recommendations regarding the organization of the Technical Board on Agriculture and its executive committee, which were the subject of resolutions of the inter-American conference on agriculture held in September, 1930. One provision of the report as it was adopted reads as follows:

The committee is of the opinion that the technical board should be organized before the recess of the summer vacation, and suggests that the session of May be designated for naming the members who shall constitute it, if possible.



FAREWELL LUNCHEON TO THE AMBASSADOR OF BRAZIL

On the eve of his departure for his new post in Japan, Dr. S. Gurgel do Amaral, Ambassador of Brazil, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by members of the Governing Board. Seated around the table, beginning at the left of the photograph are: Dr. C. M. Lamarche, Chargé d'Affaires of the Dominican Republic; Señor Don Pablo Max Ynsfran, Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay; Dr. Eduardo Díez de Medina, Minister of Bolivia; Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Ambassador of Cuba; Dr. Jacobo Varela, Minister of Uruguay; Dr. Manuel E. Malbrán, Ambassador of Argentina; Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronze, Minister of Ecuador; Señor Don Juan B. Chevalier, Chargé d'Affaires of Panama; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; Señor Don Carlos A. Perdomo, Chargé d'Affaires of Honduras; Dr. Pedro Manuel Araya, Minister of Venezuela; Dr. Adrián Recinos, Minister of Guatemala; Dr. S. Gurgel do Amaral, Ambassador of Brazil; Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States and Chairman of the Governing Board; Señor Don Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Ambassador of Peru; Señor Don Manuel Castro Quesada, Minister of Costa Rica; Señor Don José M. Coronado, Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia; and Dr. E. Gil Borges, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union.



A report on the reorganization of the national committees of agricultural cooperation and a resolution recommending the holding of national congresses of agriculture were also approved.

*Seventh International Conference of American States.*—At the same meeting of the Board the chairman stated that preliminary steps were being taken by the Pan American Union to collate material for the program of the Seventh International Conference of American States, and that it would be desirable for the Board to authorize the appointment of committees on program and regulations of the conference, which will probably be held in Montevideo in 1933. The Board having authorized the chairman to appoint such committees, the following committee on program was named: The Secretary of State of the United States (chairman), the Ambassador of Mexico, the Ambassador of Brazil, the Ambassador of Cuba, the Ambassador of Chile, the Ambassador of Peru, the Ambassador of Argentina, the Minister of Uruguay, the Minister of Guatemala, the Minister of Nicaragua, and the Minister of Colombia.

The following were designated members of the committee on regulations: The Minister of Uruguay (chairman), the Minister of Bolivia, the Minister of Costa Rica, the Minister of Ecuador, the Minister of the Dominican Republic, the Minister of Venezuela, the Minister of Panama, the Minister of Haiti, the Chargé d'Affaires of El Salvador, the Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay, and the Chargé d'Affaires of Honduras.

*Farewell luncheon in honor of the Ambassador of Brazil.*—On March 31 the members of the Governing Board offered a luncheon at the Pan American Union to His Excellency Dr. S. Gurgél do Amaral, who was about to leave the United States, where he had been for six years the Ambassador of Brazil, to become the representative of his country in Japan. The following members of the board and officials of the Pan American Union were present:

The Secretary of State, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, chairman of the Governing Board; the Ambassador of Cuba, Dr. Orestes Ferrara; the Ambassador of Peru, Dr. Manuel de Freyre y Santander; the Ambassador of Argentina, Dr. Manuel E. Malbrán; the Minister of Uruguay, Dr. J. Varela; the Minister of Guatemala, Dr. Adrián Recinos; the Minister of Bolivia, Dr. Eduardo Diez de Medina; the Minister of Costa Rica, Señor Don Manuel Castro Quesada; the Minister of Ecuador, Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte; the Minister of Venezuela, Dr. Pedro Manuel Arcaya; the Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay, Señor Don Pablo M. Ynsfran; the Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia, Señor Don José M. Coronado; the Chargé d'Affaires of Panama, Señor Don Juan B. Chevalier; the Chargé d'Affaires of Honduras, Señor Don Carlos A. Perdomo; the Chargé d'Affaires of the Dominican Republic, Señor



C. M. Lamarche; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; and Dr. E. Gil Borges, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union.

To heartfelt words of friendship and expressions of regret at the leaving of the Ambassador of Brazil from the chairman of the Board and from His Excellency Dr. Jacobo Varela, Minister of Uruguay and member of the Board of longest standing, Dr. Gurgél do Amaral replied with warm gratitude, and, in closing, said:

Again let me express my heartfelt thanks for this demonstration of your friendship, and voice the hope that the years to come will bring to the Pan American Union an ever-widening sphere of influence and usefulness.

*Condolences to Nicaragua on the occasion of the earthquake.*—A special meeting of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union was held on Tuesday, April 7, 1931, to consider a resolution of condolence for the Republic of Nicaragua on the occasion of the catastrophe which caused much havoc in that Republic on March 31.

When the meeting had been called to order, the Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States and chairman of the Board, spoke as follows:

The occasion of this meeting is a very sad one. Since we last met, one of the countries members of the Pan American Union has been visited by a tremendous disaster. It came with a suddenness that made it peculiarly disastrous and with tremendous loss of life. To me it came with a special poignancy, owing to personal acquaintance with Managua, and when I think of that beautifully situated and pleasant city in which I spent a very interesting month, and of the kindly and hospitable people who showed me such courteous and generous hospitality, my heart is very sad. I therefore feel that it is most appropriate that we, representing this great sisterhood of nations, should meet in special session to express our profound sympathy to the people and Government of Nicaragua.

The chairman then presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, having met in special session on the occasion of the appalling disaster that has visited the Nicaraguan nation,

*Resolves:* 1. To express to the Government and people of Nicaragua and to the diplomatic representative of Nicaragua at Washington the profound sympathy felt by the members of the Board for Nicaragua in this moment of national sorrow.

2. To invite the Governments of the countries members of the Union, through their representatives on the Board, to assist in whatever way they deem most suitable in alleviating the sufferings of the people of Nicaragua.

3. To request the Governments members of the Union, through their respective representatives on the Board, to urge the philanthropic institutions in each country to contribute to the alleviation of the distress of the Nicaraguan people.

The Director General is charged with the transmission of the present resolution to the Government of Nicaragua through its representative on the Board, and is also charged with transmitting the condolences of the Board to His Excellency the President of Nicaragua and to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency the Minister of Nicaragua, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, addressing the chairman of the Board in English, spoke as follows:

It is with real emotion that I arise to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and the members of the Governing Board, for your kind words of sympathy. Since you have been in Nicaragua and are acquainted with my unhappy country, I know that you, Mr. Secretary, can realize exactly what the destruction of Managua means to Nicaragua as a whole. We also know that we can count on your personal interest in this time of tragedy. I am confident that my countrymen will bear this latest blow to their progress with the same courage that they have shown in the past and that, stimulated and heartened by the sympathy they have received, they will face and successfully carry on the hard work of reconstruction that lies before them. In their name, in that of my Government, and in my own, allow me to express to you, Mr. Chairman, and the members of the Board, my profound appreciation for the action you have so generously taken to-day.

Then addressing the members of the Board in Spanish, the Minister of Nicaragua continued:

Laboring under the profound emotion which the news of the terrible catastrophe in my country has caused me, and deeply stirred by the sentiments you have expressed, I find it difficult to put into words my thanks for the sympathy you have so generously extended to my people and my Government in this hour of misfortune and trial. You may be sure that the consciousness we have of your support and your brotherly interest in the terrible plight of my unfortunate country will help us to bear our great adversity and to rise from our sorrow strengthened by the certitude that now Pan Americanism is not a vain word but a beautiful reality. Permit me to express to you in advance the thanks of the Nicaraguan people and Government for your noble gesture and the fraternal sentiments you have expressed to the people and Government of Nicaragua, to which I wish to add an expression of my own personal gratitude.

The Minister of Guatemala then spoke as follows:

Members of the Governing Board, you have all heard the words of the chairman of the Board regarding the tremendous catastrophe that has visited one of the Republics members of the Pan American Union, and I do not wish to add anything to the chairman's eloquent words. I desire only to suggest that perhaps this would be a fitting occasion for the Governing Board to endeavor to establish bases for possible action by the Board in similar cases in the future, because we have no fixed standard to guide us in emergencies like this. Therefore I suggest to the Board that it would be desirable to authorize the chairman to appoint a committee to study the matter and decide on the most appropriate and convenient method to follow in such emergencies.

For this purpose, I have the honor to submit to the Board the following resolution:

Whereas concerted action on the part of the countries of America in rendering assistance to a country member of the Union at a time of national misfortune is one of the most solemn and significant means of giving expression to the solidarity of sentiment among the nations of America: Therefore the Governing Board of the Pan American Union

*Resolves*, To authorize the chairman to appoint a committee to suggest plans which may serve as the basis for concurrent action by the Governments of the American nations in these circumstances.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

## COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY NOTES

*Bibliography on Bolívar.*—The bibliography on Simón Bolívar, published as "Bibliographic Series, mimeographed, No. 1," is now out of print in the original publication, but persons desiring a copy may obtain it in its reprinted form as Senate Document 231, Seventy-first Congress, third session. The bibliography was presented to Congress on December 17, 1930, by the Hon. Hiram Bingham, Senator from Connecticut, and was ordered printed. It also appeared in full in *The Hispanic American Historical Review*, for November, 1930, published in Durham, N. C.

*Periodicals.*—Persons who have been following the highly interesting technical articles on nitrate published in the monthly magazine *Caliche* will learn with regret that this magazine suspended publication with the issue for December, 1930. It was issued by the Instituto Científico de la Industria del Salitre, of Valparaiso.

The library is pleased to receive again the weekly paper published in English in Bluefields, Nicaragua, under the title *The American*. The paper has been suspended for a number of years but began a "second era" with the issue for November 1, 1930. Published by Sr. Fernando Chamorro Pasos, the new copies have 6 to 8 pages, illustrated.

With the issue for March 20, 1931, *El Guatemalteco*, the official newspaper of the Republic of Guatemala, was suspended and in lieu thereof the *Diario de Centro América* was made the official organ. The *Diario de Centro América* has existed since 1880 as a daily published in the city of Guatemala. It first appeared as the official gazette on March 21, 1931, vol. 1, No. 1. The same format as *El Guatemalteco* has been adopted with the addition of a section entitled "Sección de informaciones diversas," in which are published such news items as formerly appeared in the *Diario*.

The Pan American Union has been informed by the publishers of *Ecuador Agrícola*, revista mensual de agricultura, ganadería e industria, órgano de propaganda de la Oficina Benj. Rosales Pareja, Guayaquil, that that magazine suspended publication with the issue of volume 2, No. 16, April-May, 1930.

Some magazines recently received in the Library for the first time are as follows:

*Las Dos Américas.* Revista de Comercio. New York, marzo de 1931. vol. I, No. 1. F. Casanova, director. 11 p. illus. (in English and Spanish).

*Escuela Activa.* Revista de estudios pedagógicos. Genovese Cortázar, administrador, Calle Charrúa, 1810, Montevideo, Uruguay. vol. 1, No. 1, marzo de 1931. 48 p.



- Boletín de la Cámara de Comercio.* Managua, Nicaragua. vol. 1, No. 1 [1931].
- Revista de Philología e de Historia.* Archivo de estudios sobre philología, historia, ethnographia, folklore e crítica literaria. Río de Janeiro, Livraria L. Leite, editora, Rua Regente Feijo, 12. vol. 1, No. 1, 1931. 124 p.
- Panoramas.* Magazine quincenal ilustrada. Buenos Aires, Calle Victoria 577. vol. 1, No. 1, 15 de febrero de 1931.
- México Nuevo.* Publicación mensual. Sr. Luis Medina Barrón, director, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua., México. Época 1, Núm. 7, 1º de febrero de 1931. 26 p. illus.
- Revista Diplomática y Consular.* [Publicación de la] sección de publicaciones y propaganda. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores del Perú, Lima. vol. 1, No. 1, enero de 1931. 58 p.
- Bien del Hogar.* Revista mensual ilustrada. Editada por la Sociedad "Bien del Hogar." Directora: Beatriz Cisneros, Calle Chávez de San Sebastián 793, Lima, Perú. vol. 4, Núm. 47, 1º de febrero de 1931. 12 p.

Among new books received in the Library during the past two months the following have been specially noted:

- Impresiones de viaje por los Estados Unidos,* por Clotilde C. de Arvelo. Barcelona, Martí, Martí & Cía. [1930.] 140 p. 12º.
- Almanaque de El Mundo,* El libro de la vida nacional, 1931. Año primero. Habana, publicado por la Compañía Editora "Almanaque de El Mundo," 1931. 513 p. illus. 8º.
- Bibliografía de la reforma, la intervención y el imperio.* vol. 2. Por Jesús Guzmán. México, Imprenta de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, 1931. 434 p. (Monografías bibliográficas mexicanas, Genaro Estrada, director. [Número 19 de la serie].)
- Historia de la provincia de San Vicente de Chiapa y Guatemala de la orden de predicadores.* Compuesta por el R. P. Pred. Gen. Fray Francisco Ximénez. . . . Prólogo del Dr. Jorge del Valle Matheu . . . vol. 2. Guatemala, Tip. Nacional, 1930. 507 p. (Biblioteca "Goathemala" de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia, vol. 2.)
- El Turista.* Guía general del turismo en Chile. Segunda edición, año 1930. Gustavo García Díaz, editor propietario. Santiago de Chile, Imp. Universitaria, 463 p. 8º. illus.
- Derecho internacional privado.* Por Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante y Sirvén. Tomo 1. Habana, Carasa y Cía., 1931. 453 p. 8º.
- Pedagogía y metodología para padres y maestros.* Por el Doctor Luis C. Infante . . . Lima, Imp. P. Acevedo (1930). 267 p. 8º. (Publicación de *Revista Peruana de Educación*.)
- Historia contemporánea de Colombia.* (Desde la disolución de la antigua república de ese nombre hasta la época presente. Por Gustavo Arboleda . . . vol. 3, Administraciones de López y Obando, 1849-1853. Bogotá, Camacho, Roldan & Cía. [1930].) 518 p.
- Gentes de antaño.* Por Agustín Edwards. Valparaíso, Sociedad imprenta y Lit. Universo, 1930. 286 p. [Contents: Indio Chango; Mujer Araucana; Entierro Mapuche; La Chueca; Lautaro; Caupolicán; Valdivia; El puerto de Valparaíso en el siglo xvi; Don García Hurtado de Mendoza llega al canal de Chacao; Santiago Colonial; Instalación de la Real Audiencia; Drama de la Colonia; El puente de Cal y Canto; Don Ambrosio O'Higgins.]
- Introducción al estudio de los niños mentalmente anormales.* Curso teórico-práctico por el Dr. José María Estapé . . . y la Srta. Julieta Balette Bianchi . . . Montevideo, A. Monteverde & Cía., 1930. 549 p.

- Geografía de la República de Guatemala.* Escrita por José Victor Mejía. . . . Segunda edición. Guatemala, Tipografía Nacional, 1927. 399 p.
- El censo nacional y la constitución.* Por Joaquín V. González. Buenos Aires, Instituto Cultural Joaquín V. González, 1931. 323 p.
- La democracia y la función.* Tesis para el doctorado en derecho público por Enrique Hernández Corujo. Habana, Imprenta de Rambla, Bouza y Cía., 1931. 265 p.
- Selección de poesías de Julián del Casal. Introducción por Juan J. Geada y Fernández. Habana, Cultural, S. A., 1931. 181 p. (Tomo 23 de la Colección de Libros Cubanos.)
- A inquietação das abelhas.* O que pensam e o que dizem os nossos pintores, escultores, architectos e gravadores, sobre as artes plasticas no Brasil. Por Angyone Costa. Rio de Janeiro, Pimenta de Mello & Cia., 1927. 298 p. 4°. Plates.
- Política do Café.* Discursos. Camara Federal dos Deputados. Pelo Deputado Paulo de Moraes Barros . . . Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1929. 175 p. 8°.
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# PAN AMERICAN PROGRESS

## TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

### COLOMBIA-COSTA RICA

EXTRADITION TREATY.—On February 5, 1931, President Olaya Herrera signed a decree passed by the Congress of Colombia on November 25, 1930, approving the extradition treaty celebrated by representatives of the Governments of Colombia and Costa Rica in San José on May 7, 1928. The treaty was ratified by the Government of Costa Rica soon after its celebration, having been approved by Congress on July 13, 1928, and signed by the President on July 18, 1928. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogotá, February 14, 1931, and *La Gaceta*, San José, July 21, 1928.)

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## LEGISLATION

### BOLIVIA

GENERAL BUREAU OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.—A decree was issued by the Council of Government on February 4, 1931, defining the functions of the General Bureau of Physical Training which was recently created in the Department of Public Education, in accordance with the Law of Public Education passed on July 25, 1930. The principal duties of the new bureau, as set forth in the decree, include the formulation of physical-training programs for the schools; the planning and advocating of the construction of gymnasiums, playgrounds, and swimming pools; the recommendation and distribution of subsidies to physical culture societies; the carrying on of an intensive educational campaign for physical training by means of press articles and special publications and the organization of athletic meets, summer camps, and annual congresses; the promotion and encouragement of tourist travel; the organization of boy scout troops; the establishment and direction of an institute of advanced physical training; the creation of a special medical service, with consultation offices and laboratories; the compilation of physical education statistics; and the promotion and direction of adult physical training. (*El Diario*, La Paz, February 10, 1931.)

INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED PHYSICAL TRAINING.—Legislation was recently enacted by the National Council of Government creating the Institute of Advanced Physical Training in accordance with the Law of Public Education, passed on June 25, 1930. According to the provisions of the decree, the purpose of the institute will be to train physical-culture teachers for the schools, contribute to the



organization and encouragement of games, sports, and athletics throughout the Republic, preserve national customs by creating interest in folklore, and establish a physical-training research laboratory. As planned, the institute will be divided into four general sections—gymnastics, games and sports, athletics, folk music and dances—and a laboratory. Subjects offered by the institute will include anatomy and physiology, psychology and general pedagogy, hygiene, comparative physical-training methods, games and sports, athletics, and national songs and dances. Besides these subjects, special experimental work will be carried on among the indigenous peoples. Courses will cover either two or three years of study, the former leading to a diploma as monitor of games, sports, and athletics, or folk music and dances, and the latter to a teacher's diploma. Special courses in physical training for teachers in the public schools will also be given each year by the institute at such a time as may be designated by the General Bureau of Physical Training. Regular courses in the institute will be open only to students between the ages of 18 and 25 who are Bolivian citizens and have either a normal or secondary school diploma. (*El Diario*, La Paz, February 12, 1931.)

#### BRAZIL

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION.—The regulations governing the commission which is to draft new penal, civil, and commercial legislation for Brazil, including a new electoral law, were enacted by the Provisional Government on February 10, 1931. According to the terms of the decree issued on that date the commission will be divided into 19 committees of three members each. The committees are free to hold public meetings, to receive suggestions in writing from interested parties, or to adopt both systems of procedure. The basis for their work will be the existing legislation on the subject, the bills pending before the national Congress, and the projects which the members of the committees may draft. The full proceedings of the sessions of each committee will be published, so that all reports, resolutions, and amendments may be used in the study and interpretation of the laws enacted. Each project will be published with a report explaining the amendments to existing legislation. Suggestions and recommendations will be received by the committee during the following 60 days. After a thorough study of the recommendations made, the report and project will be published in definitive form. (*Diario Oficial*, Rio de Janeiro, February 12, 1931.)

#### CHILE

PETROLEUM MONOPOLY LAW.—A law approved by the Congress and signed by the President of the Republic on January 5, 1931, reserves for the State the right of constructing and operating petroleum

refineries and plants for the manufacture of the by-products of petroleum and coal. All refineries in operation at the time the law was passed are permitted to continue operations, and to enlarge their establishments to double the present capacity. Any other refineries backed by private capital must be authorized by special law before they may operate. The law went into effect on the date of its publication in the *Diario Oficial*, January 7, 1931.

#### COLOMBIA

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL.—A law was passed by Congress and signed by the President of the Republic on February 9, 1931, providing for the creation of a National Economic Council to have charge of the supervision, unification, and direction of all matters pertaining to problems of national production and consumption, the establishment of customhouses, the drafting and negotiation of commercial treaties, and action on other questions relative to the foreign trade of the Republic. The council will be composed of the Ministers of the Treasury, Industry, Public Works, and Foreign Relations, the Chief of the National Bureau of Statistics, and the presidents of the Bank of the Republic, the Agricultural Mortgage Bank, the National Federation of Coffee Growers, the Agricultural Society, the Bogota Chamber of Commerce, and the National Federation of Producers and Industrialists, respectively. The duties of the council involve the compilation of statistics on national production, foreign trade, current market prices, mining operations, and the relative cost of production in various national industries compared with that in other countries; the recommendation of tariff reforms; the furnishing of advice on commercial treaties; and the taking of such other measures as will encourage the development of Colombia's natural resources, promote colonization in the interior of the Republic, benefit existing industries as well as introduce new ones adapted to national conditions, and establish adequate banking facilities in all sections of the country. In order that the council may always have sufficient data on questions under consideration, the law authorizes the cooperation of other Government offices and private interests in securing the information needed. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, February 17, 1931.)

#### COSTA RICA

COMPULSORY SUBSCRIPTION TO EDUCATIONAL MAGAZINE.—In compliance with a decree issued by President González Víquez on February 7, 1931, all school boards throughout the nation must pay for at least four subscriptions to *El Maestro*, the official educational magazine. All professors and teachers throughout the Republic will receive it free of charge. A complete set of the magazine must be kept in the archives of schools, boards of education, and inspectors' offices. (*La Gaceta*,<sup>r</sup> San Jose, February 10, 1931.)

UNEMPLOYMENT MEASURES.—According to a decree issued by the Congress of Costa Rica and signed by President González Víquez on February 13, 1931, the Chief Executive is empowered to appropriate 30,000 colones from the national treasury for the relief of the families of unemployed laborers. This sum will be administered by an *ad honorem* committee of five, to be appointed by the President and known as the National Board of Labor Relief. The decree also authorizes the President to spend the sum of 100,000 colones on necessary public works, for which only men out of work are to be employed. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, February 14, 1931.)

NEW NATURALIZATION DECREE.—The President of the Republic issued a decree on February 18, 1931, regulating the issuance of naturalization papers. For citizens of the Central American nations, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, the procedure is slightly different from that for others, in view of the General Treaty of Peace and Friendship signed by the five nations in Washington on February 7, 1923. Any Central American wishing to become a Costa Rican citizen for the purpose of holding public office may do so only if his nation grants the same privilege to Costa Ricans. The decree also covers the question of optional citizenship—that is, the cases of children of Costa Rican parentage born abroad or of foreign parentage born in Costa Rica—and provides for the recovery of forfeited citizenship. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, February 21, 1931.)

#### CUBA

CENTRAL DISTRICT ESTABLISHED.—In accordance with a law passed by the Congress and signed by the President on February 19, 1931, the municipality of Habana was made the Central District of the nation, the change of administration going into effect five days later. The District, which remains the capital of the Republic, is governed by an *alcalde* and a District Council, all appointed by the President; the *alcalde* and president of the District Council serve for five years and members of the council for three. The President shall select the councilors from lists of candidates presented by certain specified organizations, each of whom may have one representative on the council, as follows: The Senate; the House of Representatives; the Provincial Council of Habana; the Reporters' Association of Habana; the Municipal Assembly or Executive Committee of each of the three main political parties in Habana, the Liberal, the Conservative, and the Popular; all other municipal parties existing at the time of the promulgation of the decree and having members in the City Council, their slate to contain one nominee from each party; the National Assembly of Veterans of the War of Independence, which shall select its candidate from among the members of the National Council; the Property Owners' Association of Habana; the Boards of Directors of all labor organizations of Habana, meeting in special session for this purpose;



and the Business Men's Association. The President shall also appoint a woman to the District Council. Any national political party organized later may also present a candidate.

The law provides, too, for the appointment of a mayor, who shall serve for five years. He is a presidential appointee, and his duties are as follows: To represent the government of the Central District and carry out any commissions entrusted to him; to preside over the National Committee of Tourist Travel; to be the official representative of the Central District in all official or social functions not requiring the appearance or the exercise of authority; and to be acting alcalde of the District during any absence of that official. In case the office of alcalde should be vacant, the mayor shall hold the post until the President of the Republic appoint a new incumbent; this must be within 30 days from the time the office is vacant.

The law went into effect at the expiration of the term of office of the municipal authorities, February 24, 1931. President Machado was therefore authorized by a special clause in the law to appoint provisional councilors, to hold office until the organizations empowered to nominate such officials should present their candidates. On February 23, 1931, therefore, the following officers were appointed: Alcalde, Sr. José Izquierdo y Juliá; mayor, Sr. Tirso Mesa y Pola; president of the council, Sr. Rey de Lugo Viña; councilors, Dr. Antonio Berenguer y Sed, Dr. Rafael Moragas y Peñes, Sr. Octavio de Céspedes y Ortiz, Sr. David Aizcorbe y Borges, Sr. Celedonio García y Echazabal, Dr. Wilfredo H. Brito y Mederos, Sr. Julio Cuéllar del Río, Dr. Roberto F. Tiant y Fernández, Gen. Francisco de Paula Valiente, Sr. José Genaro Sánchez, Sr. Guillermo Urrutia, Sr. Ramón F. Crusellas y Touzet, and Sra. Eulalia Miranda y Maza. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, February 20 and 23, 1931.)

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

REDUCTION OF FISCAL EXPENDITURES.—The National Congress of the Dominican Republic assembled in extraordinary session on January 26, 1931, to discuss several important economic measures submitted by President Trujillo Molina. Three bills were approved by the Congress; these authorize the reorganization of the Cabinet, the modification of the law relative to the national lottery, and the leasing of the Government-operated Central Railway as well as the aqueduct and automatic telephone system at Santo Domingo. In a statement to the press the President announced that the measures enacted by Congress will effect a reduction of over \$1,700,000 in the expenditures for the current fiscal period. The budget of the Dominican Republic for 1931, as published in the March issue of the BULLETIN, estimates revenues at \$12,094,870 and expenditures at \$9,957,662, a reduction of more than \$4,000,000 from those for the year 1930.

The law dealing with the reorganization of the Cabinet reduces the number of ministries of state from 10 to 6. The act provides that there shall be the following cabinet offices: Presidency; Interior, Police, War, and Navy; Foreign Affairs; Finance, Labor, and Communications; Agriculture and Commerce; and Health, Social Welfare, and Public Works. The former ministries of Interior and Police and War and Navy have been merged to form a single department under Dr. Jacinto B. Peynado, former Secretary of Interior and Police, and the ministries of Finance and Labor and Communications are now united under Dr. Teódulo Pina Chevalier, former Secretary of Labor and Communications. The functions of the former Ministry of Development and Public Works are to be performed by the new Ministry of Health, Social Welfare, and Public Works, under Dr. Aristides Fiallo Cabral. (Upon the death of Dr. Fiallo Cabral on March 20, 1931, President Trujillo Molina appointed Dr. Rafael Vidal to serve as ad interim secretary.) The former Ministry of Justice, Public Instruction, and Fine Arts has been abolished. The judicial duties with which this ministry was entrusted now devolve upon the Attorney General of the Republic, and those related to public instruction upon the General Superintendent of Education. No changes are made in the Presidency, Foreign Affairs, and Agriculture and Commerce, these ministries remaining under their former heads, Dr. Rafael Vidal, Dr. Rafael Estrella Ureña, and Dr. R. César Tolentino, respectively.

In accordance with the provisions of the law which authorizes the Executive to lease the national lottery, a 10-year contract has already been signed between the Government and a Dominican citizen. According to the terms of the contract the Government is to supervise the operation and administration of the lottery and will receive a weekly income of \$4,000 during the first two years and \$5,000 weekly thereafter until the expiration of the contract. During the year 1930 the Government suffered a loss of \$786,147 in the operation of the national lottery.

In his message the President informed Congress that the Government is operating the Central Railway, the aqueduct, and automatic telephone system at Santo Domingo at a loss, and that although no proposals had as yet been made, he wished to have authority to lease these services to a national or foreign corporation. (*La Opinión* and *Listin Diario*, Santo Domingo, January 26–February 3, 1931.)

#### PERU

DESIGNATION OF HUANCAYO AS DEPARTMENTAL CAPITAL.—By virtue of a decree-law issued January 15, 1931, the capital of the Department of Junín has been moved from Cerro de Pasco to Huancayo, a change considered advisable in view of the high altitude and unhealthful climate of the former city. Huancayo is increasing in population

and, due to the agricultural development of the surrounding country, its own industrial importance, healthful climate, and strategic position on one of the main railway lines into the interior, it will undoubtedly enjoy even greater importance in the future. (*El Peruano*, Lima, February 9, 1931.)

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## AGRICULTURE.

### BRAZIL

DROUGHT RELIEF IN NORTHEASTERN STATES.—A severe drought and depressed industrial and commercial conditions have combined to create a serious unemployment problem in the northeastern states of Brazil. To alleviate conditions the Federal Government has undertaken an extensive program of drought relief in which public works construction and the establishment of agricultural colonies are the main features. A decree of the Provisional Government issued on February 2, 1931, authorized the expenditure of 2,000 contos for highway, dam and irrigation construction work. Nine days later another decree was issued providing for the localization of the drought sufferers in agricultural centers to be established and operated by the Government. The centers will be located in regions not affected by drought, on land granted to the Federal Government by the northeastern States. The Ministry of Labor, Industry and Commerce, in charge of the organization and operation of these agricultural colonies, will subdivide the land, erect homes and provide free medical attendance. The Ministry of Transportation and Public Works will arrange for the transportation of the drought sufferers and supply them with work for at least 15 days of each month until the first crops are gathered. The Ministry of Agriculture will cooperate by furnishing the colonists with agricultural implements, seeds and fertilizers. It is the Government's belief that the establishment of agricultural colonies will not only provide immediate relief to the sufferers but also be of permanent value in the development of the hinterland of that region. (*Diario Oficial*, Rio de Janeiro, February 6 and 15, 1931.)

### CUBA

INTRODUCTION OF NEW PLANTS.—A considerable number of seeds and plants were recently brought to Cuba for propagation by a representative of the Department of Agriculture who has returned from a trip through Jamaica and several Central American countries. The trip, which was arranged especially for this purpose, is one phase of the program planned by the Government in its effort to stimulate agricultural production and encourage crop diversification. Among the collection of seeds and plants thus procured were coconuts, coffee,



cocoa, bay rum, nutmeg, Brazil nuts, cinnamon, mangostanos (*Casipia mangostana*), and litchi (litchi *Chinensis*) none of which, with the exception of coconuts, coffee and cocoa, are being cultivated in Cuba at the present time. (Report from United States Assistant Commercial Attaché, Habana.)

## HAITI

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—A plan for the organization of cooperative societies for the cultivation and marketing of agricultural products was developed by the Department of Extension of the Haitian Agricultural Service at an assembly of its employees held at Damien from January 5 to 10, 1931. The agents maintained by the Department throughout the Republic have begun the organization of such societies in their respective districts, and the reports show that a large percentage of the farmers are greatly interested in the movement. A cooperative cotton-growing project has already been organized at Calasse and others are being formed at Mirebalais, Aquin, and Léogane. (*Monthly Bulletin*, Financial Adviser-General Receiver, Port-au-Prince, January, 1931.)

## MEXICO

ARBOR WEEK.—The week of February 18, 1931, was set aside in Mexico as Arbor Week and, according to reports received by the Department of Agriculture and Promotion, it was enthusiastically observed in many sections of the Republic. Ceremonies were held and trees planted in the cities as well as in the country, and great interest was aroused among both young and old. As a result, the department has announced its intention of taking active measures to intensify the campaign of reforestation begun during 1930, and suggested as a preliminary step the establishment of nurseries by all municipal reforestation commissions. More than 150,000 forest, fruit, and ornamental trees were distributed by the Bureau of Forestry, Game, and Fisheries, and planted during Arbor Week, the majority in the States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Zacatecas, and San Luis Potosi. Many of the young trees were set out along the Monterrey-Nuevo Laredo and Monterrey-Salttillo highways. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, February 26, 1931.)

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FINANCE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE

## ARGENTINA

FIRST TIRE FACTORY.—The first factory for making pneumatic tires and tubes to be built in Argentina was formally opened on January 24, 1931. The factory, which is a branch plant of an American company, is located on the outskirts of Buenos Aires. Employing be-

tween 400 and 500 workers, its capacity is reported to be 1,000 tire casings and 1,000 inner tubes per day, which is about half of Argentina's consumption. Rubber heels will also be manufactured. The opening ceremonies were attended by the Provisional President as well as Government and diplomatic officials and a large number of invited guests. (Report from United States Assistant Trade Commissioner, Buenos Aires, January 31, 1931.)

EXPORTATION DURING 1930.—The total value of Argentine exports during the year 1930, exclusive of coin, amounted to 612,550,000 pesos gold, a sum which represents a decrease of 341,194,000 pesos gold, or 35.8 per cent from the total value of exports during 1929.

This decrease is due principally to the reduction in the volume of shipments rather than in the value of individual commodities, for while 16,703,000 tons were exported during the year 1929, exports during 1930 totaled only 10,998,000 tons, or a decrease of 34.2 per cent from shipments during the preceding year.

The variations in the volume and value of exports during the last 21 years have been as follows:

Year	Volume		Value	Year	Volume		Value
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Pesos gold</i>			<i>Tons</i>	<i>Pesos gold</i>	
1910.....	7,527,298	389,071,360		1921.....	8,088,512	671,129,420	
1911.....	5,438,252	342,317,258		1922.....	10,166,573	676,008,289	
1912.....	11,109,621	501,667,369		1923.....	10,937,734	771,361,262	
1913.....	11,835,948	519,156,011		1924.....	14,400,516	1,011,394,582	
1914.....	7,601,350	403,131,517		1925.....	10,115,026	867,929,882	
1915.....	10,441,050	582,179,279		1926.....	12,277,627	792,178,522	
1916.....	8,367,329	572,999,522		1927.....	18,739,745	1,009,325,088	
1917.....	4,070,110	550,170,049		1928.....	17,028,994	1,054,507,653	
1918.....	6,398,686	801,466,488		1929.....	16,703,430	953,743,919	
1919.....	9,106,141	1,030,965,258		1930.....	10,997,690	612,549,593	
1920.....	12,914,159	1,044,085,370					

The monthly variations in exports during the year 1930 compared with those during 1929 were as follows:

Month	Quantity		Value	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Pesos gold</i>	<i>Pesos gold</i>
January.....	1,454,342	1,128,231	99,485,063	74,263,400
February.....	1,437,194	968,418	91,126,360	61,516,141
March.....	1,525,592	791,504	89,771,496	54,207,305
April.....	1,603,349	957,595	88,921,530	61,429,407
May.....	1,664,573	748,234	85,888,116	51,010,468
June.....	1,711,519	764,676	82,087,941	48,172,703
July.....	1,222,601	885,388	71,498,339	44,085,619
August.....	1,687,989	930,070	90,066,185	44,785,344
September.....	1,377,258	903,942	76,161,392	43,066,397
October.....	1,115,858	981,632	65,179,537	46,028,752
November.....	770,537	869,703	46,586,445	39,159,353
December.....	1,153,218	1,068,297	66,971,515	44,824,704
Total.....	16,703,430	10,997,690	953,743,919	612,549,593

Of the total exports during 1930, more than 66.8 per cent, representing articles valued at 409,079,000 pesos gold, were exported duty free. Those shipped duty free during 1929 amounted to only 48.3 per cent of the total exports for that year.

The quantity and value of the various classes of commodities exported during the year 1930, compared with those of the year 1929, were as follows:

Class of commodity	Quantity		Value	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Animals and animal products:	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Pesos gold</i>	<i>Pesos gold</i>
Live animals.....	76, 164	73, 129	8, 670, 900	7, 669, 876
Meat.....	687, 940	638, 817	133, 814, 436	130, 817, 142
Hides.....	154, 344	162, 150	52, 266, 153	46, 323, 696
Wool.....	128, 964	133, 637	69, 654, 943	45, 927, 966
Dairy products.....	34, 090	37, 289	15, 455, 187	16, 522, 426
By-products and residue.....	187, 185	162, 469	19, 699, 588	14, 874, 586
Agricultural products:				
Cereals and linseed.....	14, 151, 400	8, 647, 811	595, 957, 247	297, 259, 474
Wheat flour and products.....	425, 800	425, 284	15, 044, 707	11, 494, 563
Various agricultural products.....	212, 337	197, 829	14, 162, 718	14, 224, 248
Forestal products.....	342, 908	306, 303	18, 389, 774	16, 779, 663
Other products.....	302, 298	212, 972	10, 628, 266	10, 655, 953
Total.....	16, 703, 430	10, 997, 690	953, 743, 919	612, 549, 593

(Report to the Minister of the Treasury by the Director General of the General Bureau of Statistics, Buenos Aires, January 14, 1931.)

## BOLIVIA

MINERAL EXPORTS.—The total value of Bolivian mineral exports during the first six months of 1930 was 49,949,288 bolivianos, the quantity and value of the various minerals exported being as follows:

Mineral	Gross weight	Value	Mineral	Gross weight	Value
	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Bolivianos</i>		<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Bolivianos</i>
Tin.....	35, 879, 095	42, 925, 998	Antimony.....	1, 205, 952	257, 372
Copper.....	9, 424, 101	1, 664, 896	Wolfram.....	664, 393	588, 959
Lead.....	8, 918, 068	1, 269, 123	Bismuth.....	80, 560	173, 429
Silver.....	5, 616, 327	2, 795, 352			
Zinc.....	2, 338, 498	274, 159	Total.....	64, 126, 994	49, 949, 288

(*Bolivia Económica*, La Paz, January, 1931, by courtesy of the Bolivian Legation in Washington.)

## BRAZIL

GASOLINE IMPORTERS TO PURCHASE BRAZILIAN ALCOHOL.—A decree of the Provisional Government, issued on February 20, 1931, to become effective on July 1, requires importers of gasoline to acquire Brazilian alcohol up to 5 per cent of the amount of gasoline imported. The alcohol thus purchased is to be mixed with the gasoline; other substances may be added if desired, but all formulas prepared by the importers must first be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture for approval. The law allows importers to sell part of the gasoline which they bring into the country without adding alcohol to it. The Executive reserves the right to alter the percentage of alcohol which



importers must acquire as the national production of alcohol increases or diminishes, any increases in the percentage not to become effective until after 30 days from the date the decree ordering the change is issued. State and municipal authorities are not allowed, by the decree, to impose on establishments which sell exclusively alcohol a tax of more than 30 per cent of that paid by stations selling gasoline. The same tax reduction applies to automobiles which burn alcohol, or a national fuel of which alcohol is the principal component. Denatured alcohol produced in the country, during the present year and the next three years, will not be subject to any Federal, State, or municipal tax. From the date the decree becomes effective automotive vehicles belonging to the Federal, State, or municipal governments will use whenever possible alcohol or a gasoline substitute containing at least 10 per cent alcohol. The freight charges to be paid by alcohol in the national railways and steamship lines will be 50 per cent less than those paid by gasoline. Until March 31, 1932, the materials necessary for the installation or remodeling of plants to produce denatured absolute alcohol, or for the distillation of shale, will be admitted duty free. The import duty on automotive vehicles having a compression ratio of over 6 to 1 has been reduced by 20 per cent and that on cylinder heads for engines having a compression ratio of less than 6 to 1, when imported separately or as spare parts, increased by 50 per cent. (*Jornal do Commercio*, Rio de Janeiro, February 22, 1931; *Brazil-Ferro-Carril*, Rio de Janeiro, February 26, 1931.)

## CHILE

NATIONAL AIR MAIL SERVICE.—The national air mail service, started on February 26, 1929, has carried during the two years it has been functioning 137,000 pieces of mail weighing over 1,400,000 grams. The original route was between Santiago and Arica, with stops at Ovalle, Copiapo, Antofogasta, and Iquique; two weekly deliveries were made between those points. Almost a year later another route, to the south, was opened with weekly service between Santiago and Aysen. As the air mail has increased in popularity, the frequency of deliveries has been increased, and a greater number of cities included in the itinerary. The amount of mail, in grams, carried in 1929 and 1930, by months, was as follows:

Month	1929	1930	Month	1929	1930
	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>
January .....		61,797	July .....	27,921	112,092
February .....	893	56,427	August .....	28,410	98,913
March .....	17,889	68,934	September .....	32,715	92,088
April .....	13,867	75,800	October .....	45,222	105,418
May .....	19,610	86,841	November .....	54,438	109,542
June .....	19,959	85,155	December .....	57,004	129,698

(*Diario de la Marina*, Santiago, February 10, 1931.)



ZAPALLAR, A SUMMER RESORT OF CHILE

Green hills and a profusion of flowers add to the charm of this seaside resort north of Valparaiso, in the Province of Aconcagua.

OPENING OF BUREAU OF TOURIST TRAVEL.—On January 15, 1931, the Bureau of Tourist Travel, directed by Señor Fernando Orrego Puelma was officially opened in the presence of Government officials and members of the diplomatic corps. The bureau, which functions under the Ministry of Promotion, is installed in well-equipped quarters. Near the entrance is a large map of Chile, on which are marked the principal products of each region of the country, as well as the characteristics most appealing to the tourist. The bureau has an auditorium for showing moving pictures and a library well stocked with pamphlets, posters, and other material for promoting tourist travel to all parts of the Republic. There is also a laboratory for analyzing the waters of the Chilean spas.

One of the most noteworthy activities of the bureau is the Institute for the Training of Hotel Employees, where men and women are given practical and theoretical training in all departments of hotel service. (*El Mercurio*, January 12, 1931.)

BUDGET FOR 1931.—On December 31, 1930, the law ratifying the regular Government budget for the year 1931, was formally promulgated by President Ibañez. Estimated revenues for the year total 1,039,617,387 pesos, and authorized expenditures, 1,054,636,714 pesos; these sums are divided as follows:

REVENUES	
Source	Pesos
Rental of Government properties.....	29, 412, 890
National services.....	83, 991, 942
Direct and indirect taxes.....	699, 469, 555
Miscellaneous income.....	226, 743, 000
Total.....	1, 039, 617, 387
EXPENDITURES	
Destination	Pesos
Presidency of the Republic.....	853, 800
Congress.....	7, 466, 588
Independent services.....	5, 864, 932
Ministry:	
Interior.....	150, 729, 740
Foreign Affairs.....	10, 854, 000
Finance.....	517, 654, 559
Education.....	131, 498, 112
Justice.....	25, 668, 669
War.....	90, 522, 194
Navy.....	89, 668, 282
Promotion.....	4, 496, 554
Social Welfare.....	7, 622, 900
Agriculture.....	7, 458, 784
Southern Territory.....	4, 349, 000
Bureau of Public Works.....	1, 928, 600
Total.....	<sup>1</sup> 1, 054, 636, 714

<sup>1</sup> Sic.



Less:

Reduction of 15 per cent in salaries of single employees-----	Pesos 15, 000, 000	
Economy in War Budget due to reorganization to be adopted during second half of 1931----	476, 800	Pesos
		15, 476, 800
		<hr/>
		1, 039, 159, 914
		<hr/>
Balance of ordinary budget-----		457, 473

The extraordinary budget of expenditures, as approved by Congress and promulgated by the President on January 19, 1931, is as follows:

Ministry:	Pesos
Interior-----	7, 850, 000
Treasury-----	2, 889, 293
Public Education-----	5, 243, 030
War-----	11, 077, 250
Navy-----	41, 721, 799
Promotion-----	9, 125, 000
Social Welfare-----	5, 605, 900
Bureau of Public Works-----	136, 507, 645
Other expenditures-----	55, 828, 416
	<hr/>
Total-----	275, 848, 333

Since the balance provided for in the ordinary budget will not be sufficient to cover the service of the extraordinary budget, the act approving the latter authorized the President to contract one or more loans totaling 255,000,000 pesos, and adopted a project to augment by 5 per cent the annual remuneration which the State Railways pays to the Government on the amount of its capital and its exploitation fund, recognized as the share accumulated by the State in the yearly balances; the President was also authorized to increase the tax on tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, the tobacco tax to be raised 15 centavos on each 25 gram (gram equals 15.42 grains) package and the cigars and cigarettes 25 and 30 per cent, respectively. The loans, according to the law, may be internal or foreign, paying 7 per cent interest if internal, and 6 per cent if foreign. (*Diario Oficial*, Santiago, December 31, 1930, and January 23, 1931.)

## COSTA RICA

FORTY YEARS' EXPORT STATISTICS.—Dr. Carlos Merz has made a study of the exports of Costa Rica during the 40-year period 1891-1930, the results of which he will soon publish in pamphlet form. During that period Costa Rican exports have risen in value from 20,245,845 colones to 72,947,894 colones; the two leading products,

now as then, are coffee and bananas. The following tables give the total value of the exports, and that of the principle products by 5-year periods:

Years	Exports, total value	Years	Exports, total value
	<i>Colones</i>		<i>Colones</i>
1891-1895.....	20, 245, 849	1911-1915.....	39, 819, 235
1896-1900.....	22, 586, 286	1916-1920.....	49, 599, 749
1901-1905.....	27, 180, 078	1921-1925.....	57, 540, 643
1906-1910.....	33, 583, 411	1926-1930.....	72, 947, 894

*Value of principal products*

[Colones]

Years	Coffee	Bananas	Cacao	Gold and silver in bars	Woods
1891-1895.....	17, 378, 794	1, 811, 694	12, 317	101, 842	438, 437
1896-1900.....	15, 498, 324	3, 919, 356	15, 782	408, 356	1, 577, 117
1901-1905.....	13, 670, 858	10, 085, 391	138, 031	1, 265, 157	600, 393
1906-1910.....	11, 232, 181	17, 849, 653	251, 691	2, 653, 600	447, 300
1911-1915.....	14, 628, 598	18, 800, 684	426, 367	3, 334, 977	420, 194
1916-1920.....	22, 166, 464	15, 466, 372	1, 392, 649	3, 587, 418	1, 140, 505
1921-1925.....	25, 642, 288	22, 667, 833	3, 105, 290	2, 035, 689	568, 861
1926-1930.....	45, 907, 896	21, 419, 869	3, 497, 269	932, 287	580, 102

(*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, February 8, 1931.)

CUBA

CENTRAL HIGHWAY OPENED.—On February 24, 1931, the new Central Highway of Cuba was formally opened. The highway, which traverses the island from Pinar del Rio to Santiago, is 1,139 kilometers long (kilometer equals 0.62 mile). The contract was let to an American company on November 30, 1926, for \$76,000,000, but the total cost, including incidental municipal improvements, under and overpasses, and other such expenses, was \$101,123,089. Seven million cubic meters (cubic meter equals 35.3 cubic feet) of earth were removed and 6,000,000 cubic meters used for leveling and widening the highway; 1,000,000 cubic meters of rock were extracted; 11,884 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) of steel were used in the reinforcement and erection of bridges; and 700,000 cubic meters of sand and 2,600,000 barrels of cement were employed. The construction of the highway also involved the building of 2,600 culverts and other drainage provisions. As many as 20,000 men were employed at one time during the four years of work on the highway, although the number had been reduced to but about 4,000 as the task neared completion.



Courtesy of the Department of Public Works of Cuba

A CURVE ON THE CENTRAL HIGHWAY OF CUBA, NEAR MATANZAS

The highway passes through each of the six Provinces of the Republic; the number of kilometers in each Province is as follows:

Province	Kilometers
Pinar del Rio.....	158
Habana.....	63
Matanzas.....	156
Santa Clara.....	185
Camagüey.....	244
Oriente.....	310
Connecting extensions.....	23
Total.....	1, 139

(*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, February 24, 1931.)

ECUADOR

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1930.—According to statistics recently published by the Central Bank of Ecuador, the year 1930 closed with a favorable trade balance of 16,665,433 sucres as compared with 1,201,559 sucres in 1929. The total foreign trade of the Republic aggregated 144,627,645 sucres, consisting of imports to the value of 63,981,106 sucres and exports of 80,646,539 sucres. The total trade showed a decrease of 26,244,440 sucres as compared with the previous year. The value of imports decreased by 20,854,157 sucres or 32.59 per cent; and exports by 5,390,283 sucres or 6.68 per cent. The fol-



lowing table shows the exports for 1930 with comparative figures for 1929:

Commodities	1929	1930
Animals and animal products:	<i>Sucres</i>	<i>Sucres</i>
Industrial products.....	1, 197, 572	581, 951
Live animals.....	2, 680, 704	734, 775
Manufactures.....	1, 521, 782	1, 432, 210
Food products.....	611, 586	360, 782
Miscellaneous.....	3, 398	2, 865
Vegetable products:		
Cacao.....	21, 256, 296	23, 403, 591
Coffee.....	11, 676, 878	7, 587, 472
Tagua (vegetable ivory).....	6, 076, 270	3, 648, 110
Rice.....	4, 255, 794	3, 712, 325
Fresh fruits.....	1, 263, 233	1, 169, 335
Industrial products.....	981, 313	522, 202
Crude rubber.....	183, 579	61, 002
Sugar.....	989, 692	990, 948
Kapok fiber.....	61, 855	330, 648
Lentils.....	178, 465	(1)
Flour (corn, wheat, plantain).....	530, 005	(1)
Wheat.....	145, 990	39, 129
Potatoes.....	131, 170	(1)
Corn.....	64, 308	50, 130
Miscellaneous.....	337, 632	908, 903
Manufactures:		
Straw hats.....	6, 788, 455	8, 402, 658
Cotton textiles.....	693, 109	1, 170, 233
Miscellaneous.....	436, 634	147, 262
Mineral products:		
Petroleum.....	15, 318, 961	15, 798, 435
Mineral ore.....	7, 111, 566	7, 388, 624
Currency for recoinage.....	54, 818	---
Other mineral products.....	221, 160	587, 854
Miscellaneous.....	484, 517	595, 208
Reexports.....	870, 080	1, 020, 960
Macará Customhouse return for month of December, 1930 (details not yet available).....	---	88, 927
Total exports.....	86, 036, 822	80, 646, 539

<sup>1</sup> Included in "Miscellaneous."

(*Boletín Mensual*, Banco Central del Ecuador, Quito, February, 1931.)

IMPORTATION OF SHOES AND VEGETABLE LARD PROHIBITED.—A decree issued by the President of the Republic effective on February 26, 1931, prohibits the importation of shoes and vegetable lard into the country. According to the terms of the decree vegetable lard needed by the domestic baking industry may be admitted under special permit. (*El Telégrafo*, Guayaquil, February 26, 1931.)

#### EL SALVADOR

VOLUME OF AIR MAIL.—A total of 2,000 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds), including both local and transshipped mail, were carried out of San Salvador by the Pan American Airways during 1930. San Salvador is one of the two junction points for all mail between the United States and Central and South America. The amounts carried each month were as follows:

Kilograms	Kilograms
January..... 134	August..... 102
February..... 130	September..... 89
March..... 146	October..... 196
April..... 126	November..... 312
May..... 122	December..... 498
June..... 114	
July..... 122	Total..... 2, 091

(*Report of United States Consul*, San Salvador, February 17, 1931.)

NEW TELEPHONE SERVICE.—Direct telephone service was opened during February between Ahuachapán in the Department of the same name on the Guatemalan boundary and Cutuca in the department of La Unión opposite the Honduran port of Amapala, making thus available a rapid means of communication between the two extremes of the Republic. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, February 6 and 18, 1931.)

## GUATEMALA

NEW AIR PORT.—On February 6, 1931, the aviation field and the radio station at San Marcos were formally opened with appropriate ceremonies. Both works are expected to be of great service for the whole Department and their prompt completion was largely due to the enthusiastic way in which residents of the city cooperated with the authorities in the work of construction. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala, February 7, 1931.)

## HONDURAS

MANUFACTURE OF ICE.—Information has recently been received of the construction of an ice plant in Puerto Cortes. The plant, a feature of which will be the apparatus for the chlorination of water, will be the first of its kind in Honduras. (*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, February 16, 1931.)

NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—On February 5, 1931, a new telegraph office was opened in Las Manos, a city in the Department of El Paraiso on the Nicaraguan border. (*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, February 6, 1931.)

## MEXICO

NATIONAL ECONOMIC CONGRESS.—Sessions of the National Economic Congress held in Mexico City during the last two weeks of January were formally opened under the chairmanship of the Secretary of Industry, Commerce, and Labor on January 19, 1931. More than 250 delegates representing the Government and various commercial, industrial, agricultural, and labor organizations throughout the Republic were present at this session. In declaring the congress officially open, the Secretary of Industry explained at length the purpose for which it had been called, referring particularly to the different industrial, agricultural, and labor problems confronting the Republic at the present time. After the opening session, members of the congress met in groups to study and prepare reports for subsequent action by the whole assembly on such subjects as the encouragement of agriculture and industries, the readjustment of transportation rates, the regulation of currency, the improvement of public credit, the stimulation of exportation, and promotion of tourist travel.

Among other suggestions afterwards submitted to the congress for its approval was a project for the creation of a national export commission whose purpose should be to make a study of national production and foreign markets, organize credit, insurance, and export services, establish transport lines, and engage in other similar activities. The creation of a permanent technical council whose duties should be to study the methods and cost of transportation and set a scale of rates in keeping with economic conditions was also proposed.

It was recommended that the Government continue its present agrarian policy, intensifying the work of distribution of lands so that this phase of the program may be shortly completed; settle and liquidate the agrarian debt in accordance with the financial resources of the country; in the future make cash payment for all lands expropriated; and guarantee the legality of titles to former ejidos.

The commissions also recommended the enforcement of existing legislation and enactment of new laws offering complete guaranties to agriculture and industry; the revision of present banking laws so as to effect a more complete unification of the financial system of the Republic; the cooperation of the Government with other silver-producing countries in measures destined to increase the value of this metal; the promotion of national gold-producing enterprises; the discouragement of any demand for foreign currency; and the increase in customs duties on certain articles. The commissions declared their belief in the importance of the promotion of tourist travel, recommended the immediate completion of several highways, and offered a number of suggestions for the improvement of national credit. (*El Economista*, Mexico City, February 1, 1931, and *El Universal*, Mexico City, January 28, 1931.)

CUSTOMHOUSE RECEIPTS.—According to official information, the customhouse receipts for the year 1930 amounted to 117,510,448 pesos, while those for 1929 were 103,688,445 pesos. Since the figure for the year 1930, however, includes consular fees, which were formerly entered separately, the net increase was not as large as is at first apparent. Collections by months were as follows:

1930	Pesos	1930	Pesos
January .....	8, 396, 817	August .....	9, 222, 636
February .....	9, 919, 220	September .....	8, 480, 510
March .....	11, 133, 846	October .....	9, 269, 380
April .....	10, 323, 528	November .....	7, 641, 132
May .....	11, 374, 072	December .....	10, 082, 714
June .....	10, 400, 358		
July .....	11, 266, 235	Total .....	117, 510, 448

(*El Economista*, Mexico City, February 1, 1931.)

FEDERAL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURES.—According to a report recently submitted to the Department of Communications and



Public Works by the National Highway Commission, a total of 55,577,818 pesos has been expended by the Federal Government in highway construction during the past five years. Of this sum 35,470,844 pesos, or more than half, represent the receipts from the gasoline tax, which is used exclusively for road-building projects. The amounts spent each year range from 7,968,399 pesos in 1927 to 15,438,700 pesos in 1930; the latter amount was the largest sum disbursed during any of the years in question, expenditures in 1926 having been 12,117,027 pesos; in 1928, 11,353,691 pesos; and in 1929, 8,700,000 pesos. These figures relate solely to the expenditures of the Federal Government and do not include amounts spent by the various local governments and private interests. (*El Economista*, Mexico City, February 1, 1931.)

#### NICARAGUA

NEW PORT.—A legislative decree was issued by Congress on January 8, 1931, and approved by the President on January 14, 1931, providing for the establishment of a port on the southern bank of the Estero Real in the Gulf of Fonseca at a place known as Nacascolo. The decree authorizes the President to expropriate sufficient land for the port and distribute it free to individuals or families wishing to settle there; to construct a pier or wharf to facilitate shipping; and to erect adequate administration buildings. According to the provisions of the decree he will also be made responsible for the passage of regulations on the procedure to be followed in the distribution of lands and the organization of offices in charge of this work. The actual date for the opening of the new port is likewise to be decided by the President. (*La Gaceta*, Managua, January 22, 1931.)

NEW BRIDGE.—According to information issued by the Ministry of Promotion at the end of January, 1931, a large bridge is being constructed over the Malacatoya River near Teustepe. The bridge, which will greatly facilitate travel over that section of the Atlantic highway, will be 68 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) in length, thus becoming the longest in Nicaragua with the exception of the Paso Caballos Bridge, which measures over 80 meters. (*El Comercio*, Managua, January 23, 1931.)

ELECTRIC LIGHT SERVICE IN OCOTAL.—An executive decree was recently issued by the President approving a contract for the construction of a hydro-electric plant to furnish light and power to Ocotal, a city in the Department of Nueva Segovia. The water power necessary for the operation of the station will be supplied by the Dipilito River, on which the plant will be built, at a point not far from Ocotal. (*La Gaceta*, Managua, January 12, and 15, 1931.)

## PANAMA

PANAMA-DAVID HIGHWAY INAUGURATED.—The national highway from Panama City to David, capital of the Province of Chiriqui, was officially opened to automobile traffic on March 1, 1931. On the morning of February 28, 18 automobiles, carrying a party of municipal and provincial officials and a delegation of citizens, left David for the 315-mile inaugural trip to the capital of the Republic. The party stayed overnight at Santiago and arrived the following afternoon at Panama City, where they were greeted by members of the Automobile Club, the Rotary Club, and the Panama Federation for Highway Education, and later received by the President of the Republic, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro.

The Panama-David highway, which will eventually be extended to the Costa Rican border, forms an important link in the northern section of the projected intercontinental highway. In 1928, when the Government negotiated a \$4,000,000 loan for road building, the highway extended as far as Santiago, in the Province of Veraguas, about 165 miles west of Panama City. In July of that year work on the Santiago-David section was started at both terminals under the supervision of Señor Tomás Guardia, chief engineer of the Central Roads Board. The most advanced methods of road-building were adopted and tractors, steam shovels, and levelers soon performed the tasks formerly done exclusively by the pick and shovel gangs. Construction progressed rapidly, and despite a reduction in the number of workmen the highway was finished in the specified time. The immediate task being one of providing means of communication, the road was opened as soon as it was safe to permit the passage of motor transportation. Improvements are still to be made, especially in the 45 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) from Tabasara to Remedios.

The linking of Panama City with the Province of Chiriqui by means of an automobile highway has removed the transportation difficulties which existed between the capital and a section of the Republic which is admirably adapted to agriculture, stock raising, and the production of coffee, cacao, citrus fruits, and vegetables. This region has varying altitudes, a soil of great fertility, and an abundant rainfall. To the residents of Panama City, Colon, and the Canal Zone it offers a complete climatic change from the coastal plains to the highlands of Boquete and El Volcan, where the elevation ranges from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. For the tourist it will provide a delightful trip through the tropical and subtropical sections of the Isthmus. (*The Star and Herald*, Panama, March 1 and 4, 1931.)

## PARAGUAY

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.—In view of the importance of accurate information on weather conditions throughout the country, the Bureau of Agriculture recently established a meteorological station in its building in Asuncion and is making plans to increase the number of stations in other parts of the Republic. The number of rainfall observation points throughout the Republic has also recently been materially increased by the installation of rainfall recording instruments at Caapucu, Colonia Capitan Meza, Yhu, Chingui Lomas (Villa de San Pedro), Rosario Lomas (Villa de San Pedro), Canadita, Caacupe, Atyra, Caazapa, Pedro Juan Caballero, Colonia Independencia, and the Mennonite Colony. These, with the stations already established, bring the total now under the supervision of the bureau to 63. Arrangements have been made for telegraphing information from each of the stations to Asuncion, so that the bureau may be able to issue daily reports on weather conditions in the various parts of the Republic. (*El Orden*, Asuncion, January 31, 1931, and February 18, 1931.)

AIR SERVICE BETWEEN ASUNCION AND SAN BERNARDINO.—Passenger air transport service between Asuncion and San Bernardino, the popular summer colony located on the shore of Lake Ipagaray, was opened on February 7, 1931. Since only 12 minutes is required for the trip in the closed-cabin monoplane used in the service, it is expected that the hydroplane will soon become one of the most important means of communication between the two points. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, February 4, 6, and 7, 1931.)

## URUGUAY

FOREIGN TRADE DURING 1930.—The total value of the foreign trade of Uruguay during the year 1930 was 190,165,799 pesos. Imports amounted to 89,301,597 pesos and exports to 100,864,202 pesos, making a favorable trade balance of 11,552,605 pesos. The principal countries of origin and destination were as follows:

Country	Importa- tion	Exporta- tion	Country	Importa- tion	Exporta- tion
	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>		<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
Argentina.....	8,757,281	12,452,124	Russia.....	1,189,853	1,011,227
Belgium.....	4,066,859	5,703,047	Spain.....	3,784,354	451,762
Brazil.....	7,474,917	3,252,777	United Kingdom.....	15,000,277	33,289,327
France.....	3,462,951	12,379,441	United States.....	22,412,234	7,751,007
Germany.....	8,929,538	12,522,100	Other countries.....	8,225,570	2,894,157
Holland.....	2,244,145	1,379,395			
Italy.....	3,753,618	7,777,835	Total.....	89,301,597	100,864,202

Imports listed under other countries represent items valued at 2,653 pesos from Venezuela, 1,325,331 pesos from Mexico, 611,403 pesos from Cuba, 487,412 pesos from India, 927,923 pesos from Japan, 271,327 pesos from Paraguay, 408,135 pesos from Sweden,



and 521,207 pesos from Colombia. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, February 22, 27, and 28, 1931.)

WOOL EXPORTS.—Compared with shipments during the three previous years, the total exports from the 1929–30 wool clip through the port of Montevideo were as follows:

Year	Unwashed		Washed		Semiwashed	
	Bales	Kilograms	Bales	Kilograms	Bales	Kilograms
1926–27 .....	122, 874	57, 719, 448	3, 900	854, 531	2, 243	909, 727
1927–28 .....	119, 896	55, 999, 774	2, 792	672, 578	1, 719	653, 779
1928–29 .....	114, 941	53, 654, 214	4, 465	944, 929	2, 693	886, 711
1929–30 .....	134, 176	63, 042, 253	2, 870	545, 492	3, 069	1, 153, 117

(*Revista de la Asociación Rural del Uruguay*, Montevideo, December, 1930.)

STUDY OF METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.—As a result of a resolution passed by the National Administrative Council on January 22, 1931, the Director of the National Observatory has been authorized to visit the principal meteorological stations of Europe for the purpose of studying their organization and the possibility of incorporating some of the methods which they employ into the systems of observation used in Uruguay. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, January 27, 1931.)

#### VENEZUELA

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN VALENCIA.—Automatic telephone service was officially put in operation in the city of Valencia on February 26, 1931. (*El Nuevo Diario*, Caracas, February 27, 1931.)

NEW REVIEWS.—In accordance with a resolution passed by the Government of the Federal District on December 15, 1930, a bulletin of municipal statistics is to be issued regularly by the District Government. The first number of the bulletin was distributed at the end of February, 1931. The first number of another review entitled *Venezuela Comercial* (Commercial Venezuela) was also issued during the month of February. This magazine is being edited by Dr. Carlo Pesci Feltri, of the School of Economics and Commerce of Rome, who is at present residing in Caracas. (*El Universal*, Caracas, February 11, and 21, 1931.)

## POPULATION, MIGRATION, AND LABOR

### BRAZIL

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN SAO PAULO.—Following the Federal Government policy of unemployment relief (see March, 1931, issue of the BULLETIN, p. 294) the State of Sao Paulo is placing the unemployed of the urban districts in the plantations which it owns at

Ribeirao Preto, Sao Simao, Campinas, and Bauru. These *fazendas* are to be subdivided and sold to the colonists on extremely favorable terms. During the first few months the colonists will be employed in opening roads and planting crops, for which they will receive a daily wage. A special credit of 1,000 contos has been opened in the State Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce for the establishment of these colonies. (*Jornal do Commercio*, Rio de Janeiro, February 21, 1931; *Brazil-Ferro-Carril*, Rio, March 5, 1931.)

## CHILE

CENSUS FIGURES FOR 1930.—According to the seventh census taken by the Government of Chile, the population of the Republic in 1930 was 4,273,150. This figure is more than twice that of the first census, taken in 1865, as will be seen from the following table showing the increase in population in Chile during the last 65 years.

Year	Population	Year	Population
1865.....	1,819,223	1907.....	3,249,279
1875.....	2,075,971	1920.....	3,753,799
1885.....	2,527,320	1930.....	4,273,150
1895.....	2,712,145		

(*El Mercurio*, Santiago, January 11, 1931.)

## EL SALVADOR

PRESS ASSOCIATION.—A press association was recently organized in San Salvador, membership in which is open to managers and editors of magazines and all managers, editors, or other staff employees of newspapers which have been in publication for more than a year. According to the constitution of the association, approved by President Romero Bosque on December 15, 1930, the principal aims of the newly formed organization will be the mutual aid of its members, the raising of the moral and material status of the profession of journalism, the improvement of social conditions in the Republic, and encouragement of united action by all press organs on questions of public welfare. The association is also making plans for the construction in San Salvador of a suitable building for its headquarters, a site for which has already been donated by President Romero Bosque. Members will receive small allowances sufficient to cover urgent needs in cases of illness or disability which prevent them from working, and may secure loans on any good security from the association at moderate interest rates. Assistance in the form of a cash contribution not to exceed 200 colones is also assured the family of a member upon his death. (*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, December 23, 1930, and *Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, February 12, 1931.)

## NICARAGUA

EXEMPTIONS FOR LABOR UNIONS.—By virtue of a legislative decree issued on January 9, 1931, and approved by the President on January 14, 1931, all Nicaraguan labor unions which have been organized for savings or cooperative purposes are declared exempt from the payment of all taxes levied by national or local governments, and fees for stamped paper. The decree further provides that the unions shall be exempt from the payment of court fees in cases involving the defense of their rights. (*La Gaceta*, Managua, January 31, 1931.)

LABOR ACTIVITIES.—During January, 1931, an announcement was made by the Labor Federation of the recent entry of the Labor Union of Chiquilistagua into membership in the federation. Efforts are also being made to secure the reorganization of the bakers', carpenters', and bricklayers' unions and their affiliation with the federation, a commission having been sent to interview them for that purpose. Delegates were also sent by the federation to represent it at the meeting held by the coachmen's, printers', and chauffeurs' associations in Managua during January, at which time their common aims and the means for securing greater cooperation between them were discussed. (*El Comercio*, Managua, January 11, 1931.)

## VENEZUELA

MIGRATION IN 1930.—According to statistics recently published by the Bureau of Statistics and Communications of the Department of Promotion, 62,621 persons were registered as arriving and 61,408 as departing from the Republic during the year 1930. The two most important ports as regards the number of migrants were La Guaira and Maracaibo, the first reporting 20,308 arrivals and 16,473 departures and the second 16,427 arrivals and 19,888 departures. (*El Universal*, Caracas, February 7, 1931.)

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EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS

## ARGENTINA

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS.—Arrangements were recently completed by the National Museum of Natural History in Buenos Aires for sending two scientific expeditions to northern Argentina, the first to make archaeological studies and collect material at Humahuaca and the surrounding country, and the second to study the flora and fauna of Entre Rios, of which little is known at present. The former will be in charge of Dr. Eduardo Casanova, director of the archaeological section of the museum, who is especially interested in investigating the civilization of the indigenes of northwestern Argentina and securing



material for new archæological exhibits in the museum. The expedition to Entre Rios will be headed by Dr. Alfredo Castellanos, director of the botanical section of the National Museum. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, February 1, 1931.)

GENEROUS OFFER FROM LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND.—The library for the blind at Buenos Aires has sent to the Pan American Union catalogues of its books in Braille, for transmission to all schools and libraries for the blind in the countries of Spanish America. The library offers to loan any of the books listed in the catalogue to institutions interested in the welfare of the blind, as well as to individuals thus handicapped.

LITERARY COMPETITION.—A literary competition open only to women was held during February and March under the auspices of the board of directors of the Library of the National Council of Women in Buenos Aires. No particular subject was announced for the competition, the prizes of 300 and 200 pesos and a gold medal, respectively, being awarded solely on the basis of literary merit. At a recent session of the board it was also decided to offer annually a prize of 300 pesos for the best pedagogical work presented by an Argentine teacher. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, February 2, 1931.)

#### BOLIVIA

EXHIBIT BY PERUVIAN ARTISTS.—During the latter part of January, 1931, a collection of paintings by the young Peruvian artists Domingo Pantigoso and Víctor Martínez Málaga was exhibited in the Banking Club of La Paz, where it attracted widespread interest and much favorable comment. (*El Diario*, La Paz, January 24 and 25, 1931.)

NEW PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—A sum of 50,000 bolivianos was recently voted by the National Council of Government to be used for the salaries of additional teachers, other personnel, and the rental of buildings for primary schools throughout the Republic. (*El Diario*, La Paz, February 11, 1931.)

GENERAL BUREAU OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.—See p. 536.

INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED PHYSICAL TRAINING.—See p. 536.

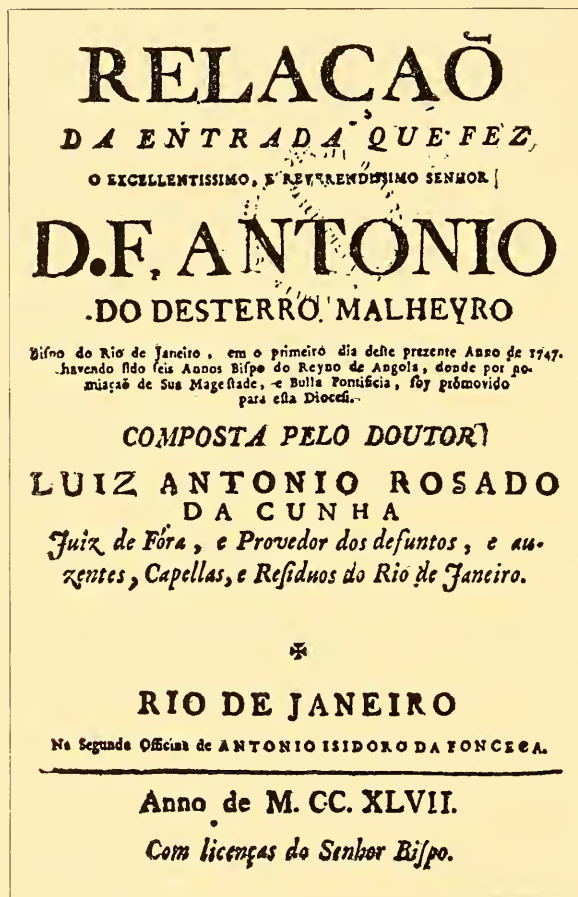
#### BRAZIL

THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN BRAZIL.—Dr. Affonso de E. Taunay, member of the Brazilian Academy of Letters, in an article published in the *Jornal do Commercio*, Rio de Janeiro, January 18, 1931, relates the finding in the library of Itamaraty Palace, which houses the Brazilian Foreign Office, of a small volume (4°, 20 pages) which he believes is the first book to be printed in Brazil. The book belonged to the collection of Baron do Rio Branco, the great Brazilian statesman, as witnessed by his patriotic book plate, *Ubique patriæ memor*. On its first page appears the following note in the handwriting of the Baron: *Primeiro livro impresso no Rio de Janeiro e no Brasil* (first

book printed in Rio de Janeiro and in Brazil). Unfortunately another autograph note was made illegible when the book was cut to be rebound. The book is an account of the arrival on January 1, 1747, of the Bishop of Rio de Janeiro, Frey Antonio do Desterro Malheyro, as related by Dr. Luiz Antonio Rosado da Cunha, a colonial official, and was printed in Rio in the shop of Antonio Isidoro da Fonseca. The printer dated it MCCXLVII, a curious error which sets the date

TITLE PAGE OF THE  
FIRST BOOK PRINTED  
IN BRAZIL

A small volume of 20 pages which gives an account of the arrival in Brazil on January 1, 1747, of the Bishop of Rio de Janeiro, Frey Antonio do Desterro Malheyro.



on which the book was published 245 years before the discovery of America and almost two centuries before Gutenberg invented the printing press.

The economic and industrial life of Brazil during the colonial period was regulated to the most insignificant detail by the King of Portugal. Any progressive movement on the part of the colonists was eyed with distrust; moved by jealousy and fear, the monarch consistently

refused to authorize the establishment of the printing press in his vast South American dominion. Despite the royal ban, Gomez Freire de Andrade, then captain general of Rio de Janeiro, authorized or condoned the establishment of Fonceca's shop. The enterprise did not last long, however; a royal letter dated July 5, 1747, ordered the liberal-minded official to seize the type and send it to Portugal. Three leaflets, besides the booklet already mentioned, are known to have been printed in the shop before it was destroyed. Brazilian historians believe that the book *Exame de Bombeiros*, by José Fernandez Pinto Alpoym (4°, 444 pages, illustrated) which according to its title-page was printed in the shop of Martinez Abad, Madrid, in the year 1748, was also published by Fonceca.

FINE ARTS COUNCIL DISSOLVED.—The *Conselho Superior de Bellas Artes* has been dissolved by a decree of the Provisional Government issued on January 26, 1931, its functions to be exercised, until further notice, by the director of the National School of Fine Arts. (*Diario Oficial*, Rio de Janeiro, February 4, 1931.)

#### COLOMBIA

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.—A scientific commission has recently been appointed by the Government to make an expedition to the region in the southeastern part of the Republic known as Caqueta, for the purpose of collecting specimens of its flora, fauna, and minerals. These will then be sent to foreign museums and scientific institutions for classification, a duplicate collection being kept to form the nucleus for a museum of natural history, ethnology, and archæology. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, January 24, 1931.)

PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY.—The People's University of Colombia was recently established by a group of men prominent in the intellectual life of the Republic, as a memorial to the Liberator, Simón Bolívar. Among the subjects that will be taught are the following: Accounting, English, criminal law, the agrarian problem in Colombia, petroleum legislation, general biology, social hygiene, journalism, criminology, labor organization, history of art, philosophy, history, Spanish, and history of civilization. (*El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, January 6, 1931.)

NATIONAL FINE ARTS COMMISSION.—The National Fine Arts Commission, created by action of the Minister of Education on November 13, 1930, has now been formally established in Bogota. The duties of the commission include advancement of art in general, furtherance of the instruction of free-hand drawing in the schools throughout the Republic, and inspection of the construction of buildings, public monuments, streets, avenues, squares, parks, and public gardens in order to bring about greater conformity to artistic standards. The encouragement of the reconstruction or architectural improvement of



existing structures and the suggestion of measures for beautifying public monuments, museums, libraries, parks, gardens, and avenues will likewise form a definite part of the activities of the board. Auxiliary commissions with duties similar to those of the National Commission will be organized with the assistance of the local educational authorities in each of the Departments. These commissions will also be expected to procure the enactment of legislation by the departmental assemblies and municipal councils in accordance with the provisions of the law creating the National Commission. Henceforth no colonial buildings, public monuments, forts, paintings, sculpture, or other objects of historical value, except those privately owned, will be permitted to be destroyed, repaired, embellished, or used for a different purpose than that for which they were originally intended, without the authorization of the Ministry of Education and the approval of the National Fine Arts Commission and the National Academy of History. (*El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, January 22, 1931.)

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.—In accordance with a decree issued by President Enrique Olaya on February 10, 1931, teachers' institutes will be held once a month in all municipalities of the Republic having five or more teachers. Teachers in municipalities where there are fewer than this number will be required to present monthly a study on some subject of general pedagogical interest chosen either by themselves or by the provincial inspector of schools, who will act as director of the institute. In his absence, the work will be directed by the principal of the school in the capital of the district. All teachers, with the exception of teaching members of religious orders or instructors in schools functioning in connection with normal schools, will be required to attend the institutes. Persons wishing to secure teaching positions in the schools will be permitted to attend upon receiving special permission from the inspector. When the attendance warrants, the institute will be divided into different sections. A commission of three members will be appointed in each institute to pass upon the works presented and to decide which should be recommended for publication in the review issued by the Department of Education. A full report of the sessions, which shall be at least three hours in length, and a list of all those in attendance is required to be submitted to the inspector at the conclusion of each meeting. Special institutes may be held at different places throughout the Departments by the directors of public education at the time of the visit of the provincial inspector. (*El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, February 14, 1931.)

#### COSTA RICA

COMPULSORY SUBSCRIPTION TO EDUCATIONAL MAGAZINE.—See p. 538.

## CUBA

OFFICIAL HISTORIAN FOR HABANA.—The alcalde of the Central District appointed Dr. Miguel de Marcos as official historian. Doctor Marcos will bring to the task of writing a history of Habana not only his gifts as student and scholar but also his training as journalist. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, February 28, 1931.)

## ECUADOR

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.—The report of the Minister of Public Instruction for the year 1930 contains the following information concerning education in Ecuador:

There are five kindergartens, three under Government and two under private auspices, with 732 children enrolled and 19 teachers.

Primary education is provided by 1,864 schools, distributed as follows:

Kind of school	Number	Number of teachers	Registration	Average attendance
Federal.....	1,492	2,413	98,136	84,472
Municipal.....	114	238	7,692	5,749
Private.....	187	761	26,954	23,700
Farm.....	71	73	1,929	1,608

Extension courses for primary-school teachers were held in all the Provinces from August 15 to September 15, 1930. Practical demonstration classes and lectures were given during the year to improve the professional training of the teachers, who held regular meetings to discuss their work and to bring about closer cooperation.

At the initiative of the teachers of Quito, a traveling library was organized to serve the needs of those in rural districts. A contest for school songs inspired by national themes was held in October; the Ministry of Public Instruction plans to publish the prize winning songs for distribution to all the schools of the Republic.

There are 14 secondary schools, with 239 teachers and 2,716 students enrolled.

During the year, the Schools of Architecture and Nursing were added to the University of Guayaquil, and the College of Liberal Arts to the Central University in Quito. The universities were granted autonomy and the interchange of professors was encouraged.

The students registered at the universities during the year were distributed as follows:

	Central University	University of Guayaquil	University of Cuenca	University of Loja	Total
Law school.....	115	64	34	20	233
Medical school:					
Medicine.....	137	77	42	-----	256
Pharmacy.....	14	13	28	-----	55
Dentistry.....	26	26	-----	-----	52
Obstetrics.....	4	17	1	-----	22
Nursing.....	16	3	-----	-----	19
Scientific school:					
Engineering.....	72	-----	-----	-----	72
Architecture.....	-----	7	-----	-----	7
School of Painting.....	-----	-----	36	-----	36
School of Liberal Arts.....	168	-----	-----	-----	168
Total.....	552	207	141	20	920

(Informe que el Ministro de Instrucción Pública . . . presenta . . . en 1930, Quito, 1930.)

## GUATEMALA

SERIES OF LECTURES.—During March, 1931, a series of lectures on scientific subjects was begun in Guatemala City under the auspices of the National University. Doctor Müller, the eminent German physician, who is known as one of the outstanding authorities on tropical diseases and as a specialist in malaria, was secured to give the first lecture. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala City, February 7, 1931.)

## HONDURAS

CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—Plans were recently made by the municipality of San Pedro for the construction of school buildings in Chamelecon and Santa Ana and for enlarging the school in La Lima. According to the latest reports, work on the building in Chamelecon has already been commenced. (*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, February 23, 1931.)

## MEXICO

TEXTBOOKS BY MEXICAN EDUCATORS.—In February it was announced by Sr. Aureliano Esquivel, Chief of the Division of Primary and Normal Instruction of the Department of Public Education, that all the textbooks being used in Mexican schools at the present time were written by Mexican educators. In making the statement Señor Esquivel said that this fact was of particular satisfaction to the Department, since as recently as 1923 the majority of the textbooks used in Mexican schools were of foreign origin. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, February 11, 1931.)

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.—From the last report of the Minister of Education, dated August 31, 1930, the following information is taken:

During the fiscal year 1929-30 there were in the Federal District 289 primary schools staffed by 3,177 teachers and attended by 144,417 children. The primary schools functioning in the different States under direct control of the Ministry of Education numbered 359, with 1,376 teachers in charge. The rural schools under Federal control were 3,695, with a teaching staff of 4,665. The National Training School for Teachers had 978 students.

The Federal Government supports three State boarding schools for Indians—two in the State of Chihuahua and one in Chiapas for the Chamula Indians. The National School for Indigenes in Mexico City has 200 boarding students, selected from all the tribes of the Republic. The chief purpose of this institution is to train youths so that they may return to their homes well prepared to work for the benefit of their communities. (It has been stated in the press that this plan has been given up in favor of schools in the States.)

In order to encourage regular attendance, the Ministry of Education furnishes free textbooks to pupils in rural schools.

An intensive campaign has been conducted for the establishment of gardens, shops, and small industries in every school, as well as the introduction of facilities for the raising of poultry, pigs, and rabbits. The construction of open-air theaters begun in 1929, has been continued; these theaters provide a place for acting pieces national in character, designed to modify the peasants' attitude toward life.



The social and cultural function of the schools has been emphasized and an impetus given to the antialcohol campaign.

The system of rural school circuits established in 1929 for the purpose of contributing to the solution of the illiteracy problem and accelerating the process of making the indigene a part of the national life, has been the object of special attention. Two thousand four hundred and thirty-eight of these circuit schools were established around 703 central rural schools. The day courses were attended by about 97,500 people; the night classes were also largely attended.

The cultural missions doubled in number, seven having been added in 1930 to the seven at work in 1929. These missions have endeavored to build model homes, and have worked to arouse civic interest by such means as the establishment of playgrounds and the organization of cooperative societies, parent-teacher associations, and antialcohol leagues. They have continued with success their most important work, which is the professional advancement of the rural teacher.

The normal schools for the training of rural school teachers are 13 in number and have an enrollment of 871 students.

"Children's Week" and "Education Week" were held as in other years. During "Children's Week" visits were made by "Happiness Brigades" to the homes of the poor, correctional schools, and hospitals, asylums, and other institutions for children. On these visits the groups enacted fairy tales or furnished other types of entertainment, such as circus and marionette performances. "Education Week," the purpose of which is to acquaint the public with the work of the primary schools and the conditions under which teachers and pupils work, was held early in September.

The parent-teacher associations in the Federal District have carried out a very effective program in favor of public education. These associations number 269, with a total membership of approximately 50,000. There is also a federation of associations in the Federal District, and 30 unions which correspond to the number of school zones in the district.

With the purpose of promoting good fellowship and the interchange of school work between the children of Mexico and those of other countries, international correspondence has been encouraged, not only among primary-school children, but also among those attending secondary and industrial schools as well as the National Training School for Teachers.

In many schools, stores have been opened for giving the children an opportunity to apply practically the results of their studies in mathematics. Several school cooperative societies have also been organized, with such excellent results that it is planned to increase their number.

Considerable work was done in 1930 in the field of school hygiene and educational measurements. Research was conducted to measure the children's proficiency in reading, writing, arithmetic, and other studies. Several different types of tests were prepared and others adapted.

In Mexico City there are eight Federal secondary schools, with an attendance of 6,005 students. The Mexican Association of Secondary School Teachers has been organized to promote the interests of these schools and their personnel. The association has appointed committees of teachers for the revision of curricula and the selection of the most appropriate textbooks.

Physical education has received a great deal of attention. Athletic matches, tournaments, and field days have been held during the year, and physical education classes and games taught by competent instructors in public squares, parks, and similar places where people of the poorer classes gather in large numbers.

The industrial and vocational schools of the country number 28, of which 16 are located in the Federal District and 12 in the States. These schools have 1,285 teachers and 19,662 students. In June, 1930, a school for teachers was in-

augurated in Mexico City, to give instruction in the principles of cooperative production and distribution and in the organization of cooperative societies. Those employed in the schools of the Capital receive classroom instruction, while those in the States will be taught by correspondence. There are 132 school co-operative societies of production and distribution.

The radio has been effectively used in extending the benefits of education to the most isolated sections of the country. The children's radio newspaper, broadcast twice a day, is an interesting innovation. The special programs for adults are educational, artistic, social, and informational in character.

#### PARAGUAY

**SECOND PEDAGOGICAL CONGRESS.**—The Second National Pedagogical Congress was formally opened by Dr. Justo P. Benítez, Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction, in the auditorium of the International School, Asunción, on February 9, 1931. More than 400 teachers representing schools in all sections of the country were in attendance at the opening session and the importance of the event was further heightened by the presence of the President of the Republic, members of the Cabinet, the Director General of Schools, the president of the National University, the deans of the several colleges of the university, and many other well-known guests. Sr. Ramón I. Cardozo, the Director General of Schools, was elected president of the congress at its first session. The succeeding meetings were devoted



Courtesy of A. E. Elliott

#### THE SECOND NATIONAL PEDAGOGICAL CONGRESS, ASUNCION, PARAGUAY

The group shows those in attendance at the opening session of the Congress, at the International School, February 9, 1931. The President of the Republic, Dr. José P. Guggiari, holds a paper in his hand.

to the reading of papers and the discussion of topics relating to rural, urban, normal, and activity schools, the Dalton plan, and school inspection. Following these studies the congress voted to go on record as approving an increase of at least 100 per cent in the salaries of rural-school teachers; the maintenance of all existing rural schools and the opening of as many new ones as possible; the creation of model agricultural schools and the gradual adoption of agricultural studies in all rural schools; appointment of special inspectors to direct agricultural instruction in the public schools; the adjustment of teaching methods to modern educational tendencies; the provision of adequate school buildings and equipment, land for school gardens, work shops, libraries, laboratories, and museums; and the encouragement of parental interest in the schools and their work. The congress further expressed its opinion as to the need for the unification of normal school programs, the reduction to six years of the time required for the completion of the course leading to a teacher's diploma, the introduction of specialized normal courses in science, liberal arts, and modern languages, and the substitution of the honor system for the present more strict discipline used in the normal schools. The closing session of the congress was held on February 18, 1931. (*El Diario*, Asunción, February 5, 10, 11, and 12, 1931; *El Orden*, Asunción, February 9, 10, and 11, 1931, and *El Liberal*, Asunción, February 10, 1931.)

#### PERU

INSTRUCTION IN AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING.—A decree was recently issued by the Government providing for the introduction of a course in automobile repairing in the Trade School in Lima. A special repair shop has been established in connection with the school where all automobiles and trucks used by the Government will be serviced, repaired, and painted, thus affording not only valuable instruction for the students of the school but also an important saving in the amount heretofore spent by the Government in the upkeep of its automobiles and trucks. (*El Peruano*, Lima, February 24, 1931.)

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## PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

#### BRAZIL

PHYSICIAN TO STUDY AT CANCER INSTITUTE.—The Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, a well-known Brazilian medical research center, has arranged for one of its physicians, Dr. Eudoro Villela, to study under Professor Regaud at the Cancer Institute in Paris. The foundation is at present organizing a cancer institute in Rio de Janeiro, the building and equipment of which have been donated by the philanthropic Guinle family. Dr. Linneu de Paula Machado, who in other occa-



sions has sent young physicians of the foundation to perfect their studies in Europe, was the donor of Doctor Villela's fellowship. (*Jornal do Commercio*, Rio de Janeiro, January 30, 1931.)

#### GUATEMALA

SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION.—A scientific commission recently sent out by Harvard University to study *oncocerciasis*, a parasitical disease found in several sections of Guatemala, arrived in Guatemala City early in February. In view of the importance of their work the Bureau of Public Health has issued orders that they be given every possible facility for carrying on their research and has appointed Dr. Miguel Muñoz Ochoa, chief of the division of intestinal parasitology, and another physician to accompany them on their trips throughout the country. The commission is composed of Dr. Richard P. Strong, professor of tropical medicine of Harvard University Medical School; Dr. Joseph C. Bequaert, assistant professor of entomology, also of Harvard; and Mr. Bennet, a laboratory assistant. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala City, February 4, 1931.)

#### HONDURAS

VISITING NURSES.—Plans for the establishment of a corps of visiting nurses were recently presented to the Director General of Public Health by the Social Welfare Association of Honduras. Wishing to assist the association as far as possible, the Director General immediately expressed his approval of the project and announced the willingness of the Government to pay the salary of two of the nurses. Although these nurses will be under the direction of the General Bureau of Public Health, arrangements will be made to have them submit reports on their work to the Social Welfare Association and render service under the medical-eugenic commission of the association.

The principal work of these nurses will be to visit homes in the poorer sections of the cities, instructing the people in cleanliness and other matters pertaining to personal and social hygiene. They will also report any cases of communicable diseases to the Bureau of Public Health and distribute medicine when needed. Before beginning their work nurses will be given special training. (*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, January 31, 1931.)

#### URUGUAY

SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS OF PEDIATRICS SOCIETY.—According to the annual report of the Pediatrics Society of Montevideo, a total of 17 scientific sessions were held under the auspices of that organization during the year 1930. Nine of these were regular sessions and the remaining 8 special ones, 3 being held in Buenos Aires on April 14 and 15 in joint session with the Argentine Pediatrics Society, and the others during the Centenary Medical Congress which met in Monte-

video from October 5 to 12. On the latter occasion the society formed the Pediatrics Commission of the Congress. (*Archivos de Pediatría del Uruguay*, Montevideo, January, 1931.)

### VENEZUELA

VENEZUELAN LEAGUE FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.—According to a report of the Venezuelan League for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, 63 persons were treated in its dispensary from January 1 to February 15, 1931. Of this number 21 were men and 42 women, the ages ranging as follows: Up to 1 year, 4; from 1 to 4 years, 4; from 5 to 10 years, 10; from 11 to 20 years, 10; from 21 to 40 years, 20; and over 40 years, 15. Forty-six visits were made to homes and 562 prescriptions given. The total number of persons treated in the dispensary from the time it was opened up until the middle of February was 15,601. (*El Nuevo Diario*, Caracas, February 19, 1931.)

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL PATIENTS DURING 1930.—According to data published by the Bureau of Statistics and Communications, the number of patients treated during 1930 in the hospitals throughout the Republic, with the exception of the Alí Gómez Hospital in the State of Aragua and the San José de Calazán Hospital in Maracaibo, from which information had not yet been received, was as follows:

Region	Hospitals	Expenditures of hospitals	Patients under treatment Jan. 1, 1930	Patients entering during year 1930	Patients dismissed during year 1930
Federal District	12	<i>Bolivars</i> 1, 219, 603. 21	1, 632	4, 692	4, 661
<i>States</i>					
Anzoategui	1	20, 534. 95	14	125	124
Apure	1	29, 422. 59	12	269	267
Aragua	4	26, 752. 95	69	465	445
Bolivar	1	91, 000. 00	66	952	947
Carabobo	6	151, 364. 74	378	1, 639	1, 587
Falcon	1	10, 382. 80	16	77	78
Guarico	2	29, 664. 00	64	357	366
Lara	4	85, 874. 75	191	414	395
Merida	2	44, 117. 05	70	378	370
Miranda	3	29, 051. 15	59	244	237
Nueva Esparta	1	8, 293. 35	28	56	77
Sucre	2	24, 103. 85	65	321	334
Tachira	7	196, 228. 96	210	1, 071	1, 026
Trujillo	2	43, 803. 40	60	374	365
Zulia	9	1, 197, 915. 45	1, 105	1, 637	1, 725

(*Gaceta Oficial*, Caracas, Feb. 25, 1931.)

### ADDENDUM

Mr. Julian S. Duncan, M. A., author of the article on *Recent Railway Development in Brazil* in the March, 1931, issue of the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, made the trip to Brazil in which he secured the data set forth in the aforementioned article as a Research Training Fellow of the Brookings Institution and wrote in that capacity.

# SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO APRIL 15, 1931

Subject	Date	Author
<b>ARGENTINA</b>		
Annual report on the commerce and industries of Argentina for the year 1930.	1931 Jan. 29	A. M. Warren, consul at Buenos Aires.
Bank of the Nation to finance Argentine corn harvest.	Mar. 3	Do.
Argentine joint-stock companies in 1930.-----	Mar. 4	Do.
<b>BOLIVIA</b>		
First Bolivian Medical Congress to be held in May, 1931.	Mar. 11	Edward G. Trueblood, chargé d'affaires, La Paz.
<b>BRAZIL</b>		
Restrictions on exchange operation modified.-----	Feb. 24	Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Inauguration of a long-distance telephone line from Porto Alegre to Pelotas and Rio Grande.	Mar. 6	C. R. Nasmith, consul at Porto Alegre.
Annual report on the wine industry in the State of Rio Grande do Sul.	Mar. 20	Do.
<b>CHILE</b>		
Review of the Arica district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1930.	Jan. 28	Edward B. Rand, vice consul at Arica.
Review of Iquique district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1930.	Jan. 30	S. L. Wilkinson, vice consul at Iquique.
Description of the Antofagasta district.-----	Mar. 11	Thomas S. Horn, consul at Antofagasta.
Boletín Oficial de la Bolsa de Corredores de Valparaíso, Mar. 12, 1931.	Mar. 18	Frank A. Henry, consul at Valparaíso.
<b>COLOMBIA</b>		
Review of the Barranquilla district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1930.	Mar. 5	Fletcher Warren, consul at Barranquilla.
Completion of hotel "Estación," Buenaventura.-----	Mar. 14	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Buenaventura.
Annual review of commerce and industries of the Santa Marta district for 1930.	Mar. 25	La Verne Baldwin, vice consul at Santa Marta.
<b>COSTA RICA</b>		
Cattle raising in Costa Rica.-----	Mar. 9	Edward Caffery, consul at San Jose.
<b>CUBA</b>		
Review of the Nuevitas district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1930.	Feb. 5	E. A. Wakefield, consul at Nuevitas.
Review of Matanzas for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1930, with summary for calendar year 1930.	Feb. 17	Knox Alexander, consul at Matanzas.
Annual report for district of Cienfuegos, 1929.-----	Feb. 25	Lucian N. Sullivan, consul at Cienfuegos.
Work of the Provincial Tourist Commission of Santiago de Cuba.	Mar. 24	Edwin Schoenrich, consul at Santiago de Cuba.
<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</b>		
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1930.	Jan. 27	Hedley V. Cook, jr., vice consul at Santo Domingo City.
Review of the Puerto Plata district quarter ended Dec. 31, 1930.	Feb. 21	Elvin Seibert, vice consul at Puerto Plata.
<b>HAITI</b>		
Commerce and industries of Cape Haitien district for 1930.	Mar. 2	Corney F. Wood, vice consul at Cape Haitien.
<b>HONDURAS</b>		
Balance sheet of the Banco Atlantida.-----	Mar. 26	T. Monroe Fisher, consul at Tcla.
<b>PANAMA</b>		
Report of the Inter-American Highway Commission in Panama.	Mar. 27	H. O. Williams, consul at Panama City.
<b>URUGUAY</b>		
Review of the fourth quarter of 1930.-----	Feb. 9	Prescott Childs, consul at Montevideo.
<b>VENEZUELA</b>		
Review of the La Guaira district for year ended Dec. 31, 1930.	Feb. 2	Ben C. Matthews, vice consul at La Guaira.
Review of the foreign trade of Venezuela, 1928-1929.	Feb. 14	William K. Ailshie, vice consul at Caracas.



ARGENTINA BOLIVIA BRAZIL CHILE COLOMBIA

PERIODICAL ROOM  
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# BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

JUNE, 1931

New Latin American Chiefs of Mission  
in Washington

East of the Andes

An American Astronomical Pioneer in Chile  
Lieut. James Melville Gilliss

The Central Highway of Cuba  
An Invitation to the Tourist

Peruvian Music

Guarding the Health of the Americas

Uruguay Makes History Textbooks  
An Instrument of Peace

MEXICO HONDURAS GUATEMALA

COSTA RICA CUBA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ECUADOR EL SALVADOR

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Brazil.....	Snhr. Dr. RINALDO DE LIMA E SILVA, 1704 Eighteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
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Uruguay.....	Señor Dr. JACOBO VARELA, 1317 F Street, Washington, D. C.
Venezuela.....	Señor Dr. PEDRO MANUEL ARCAJA, 1623 Twenty-first Street, Washington, D. C.

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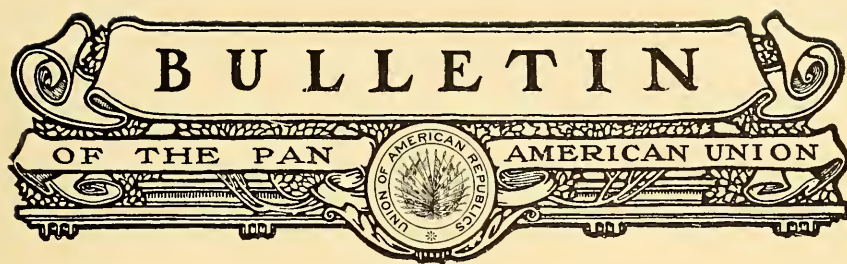
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Photograph by Harris & Ewing.

HIS EXCELLENCY SENHOR RINALDO DE LIMA E SILVA  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Brazil to the United States.



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## SENHOR RINALDO DE LIMA E SILVA, THE NEW AMBASSADOR OF BRAZIL IN WASHINGTON

IN THE month of April, 1931, His Excellency Senhor Rinaldo de Lima e Silva, distinguished Brazilian diplomat, arrived to represent his country as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, where he had already twice held diplomatic posts—once as Second Secretary to the then Legation, and later as Counselor of the Embassy, in which capacity he was called upon to act as Chargé d’Affaires for a time.

When on April 24 Senhor Lima e Silva presented his letters of credence at the White House he said in part:

I have the honor to place in Your Excellency’s hands, together with the letters of recall of Mr. S. Gurgél do Amaral, those accrediting me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of Brazil.

On thus initiating the high mission conferred upon me, I beg to express to Your Excellency the sincerest wishes of my Government to enhance and fortify the cordial relations so happily existing between our two countries.

No mission could be more gratifying to me or more in accordance with my personal feelings.

My two previous assignments in an official capacity in this great democracy, pride of the world, have not only made me admire and love it, but have also pointed out to me the reciprocal advantages of a close understanding between the two republics.

But, for the full accomplishment of my task, I dare hope that Your Excellency will not withhold from me the good will and cordiality with which the representatives of Brazil have always been welcomed here.

Be pleased, Mr. President, to receive the good wishes of the Brazilian President and people for the welfare and prosperity of the United States of America and the happiness of Your Excellency.

In accepting the letters of credence of the new Ambassador, President Hoover said:

It is a source of especial satisfaction to receive from your hands the letters accrediting you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of Brazil near the Government of the United States of America. . . .

The traditional and cordial friendship of over a century's standing between our two countries is well known. I am happy to reciprocate the desire which Your Excellency expresses on behalf of the Brazilian Government that this close and harmonious relationship may be intensified and to assure you that the Government of the United States of America will bend every possible effort to the furtherance of that ideal.

Your Excellency is exceptionally well fitted from your previous residence in Washington on two occasions, which left behind most pleasant memories, to advance the common interests of Brazil and the United States. I am pleased to extend a warm welcome to you on your return and trust that your residence here on this occasion will enhance the time-honored sentiments of amity which unite our two nations.

I request you to convey to His Excellency President Vargas the continued deep interest of the Government and people of the United States in the well-being and good fortune of the Brazilian Government and people and my personal wishes for his happiness and welfare.

Senhor Lima e Silva was born in 1876 in the southernmost State of Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul. He comes of old and distinguished families which have played no small part in the history of his country, for his father was Field Marshal J. M. de Lima e Silva, his paternal grandfather, General F. de Lima e Silva, was Regent of the Empire during the minority of the Emperor Dom Pedro, and his maternal grandfather, Viscount de São Leopoldo, was an eminent author and statesman. He was educated at the Imperial College of Dom Pedro II in Rio de Janeiro, and at the Law School of São Paulo, from which he received the degree of barrister at law.

The present ambassador entered the diplomatic service in 1896 as an attaché of the Brazilian Legation in Vienna, but was soon promoted to Second Secretary of the Legation in Buenos Aires, from which he was transferred two years later to that in Tokyo. His first assignment to the United States was in 1902, where he remained for three years as Second Secretary, leaving Washington to act in the same capacity in London. His brilliant diplomatic gifts earned him rapid promotion, and four years later, in 1909, he returned to Washington as Counselor of the Embassy. It was during his second appointment to Washington that the present building of the Pan American Union was dedicated, on April 26, 1910, an event at which Senhor Lima e Silva, as Chargé d'Affaires of his country and so a member of the Governing Board, was the official representative of Brazil. After leaving the United States, Senhor Lima e Silva served his country as Minister in Ecuador, Bolivia, Switzerland, Poland, and Spain, and as Ambassador in Japan and Mexico, before returning to Washington.



## DR. HARMODIO ARIAS, THE NEW MINISTER OF PANAMA IN WASHINGTON

ON April 13, 1931, His Excellency Dr. Harmodio Arias presented to President Hoover at the White House the official letters accrediting him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama to the United States of America. Doctor Arias said in part:

The special ties which bind our two countries are well known: A small, weak Nation—mine—which granted to your great and powerful Nation a strip of territory in the very heart of the Republic in order that there might be built an interoceanic canal, which has contributed not only to the development of world trade but has also increased, *inter alia*, the well-merited and astounding prestige of the United States of America. And naturally, this great work has multiplied the close associations between our two countries because of the important problems arising out of it, which problems, fortunately, have a just solution, thanks to the spirit of justice of the great Government and Nation over which Your Excellency presides and thanks to the relations of frank and cordial friendship which have always existed between the Republic of Panama and the United States.

I can assure you that it is the firm purpose of my country's Government to make even stronger, if possible, the relations of sincere sympathy and cooperation existing between our two countries.

President Hoover responded cordially, saying in the course of his remarks:

It gives me great pleasure to receive from you the letters whereby you are accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama near the Government of the United States. You have likewise delivered to me the letters of recall of your distinguished predecessor, His Excellency Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, who, during his residence of more than eight years in this capital before assuming his present high office, so ably contributed to the good relations which happily exist between our two countries.

I am glad to have your message expressing the purpose of your Government to continue to strengthen the existing bonds of friendship and sympathy which unite Panama and the United States and take pleasure in assuring you, Mr. Minister, of my hearty cooperation and that of the officials of the Government of the United States in this labor. The excellent relations of our Nations have a firm basis in a mutual understanding and fraternity which I am certain will be materially assisted by your presence in Washington as the representative of the Republic of Panama.

Doctor Arias is a distinguished lawyer, educated first in his native city of Penonomé and later in England, where he was sent to study on a fellowship granted by the Government of Panama. After completing his preparatory studies in a private school he entered the University of Cambridge in 1907 and was graduated from that famous



DR. HARMODIO ARIAS

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama to the United States

institution of learning with the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of laws. He then continued his studies in the University of London, writing his doctor's thesis on the contributions of Latin America to the development of international law.

In 1912 Doctor Arias returned to his own country and very shortly thereafter became Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs. He opened a law office in the same year and two years later he associated himself with Sr. Don Julio J. Fábrega in a firm which enjoys a high reputation throughout Panama.

Doctor Arias, who was born July 30, 1886, was married in 1916 to Señorita Doña Rosario Guardia, a charming member of Panamanian society.

Doctor Arias has held many important posts. He has been member of the National Commission on the Codification of Laws; delegate to the first Assembly of the League of Nations in 1920; Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from Panama to Argentina in 1921; a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration of the Hague; a member on various occasions of the Advisory Commission of the Department of Foreign Affairs; Deputy in the National Assembly from 1924 to 1928; and representative of the Republic of Uruguay at the Bolivarian Congress held in Panama in 1926.

The scholarly attainments of Doctor Arias are evidenced by his membership in the American Society of International Law; the Panamanian Society of International Law; the Academy of History of Venezuela, and the Academy of History of Argentina. A trusted advisor of the Government, he has several times been sent to the United States on official missions; and it was he who was called upon to assume the Provisional Presidency after the resignation of ex-President Arosemena on January 2 of this year, serving both in this capacity and in that of Secretary of Government and Justice until President Ricardo J. Alfaro was inaugurated on January 16.





# AN AMERICAN ASTRONOMICAL PIONEER IN CHILE: LIEUT. JAMES MELVILLE GILLISS

**A**N INTERESTING chapter of the early days of inter-American intellectual cooperation was recalled by the recent presentation to the University of Chile, under whose direction the National Observatory of that country is conducted, of a bust of Lieut. James Melville Gilliss, of the United States Navy. This gift was made to the University by the Naval Observatory of the United States through the Hon. William Culbertson, Ambassador of this country in Chile. At the ceremony in the Council Hall of the University in Santiago on March 25, 1931, Ambassador Culbertson spoke as follows, recounting in graceful terms the connection between Chile and the United States through Lieutenant Gilliss:

James Melville Gilliss, an officer of the American Navy, was a pioneer in astronomy both in my country and in yours. In 1842 he obtained from the American Congress funds for the establishment of a "depot of charts and instruments." From this beginning grew the present Naval Observatory of the United States, for which I speak to-day. Through this institution Gilliss came in contact with the most distinguished astronomers of his day, among them Dr. C. L. Gerling, of Marburg University.

Doctor Gerling proposed a new method for deducing the solar parallax from observations of Venus in widely separated points approximately on the same meridian. With an observatory in Washington the obvious place for another was directly south in Chile.

Again Gilliss's initiative asserted itself, and after assembling equipment, he sailed for Valparaiso in August, 1849. Thence he proceeded to Santiago and here began his scientific work. Your Government at that time not only manifested a deep interest, but rendered great assistance. Your generous hospitality also made a lasting and favorable impression on Gilliss and his fellow scientists.

As the work of the expedition came to an end the idea of a Chilean National Observatory was born from the contacts between the American visitors and your scientists. The building and instruments were eventually purchased and Gilliss's temporary observatory became the Chilean National Observatory.

Such is the story of the scientist whose memory we honor to-day. It was in 1927 that Commander Reuben L. Walker, then Naval Attaché of the American Embassy, learned that the director and other scientists at the Chilean National Observatory regarded Gilliss as the pioneer in the study of astronomy in Chile and that they intended to recognize this fact suitably in the new Observatory buildings. Commander Walker reported these facts to Washington; the Navy Department suggested the necessary legislation, and on June 9, 1930, the Congress of the United States passed an act authorizing the preparation and the presentation of the bust which is before us to-day. Commander Mayfield, the present Naval Attaché of the Embassy, has ably completed the work begun by Commander Walker.

I have the pleasure of knowing personally the sculptress, Mrs. Louise Kidder Sparrow. Her husband<sup>1</sup> was a naval officer and lost his life in the winter of 1924 when, concerned himself over the safety of his men and his ship in a storm at sea, he was swept from the deck of the U. S. S. *Tacoma* by the waves. Mrs. Sparrow is highly esteemed in the United States as an artist. I only wish that she might be with us on this occasion.

Underlying this brief recital of facts is a significance which can not be missed. The thing that Gilliss did has a spiritual force that begins in the practical world of affairs but reaches upward—shall I not say, to the stars? I want the relation between your country and mine to remain always on that high plane. As we go forward—our two peoples—it will be fitting for us to recall from time to time through looking at this admirable bust, that Gilliss's instruments, some of which are still preserved in your observatory, somehow unite us by a line which runs high along the paths of the heavens.

I have the honor to present this bust of James Melville Gilliss to the Chilean National Observatory in the name of the Naval Observatory of the United States of America.

Señor Don Gustavo Lira, President of the University, responded as follows:

The University of Chile is honored and pleased to receive the bust which will perpetuate in our National Observatory the name of James Melville Gilliss of the American Navy, who 80 years ago started the practice of astronomical observations and studies in this corner of our planet.

We live in the Southern Hemisphere, whose sky is brilliant with the greatest wonders of the heavens, innumerable stars distributed among the most beautiful constellations or still dissolved in marvelous nebulae—a hemisphere which nevertheless has only a twentieth as many observatories as are established in the northern half of the globe, the ancient home of civilization.

When Lieutenant Gilliss in 1849 set up his telescope on Santa Lucia Hill in this city, in a latitude farther south than any where such studies had hitherto been made, he was a true pioneer, and the catalogue of the thousands of stars which he observed is an imperishable monument and pride not only to science but also to his native land and to that country which carried on the legacy of his labors through the foundation of our astronomical observatory. Those were the times, we must also recall, of Manuel Montt and of Andrés Bello, mighty builders of our culture, to whom the scientific work of Gilliss could not appear in the light of a mere fleeting episode.

Mr. Ambassador, I beg you to extend to your Government, and especially to your Navy Department, the sincere thanks of the University of Chile for this gift which unites us through space in the service of science.

In addition to his astronomical observations, Lieutenant Gilliss wrote a quarto volume of more than 500 pages,<sup>1</sup> descriptive of his journey, the preparations for his work, and various parts of Chile, the information being obtained, as he remarks in his introduction,

<sup>1</sup>The U. S. Naval Astronomical Expedition, to the Southern Hemisphere, during the years 1849-50-51-52. Volume I. Chile: Its Geography, Climate, Earthquakes, Government, Social Condition, Mineral and Agricultural Resources, Commerce, etc. By Lieut. J. M. Gilliss, A. M., member of the American Philosophical Society, the Academies for Promotion of the Natural Sciences at Philadelphia, Leipsig, Danzig, and Marburg (in Hesse); honorary member of the faculty of Mathematical and Physical Sciences of the University of Chile and the Historical Society of Maryland; corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society, Berlin, Astronomical Society, Leipsig, Historical Society, New York, etc. Washington; A. O. P. Nicholson, printer. MDCCCLV. 33d Cong., 1st sess., Ex. Doc. No. 121, House of Representatives.

"in occasional intervals of leisure," although the reader wonders when these might have occurred. A companion volume contains an account of the journey of Lieut. Archibald MacRae, Gilliss's chief assistant, across the Uspallata Pass between Chile and Argentina in order to make certain observations relating to terrestrial magnetism, together with reports on minerals, Indian remains, and various specimens of fauna and flora brought back by the party for, as Lieutenant Gilliss said, "the enterprise is embarked upon with full



Courtesy of U. S. Naval Observatory.

LIEUT. JAMES MEL-  
VILLE GILLISS, U. S.  
NAVY.

A bust of Lieutenant Gilliss was presented by the United States Naval Observatory on March 25 to the University of Chile for the National Observatory. This replica is in the Naval Observatory in Washington.

determination to gather every scientific fruit that may offer. Seeds and bulbs, or thriving specimens of valuable or curious plants, were forwarded to the conservatory at Washington, and from there large numbers of useful varieties have already been distributed. By authority from the honorable Secretary of the Navy, all the other portions of the collections were placed in charge of the Smithsonian Institution, with a request to distribute them among naturalists for proper description." Observations on earthquakes were also made by the expedition. There were giants in the earth in those days!



The catholicity of Lieutenant Gilliss's interests and his indefatigability in the pursuit not only of scientific knowledge but of general information are almost beyond the bounds of comprehension.

His description of his journey to Chile is full of amusing and interesting details. Setting forth from New York on August 16, 1849, on a steamer carrying more than 200 Forty-niners—"adventurers whom the eastern portion of the United States could well spare"—he arrived at the mouth of the Chagres River, Isthmus of Panama, on August 27. Immediately bargaining for a canoe, he and a companion were off in half an hour after landing, traveling without pause until they reached Cruces, 49 miles above. Familiar names like Gatun besprinkle the narrative, but how unfamiliar to Lieutenant Gilliss would be the scenes of to-day via the Panama Canal! At Cruces the travelers betook themselves to muleback to traverse the remaining 20 miles to Panama City.

On their arrival it was found that the steamer Lieutenant Gilliss had hoped to catch had gone, and it was necessary to wait four weeks for another. On September 27 he "embarked on board the iron steamer *New Grenada*," which called first at Paita, Peru, anchoring amid half a dozen American whalers in port for repairs or supplies of vegetables. After calls at Lambayeque, Huanchaco (then the port of Trujillo), Callao, Pisco, Arica, Iquique, Cobija, Huasco, and Coquimbo, the vessel finally reached Valparaíso on October 25, just 70 days after Lieutenant Gilliss had left New York. This journey, it may be noted, may now be made by boat in 16 days and by airplane in 8 days; these are among the changes which 82 years have wrought. But it is to be doubted whether the more hurried traveler of to-day has the opportunity, even if the propensity, to make so many interesting observations on history, nitrate, archæology, alligator pears, institutions of learning, trade winds, the ladies of Lima, quinine, the present state of culture, and an infinity of other matters.

Once arrived at Valparaíso, Lieutenant Gilliss lost no time in pursuing his way. In less than four hours he was outside the city, in a horse-drawn vehicle called a *birlocho*, on his way to Santiago, 83 miles distant and considerably higher. When an elevation of 2,400 feet had been reached, the mist wreaths gradually cleared away, "the great Andes, with eternal snow-clad peaks extending as far as the eye could reach, rose to the eastward as a wall . . . Bathed in sunlight lay a broad and fertile plain exquisitely diversified . . . and in the midst, just perceptible to the unassisted eye, within long shady groves, the great center of Chilean life, Santiago. . . ."

We shall let Lieutenant Gilliss continue his own story:

<sup>2</sup> "The action of the Minister for Foreign Affairs was prompt, liberal, and kind. Government recognised the importance and utility of

<sup>2</sup> Op. cit., pp. 453-456

the work we came to perform, and volunteered every facility within its control, viz: a portion of San <sup>3</sup> Lucia should be leveled for our use, if that hill was selected; rooms in the castle should be placed at our control; a guard should be stationed at the observatories for their and our protection; and everything intended for us should be admitted free of duty. These evidences of the strongest good will and most liberal intentions towards us coming in aid of the reasons indicated, there was hesitation no longer; and having decided on making the city our head-quarters, within an hour or two after communicating such intention to the government, intelligence reached me of the arrival of the *Louis Philippe* at Valparaiso. . . .



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHILE, SANTIAGO

“Returning to the port immediately, everything was carefully packed for transportation in and on eight of the great wagons of the country; and on the morning of the 9th of November our caravan delivered its assorted cargo at the foot of Santa Lucia, almost uninjured by rough handling and the last eighty miles’ journey. Chronometers, barometers, and other delicate instruments,<sup>4</sup> were suspended from the roofs by thongs of hide, guides of cord preventing their lateral motion; and they all arrived safely. The assistants had preceded me some days. Meantime the task of levelling a part of the hill had been placed under charge of the chief of police, who had a large gang at work on the tough porphyritic blocks. Situated in a

<sup>3</sup> Sic.

<sup>4</sup> Congress voted an appropriation of \$6,400 for instruments and \$5,000 for other expenses of the expedition. Lieutenant Gilliss’s larger telescope, the lens for which was among the first of considerable size to be ground in the United States, had a clear aperture of 6½ inches. The largest now in use at the United States Naval Observatory has a clear aperture of 26 inches.—EDITOR.

populous portion of the city, blasting was absolutely prohibited, and the seemingly basaltic masses could only be broken down by building fires and suddenly pouring water on the heated rock, or with iron mauls and wedges—both processes necessarily tedious. But the work was progressing quite ‘as well as could be expected.’

“In order to form a terrace of sufficient width for the smaller and rotary observatory, it was necessary to build a wall across a short and steep ravine, and fill between the artificial and natural walls with rocks and earth. But as such a foundation would have been unstable for even the outer edge of a wooden tenement fifteen feet in diameter, the fire-engines were called in requisition to throw up water, for the purpose of settling the soil among the rocks. As it was necessary to wait until Sunday morning for the services of the only persons drilled to their use, this was attended with some difficulty and delay. The engines belong to government, and are manned by citizens who choose to serve in this capacity rather than in the National Guard; and Sunday morning is their regular period for exercise. But the machines proved insufficient, and the chief of police subsequently caused a supply to be carried as far as the castle on mules, and thence in goat-skins on the backs of peons. Each skin holds from five to six gallons. The first ascent was by a ladder, and thence the vertical height to be overcome is sixty or seventy feet, over an irregular surface of rock, inclined about forty degrees. As the sun was glaringly hot, the labor proved very severe. Stripped as they were, with only pantaloons, hat, and sandals, when the poor fellows deposited their loads beside the excavated trench every muscle of their bodies trembled, and their hearts could be seen throbbing as though they would burst. But the task was accomplished without accident. The little building originally constructed at Washington, and then packed for shipment, was again put together, and on the 6th of December I had the satisfaction to obtain a first look through the telescope erected on its pier.

“As the buildings advanced, the curiosity of the people increased, and there were stories of all kinds circulated respecting them. One was that government had imported a new kind of flourmill from America, and these were the two houses—we the millers. Nor was this at all implausible to those who were unable to ascend the hill; for the smaller observatory (as has been said) is circular, and has a conical roof, whose apex is of tin. The latter opens upward, on a hinge at one side, and has also a roof-door, extending from the eaves to the junction with the tin, which opens to something more than a right-angle. As the whole house revolves on balls that move between grooved rails of cast-iron under its sill, when it is whirling round with the doors open, it might readily be thought a mill. Moreover, our stone-mason (something of a wag in his way) assured many good Chilenos that the broad flat stones he was conveying to the summit





Courtesy of Library of Congress.



#### SANTA LUCIA HILL, SANTIAGO

Upper: This view, reproduced from the frontispiece of Vol. I of Lieutenant Gilliss's report on his astronomical expedition to Chile, shows the observatory which he had constructed in the United States and shipped in sections to Santiago in 1849. Lower: Part of Santiago as it is to-day, Santa Lucia Hill appearing in the center of the picture.

were to grind flour with. It was rare sport for the boys when permitted to turn the house, and curious enough to see how many *grown up* boys (and girls too) were desirous to take a fancied ride within it. . . .

"With the erection of the telescope a new era commenced. The planet Saturn presented a never failing source of admiration and interest to the crowd that assembled every evening about our doors. Where there were so many spectators, all eager to look through the instrument, it was necessary to restrict their view to one object, and close the doors at the hour fixed for the commencement of work. Yet numbers returned several successive evenings to wonder at the new world and its gorgeous system of rings and satellites displayed to them for the first time by us; and for nearly three hours of every evening, during three months, either Lieut. MacRae or myself attended the pleasure of all who came. Rich and poor, old and young, were alike treated with attention; and when all others had had their turn, the sentinel, who stood patiently by the door, was never forgotten. Soon the younger portion of the visitors were desirous to know when the class would be formed and lectures commence; <sup>5</sup> the older to speculate about the cost of such a beautiful machine: both good symptoms, if the sparks thus elicited could only be nursed into flame. As one of the fruits of our expedition here, I hoped to make it burn brightly, and that we might boast that Santiago through our influence established the first national observatory of South America. . . .

<sup>6</sup> "During the summer and autumn months succeeding our arrival, there was almost uninterrupted fine weather. From the 10th of December, when the equatorial was ready for use, night followed night unrivalled in serenity; and to the close of the first series of observations on the planet Mars—January 31—there were but four unsuited to work. Labor so continuous in a climate as dry almost as an oven told severely on unacclimated constitutions; and it was soon perceived that the principal assistant must be temporarily released, or be broken down, perhaps permanently. The opportunity to send him to Valparaiso for the meridian circle was, therefore, a welcome one: and Messrs. Hunter and Smith recorded for me on alternate nights, until the former was disabled by being thrown from a horse. All the aid then was from Mr. Smith; besides which duty, he became wholly charged with the meteorological observations for every third hour between 6 A. M. and midnight. Within the forty-eight working

<sup>5</sup> The ambassador at Washington had advised his government to place some of the best and most advanced students of the National Institute under my direction, that they might learn the use of instruments, and become familiar with astronomical computations. His letter had been printed in the journals of the day, and those who read it doubtless understood my position; but the mass supposed that, like every other foreigner, I had come to make money, and to this end was about to teach astronomy.

<sup>6</sup> Op. cit., pp. 506-510.

nights embraced between the above dates, nearly 1,400 observations of the planet were accumulated; and by the time that this series terminated, the piers for the meridian circle were finally completed, the health of Lieutenant MacRae re-established, and we were able to give undivided attention to its erection and adjustment; so that the instrument was ready for use about the middle of February.

“But it must not be inferred that our nights from the 31st of January were passed idly. Observations for approximate place of the circle had commenced some days before, and extra hours of every night were spent in becoming familiar with the details of the superb instrument that Messrs. Pistor and Martins had sent us from Berlin; and thus, by the time its adjustments were perfected, both of us were expert in its manipulation. Beginning within  $5^{\circ}$  of the south pole, a systematic sweep of the heavens was then commenced in zones or belts  $24'$  wide. Working steadily towards the zenith on successive nights until compelled to return below again to connect in Right Ascension, the place of every celestial body that passed across the field of the telescope, to stars of the tenth magnitude, was carefully noted down. The space immediately surrounding the south pole was swept in one belt of  $5^{\circ}$  by moving the circle, and each zone overlaps those adjoining both in Right Ascension and Declination. Above the polar belt there are forty-eight others—making in all  $24^{\circ} 12'$  of Declination; within which we obtained 33,600 observations of some 23,000 stars, more than 20,000 of them never previously tabulated. In these determinations, and others for instrumental errors, longitude, etc., until the arrival of Mr. S. L. Phelps, in September, 1850, to replace Passed Midshipman Hunter, who never became available, Lieutenant MacRae and myself alternately passed from six to seven hours of every night. From October, 1850, Messrs. MacRae and Phelps had the entire charge of the instrument or zone observations. When an accident to one of its screws compelled the services of both at the same time, until a new one was received from Berlin, I devoted every other night to the examination of stars in the catalogue of Lacaille, and between the zenith and our upper zone, which had never been re-observed. These, together with observations of the moon, planets, stars selected from the Nautical Almanac, etc., number about 9,000 measures. As may be supposed the discrepancies between our estimations of the magnitudes of stars and those of preceding observers were very considerable in a multitude of cases; but we endeavored to preserve a uniform system, and will reconcile discordances if we can. There were many errors in Lacaille’s work, at the Cape of Good Hope, and quite a number of his stars certainly do not exist in the reduced places of the British Association publication; but we were only amazed that he should have been able to accomplish so much and so well with a telescope only half an inch in diameter, and in the brief space of ten months.



“It was a great satisfaction to work with an instrument like ours, but there was almost too much of it. Out of 132 consecutive nights after the equatorial was mounted there were only seven cloudy ones! Of necessity, to afford so large a proportion, the air must be exceedingly destitute of moisture—a condition of things favorable to telescopic vision, but not so to eyes employed during prolonged observations. To persons accustomed, as we had been, to heat and moisture combined, the change proved, as has been intimated, exceedingly trying; but with such instruments, and under such a sky, who that possessed the least particle of astronomical enthusiasm would not have battled against the approach of human infirmities, though hard to bear except when surrounded by friends eager to serve and soothe.



Courtesy of U. S. Naval Observatory.

#### THE OLD NAVAL OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON

In 1861 Gilliss became superintendent of this observatory, whose establishment in 1842 he had been active in promoting.

“‘Out of sight, out of mind,’ runs the proverb. We were on the farther extremity of the continent, and so distant that the words of my earnest appeals for help grew cold before they reached home; unmistakably convincing me before the close of the first autumn that one of the objects of the expedition could only be partially accomplished. I had hoped the day was not distant when astronomers would say, the American navy has mapped the whole heavens. The Observatory at Washington had commenced a catalogue intended to embrace all the stars that appear at a sufficient height above its horizon. With sufficient force we could easily have tabulated the remainder, and the noble work would have been a monument to the service for all time. But it was not to be. There is a limit to physical exertion under every clime, and we were not less human than our kind.

I had only half the requisite number of assistants for an undertaking so laborious; and, fixing that limit at the utmost bound consonant with the preservation of health and vision, when my own time was occupied in observations of Mars or Venus, until the meridian circle was again in complete order, it was necessarily unused on alternate nights . . .

"Astronomy was one of the branches of science for whose advancement we collected materials; magnetism and meteorology two others. For both the latter we were also supplied with good instruments; those for meteorological investigations remaining constantly at our residence near the base of Santa Lucia, arranged in the most appropriate places to afford correct indications. Patiently and perseveringly did Mr. E. R. Smith record their fluctuations tri-hourly during nearly three years, devoting one day (the 21st) of each month to hourly observations. When illness incapacitated him on one occasion, the additional duty was distributed amongst us, each cheerfully assuming certain hours of the twenty-four, in order to preserve the continuity of the journal. The magnetical observations were less frequent, but much more laborious; occupying nearly four hours of two, and sometimes three persons, on the 1st, 11th, and *term-day*<sup>7</sup> of each month, when all the elements necessary for determining the direction and total force of the earth's magnetism were carefully observed. Other observations for changes of the Declination—or Variation, as it is generally called—were made at brief intervals throughout the term-day and on the 1st of each month during a pre-appointed hour, for the purpose of determining how nearly synchronous might be disturbances in the northern and southern hemispheres. Those of the northern hemisphere were conducted under the direction of the United States Coast Survey. As the iron bars protecting the windows of all houses in Chile made it necessary to leave our residence, when observing for absolute elements, we were kindly permitted to use a large garden in the neighborhood, where arbors and shade trees afforded suitable protection from the sun. . . .

"We had scarcely organized work systematically before it was intimated to me, from the University, that the government would probably establish a national observatory at our departure, and to this end was desirous to have one of the professors of mathematics, and two of the most advanced and promising students of the National Institute, acquire a practical knowledge of instruments. The utility of such an establishment, and the honor it was to reflect on the country, had been urged by the Chilean ambassador at Washington

<sup>7</sup> A pre-selected day, on which all magnetical observers note the changes of the elements at brief intervals. These days commence at 10 P. M., mean time Göttingen, on the Fridays preceding the last Saturdays of February, May, August, and November, and on the Wednesdays nearest the 21st of each of the other months.

prior to our departure from the United States; and it was a source of no little gratification to me to witness the incipient step promptly taken towards the realization of an object so noble. Of course, assurance was immediately given that no effort of mine or my companions, nor any facilities we could afford, should be wanting for the accomplishment of any object the government might have in view. . . . Very shortly afterwards the students were presented by the rector of the University; books, from which to obtain theoretical knowledge of the structure and use of instruments, were placed in their hands; and a month or two later I loaned them a five-foot equatorial, for whose accommodation they erected a small building in the castle-yard. The health of one of them proved delicate, and



Courtesy of U. S. Naval Observatory.

#### PRESENT OBSERVING BUILDINGS AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY

These include the great equatorial, east and west transit circles, and clock house.

as he could rarely avail himself of the opportunities offered, he resigned; the others prosecuted their studies until the close of our stay, rendering us assistance on the magnetical term-days whenever it was asked.

“Through nearly the three years of our residence at Santiago, the government evinced the most earnest disposition to forward the objects of the Expedition, and to extend every possible consideration to its members officially and personally. To its liberal and enlightened policy on all questions of science, literature, or art, the world is indebted for more than one valuable contribution. Its schools of arts, music, painting, and botany, the elaborate work on its natural and political history, and its geological and topographical survey, are all evidences of its generous patronage. The culminating step was yet to be taken; and there was a time when we had looked forward to this—the establishment of a national observatory—at our departure, with



something approaching to certainty. Indeed, within the first year the subject was frankly discussed by more than one member of the Cabinet. But the last year had been disastrous. Domestic troubles had swallowed very nearly if not quite all the surplus accumulated in the treasury through years of tranquillity; commerce, from this and other causes, had somewhat declined; clipper-ships, with their thousands of passengers for California, dashed by the ports, no longer leaving their treasure in payment for refreshments; the mines had materially fallen off in their product: added to this, the government had not only just before assumed the lion's share of a gigantic undertaking—the railroad from Santiago to Valparaiso—but had commenced erecting extensive bonded warehouses in the latter city; payments toward which demanded a retrenchment rather than an increase of its expenses. Comparatively small as would be the outlay, under such circumstances hope expired. No little gratifying, then, was the intelligence that the project had not been abandoned, but that Chile was still resolved to prove her interest in the noblest of all sciences, and to found on the southern half of this continent the first institution to promote it.

“Learning that my observations would cease about the middle of September, Prof. Domeyko—then Rector of the National Institute—was authorized to say that the government would be glad to purchase our observatories as they stood, and we arranged the unofficial preliminaries by conference. Dr. Charles Moesta, a graduate of the University of Marburg, was forthwith appointed Director, and was placed in communication with me, so that he could become familiar with his instruments by the time we were ready to surrender them; and when this took place, on the 15th of September, everything was transferred at the cost paid to the artists, without the subsequent charges for freight, the massive piers, &c., &c.

“Our work in Chile was done. The manuscript volumes of observations had been packed in two cases—one copy to be sent round Cape Horn, the other to be retained with me; the assistants had been ordered home; our household had been broken up, and there remained only to take formal leave of the government. Our equipment and every subsequent object for public or personal use had been admitted free of duty, a site had been prepared for our observatories, a guard had been stationed there to protect them, every necessity had been promptly supplied when sought, in short we had been the recipients of its courtesy and co-operation from the moment of our arrival at the capital; and it was especially grateful to me to fulfil the instructions from the honorable Secretary of the Navy, expressing the acknowledgments and satisfaction of the United States government for the facilities afforded us, and to assure the Minister for Foreign Affairs that our country would consider itself favored when permitted to

reciprocate these acts of good will. I notified him, at the same time, that Lieut. MacRae had been instructed to make a series of magnetical observations and other scientific observations ascending and descending the Andes and across the pampas of Buenos Ayres, and asked for him such a passport to the frontier as would prevent obstruction in his mission. The reply was as follows:

I have had the honor to receive, and have placed before his Excellency the President, your letter of the 8th instant, advising me that the series of observations in the southern hemisphere with which you had been charged by the government of the United States will terminate in Chile on the 14th instant, and that you propose to embark from Valparaiso with two of the assistants of the astronomical expedition immediately afterwards.

The sentiments expressed by you on this occasion, in the name of the honorable Secretary of the Navy and government of the United States, have afforded much satisfaction to the President.<sup>8</sup> The assistance which this government has rendered the expedition has been superabundantly compensated by the benefits which your residence in Chile has conferred on the cultivation of science here; and if, as is hoped, the newly created astronomical establishment prospers—an object to which this government will devote special attention—it will be for yourself and for the United States an honorable monument, serving as a new bond of friendship between the two countries.

I shall take great pleasure in furnishing Lieut. MacRae with a passport that will insure him due attention from the Chilean authorities in his transit to the Argentine territory, and will also prepare for him a letter of introduction to the governor of Mendoza, promising myself that the former gentleman will have the goodness to notify me of the epoch of his intended departure.

The President hopes that you may arrive in all happiness at your home, and that from there you will favor him with communications, especially such as relate to the promotion of science in this country, where you leave such grateful remembrances. Uniting my personal wishes with those of his Excellency, I have the honor to subscribe myself, with sentiments of cordial esteem, &c."

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<sup>8</sup> Manuel Montt.—EDITOR.



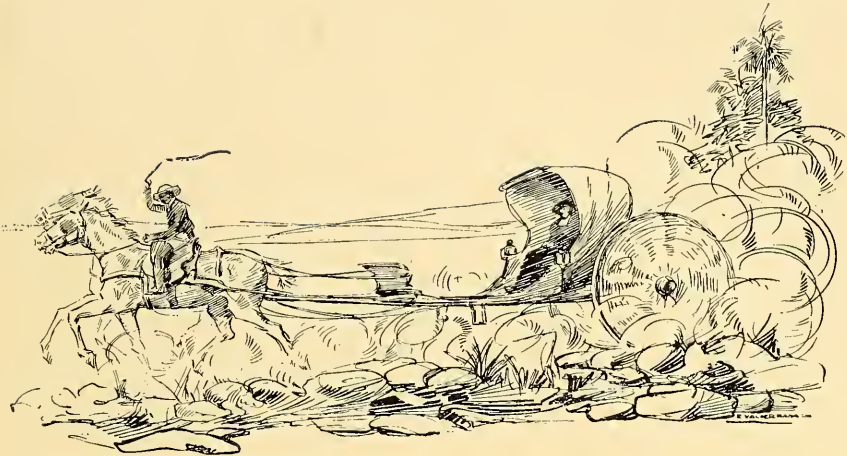


Courtesy of the Department of Public Works of Cuba.

#### THE CAPITOL OF CUBA, HABANA

In the rotunda, under the dome, is set the 23-carat diamond that serves as the zero milestone for the Central Highway.





Courtesy of "Boletín de Obras Públicas."

#### A CUBAN VOLANTE OF COLONIAL DAYS

A Cuban artist, Esteban Valderrama, here pictures Bishop Hechavarría y Elgueza Villalobos in full career on one of the highways of olden times.

## THE CENTRAL HIGHWAY OF CUBA

By CHARLES M. UPHAM

*Engineer-Director, American Road Builders' Association*

**D**URING the last four years, maps of Cuba have been appearing in the newspapers and magazines with a heavy black line, like a backbone, traced from one end of the island to the other. The line represents the *Carretera Central*, the Central Highway on which one may now motor from Santiago on the east to Pinar del Rio on the west, passing through Habana.

Perhaps it would be nearer the truth to call the Central Highway the spinal cord of modern Cuba, for its function is to unite the hitherto separate and distinct centers of the island with the capital and with one another, thereby fostering the growth of a more truly united national sentiment.

February 24 is a national holiday in Cuba, the anniversary of the *Grito de Baire*, that cry which in 1895 galvanized men into action and led to the ultimate independence of the island. February 24, 1931, will long be memorable in Cuban history as the date of the inauguration of two major undertakings—the erection of the monumental Capitol, and the opening of the *Carretera Central*.

The official acceptance of both enterprises took place in the afternoon, in the rotunda of the Capitol, after President Gerardo Machado had personally inspected the highway and made the inauguration address, as well as sent messages to be read at the festivities in the provincial cities through which the highway passes. Under the stately dome, in the presence of a distinguished assembly of statesmen, diplomats, and leaders of Cuban thought and action in every field, the deeds of acceptance for the Central Highway and the Capitol were signed by the President of the Republic for the former, and the Presidents of the Senate and the House of Representatives, acting in the name of the Congress, for the latter.

The participants in the ceremony gathered about the zero milestone of the Central Highway. As a milestone it is surely unique—a great 23-carat diamond valued at about \$18,000, a gem of dazzling purity



Copyright by Warren Bros. Co.

#### THE CUBAN CENTRAL HIGHWAY

From Pinar del Rio on the west to Santiago de Cuba on the east, the magnificent Central Highway passes through the capital of every Province of the island republic.

which was donated by those who worked on the construction of the Capitol. The jewel, placed in the rotunda under the very center of the dome, is set with gold and platinum in the center of a star of *Giallo di Siena*, jade, and onyx, where it gleams as a symbol of the ideal of the Government and people of Cuba for a future equally unclouded, brilliant, and enduring. The installation of such a zero stone was the idea of Chief Engineer Corrales; the suggestion was inspired by that milestone of pure gold in the Eternal City which was the focal point of all the magnificent highways of the ancient Roman Empire, including the still famous Appian Way.

The stone is symbolic, too, of the vision which has called the Central Highway into being. To appreciate fully the magnitude of this undertaking, it should be borne in mind that all highway construction worthy of the name on the island is of comparatively recent date. Few aids to public prosperity were so persistently ignored in Cuba

during the first centuries of her colonial existence as means of communication. Until after the middle of the eighteenth century, the network of roads to be found on the map proved in actual experience to be a labyrinth of rights of way, often little more than trails, foot-paths, or ruts worn deep below the surface of the surrounding fields, thick with dust in dry weather, bottomless pits of heavy mud in the rainy season. Although for generations local authorities had recognized the need, by 1774 all that had been accomplished was the erection of a few bridges in the district immediately surrounding Habana.

When, therefore, in May of that year Bishop Hechavarría y Elguezua Villalobos set out in a volante from Habana to visit his See in Santiago de Cuba, accompanied by his secretary, for much of the way he found the *camino real* hardly distinguishable from the trails that connected one estate with another, and often worse than the short stretches built by hacienda owners out of their own pockets as a means for marketing the produce of their estates. The intrepid bishop spent over a month in making the trip; not all the delay, surely, was due to visits along the route. And aside from spiritual benefits, his trip proved a material blessing to part of the island at least, for we read that as a result of his journey the road from Bayamo to Santiago was repaired at the cost of abutting landowners to allow the passage of wheeled vehicles.

The actual history of road building in Cuba may, however, be said to begin in 1795, the year in which the Junta Económica y de Gobierno del Real Consulado was established. The Junta was the official organization in charge of all measures to promote domestic and foreign intercourse, a program which included especially the construction of adequate roads. The first plans carried out by the Junta were those of road repair, and dealt with the chief highways leading from Habana; the total length so repaired was but some 20 provincial leagues, about 53 miles. The next year two small stretches of road were constructed by way of experiment outside the walls of Habana, but well within the limits of the present city. Some program for raising the funds necessary for the construction of an adequate system was requested from Madrid; but owing to lack of cooperation from the home government, only 2 leagues had been constructed after 20 years. During the succeeding decades of colonial administration, highway construction progressed by sudden spurts followed by long periods of inaction. The construction of railways opened a few sections of the country to the capital and the outside world, but did not lessen, on the whole, the need of the island for adequate means of intercommunication. Even after the Republic had been established, the appreciation of the need of improved highways was not great enough for long sustained





Courtesy of the Department of Public Works of Cuba

#### EL PASEO DE MARTÍ

This beautiful promenade in the heart of Habana leads from Central Park, by the Capitol, to the harbor.

effort, and isolated stretches of good roads only emphasized the lack of satisfactory ones throughout the nation as a whole. During the 28 years preceding 1925, the total highway construction on the island amounted to about 1,700 miles, including roads on the Isle of Pines.

With President Machado's administration, however, a sudden change of policy took place. The construction of the Central Highway was one of the plans nearest his heart when he assumed office, and it was his express desire that the road be constructed throughout of material of the highest type, with the best modern engineering skill to be had. Within a year after he had taken office, congressional approval of this project had been secured; within a second year, the contracts were awarded—for the Provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, to the Compañía Cubana de Contratistas, and for the remaining Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Habana, Camagüey, and Oriente, to Warren Bros., of Boston.

In carrying out this project, President Machado was ably seconded by his brilliant young Secretary of Public Works, D. Carlos Miguel de Céspedes, and by Chief Engineer of Roads and Bridges, D. Manuel A. Corrales, to whose whole-souled devotion much of the success of the enterprise is due. Before the contracts were let, Señor Corrales

made a special trip to the United States to inspect roads and bridges throughout the country; that he—and Cuba—profited by the experience is everywhere apparent.

It was on March 1, 1927, that Señor Coroailes first broke ground at San Francisco de Paula, near Habana. Less than four years later the Central Highway, wide and smooth, crossed the island from east to west without a break in its solid, permanent surface, and linked in its 708 miles the provincial capitals with each other and with Habana.

The highway follows closely, with but two exceptions, the route of the old *camino real*. Between Ganuza and Jovellanos it curves to link Matanzas with the other provincial capitals, and between Tunas and Bayamo it veers to the northwest to include Holguin. In constructing it, about 20 per cent of the old right of way, part of which was built by the colonial government, was used, the macadam base utilized, and the former width of 66 feet changed to 98 feet. On the new right of way there was placed a subbase of stone, varying in depth according to soil conditions. In many places where the soil was unsuitable, better subgrade material was carried in for foundation purposes before the various layers of the superstructure were finally put down. A concrete base, 6 inches thick in the center of the road and 9 at the sides, was laid and covered with asphaltic surface concrete 2 inches thick and slightly over 20 feet wide, thus giving a comfortable leeway for two lanes of traffic.

All permanent grade crossings have been eliminated by over or underpasses; Cuba is thus free from the grade-crossing problem which takes so terrible an annual toll of human lives in the United States. There are a few places where the sugarcane railroads cross at grade, but these are in operation for only a brief period each year. Special precautions have been taken to protect the highway at all intersections of minor roads, such as the numerous cane-cart roads; in these instances the crossing has been reinforced by a strong surface of granite blocks.

Steep grades and sharp curves have been eliminated; grades have been eased to 5 per cent or less, and curves have been superelevated. In all dangerous places, and wherever there is a drop off the side of over 7 feet, guard-rail fences of steel cable with concrete posts have been erected. For the protection of domestic animals and other property, and of traffic as well, a 5-strand barbed-wire fence lines both sides of the entire right of way.

The modern system of road signals used on the Central Highway includes signs visible by day or night, placed about 200 yards ahead of curves, bridges, elevations, and crossings. The entrance to each city or town is marked by steel name plates. Warnings are expressed in international symbols as a protection to the illiterate and the foreigner as well as to the educated traveler. Billboards are banned on

the right of way, and but few have been erected to mar the motorist's enjoyment of the scenery.

Small bridges and culverts are built of concrete, and those of more than a 98-foot span are constructed of steel. Perhaps the most spectacular bridge is that near Bayamo over the Cauto River; the huge concrete spans, 100 feet above the river bed, were made necessary by the fact that the river, the largest in Cuba, has a record of having risen 60 feet, and has been known to rise 35 feet overnight.

In every city and village through which the highway passes sidewalks and sewers were installed. Nor was all the construction purely utilitarian. Public parks of great size and beauty have been built; notable among these is General Machado Park, whose lovely



Courtesy of the Department of Public Works of Cuba.

#### THE CENTRAL HIGHWAY IN THE INTERIOR OF THE REPUBLIC

A scientifically banked curve and guard rail fences of steel cable with concrete posts may be seen in this photograph.

terraced gardens and broad concrete promenade overlook the bay and city of Matanzas; another of great beauty is in Pinar del Rio; and there is a smaller park adorning the central square in every village through which the highway passes. In Santa Clara a hospital was built as part of the highway contract. Side approaches to the road have been paved and archways built at the entrances to all farms along the route. The total expenditure, therefore, includes not only the highway itself but many other improvements.

That, in spite of its great cost (over \$100,000,000), the Central Highway would prove an incalculable asset to the Republic was apparent from the very first. One of the earliest benefits of its construction was the employment of thousands of workmen during the





Photograph by Hamilton M. Wright.

#### THE PLAZA, GUANAJAY

The charming plaza in this town of Pinar del Río Province is an example of the embellishment of all cities and towns through which the Central Highway passes.

entire period of building. At the peak of their work Warren Bros. kept 8,000 men busy, and the Compañía Cubana de Contratistas had at least 2,000 more. Practically all the laborers were native Cubans, only a few specialized jobs being given to nonresidents.

All these men were not thrown out of work by the completion of the highway. Five years' maintenance by the contractors was included in the original specifications. Eleven maintenance gangs are already organized and at work. Their complete mechanical equipment effects a great saving in the usual cost of mowing grass, keeping ditches and shoulders in shape, and maintaining the road surface. Each crew has a 2-ton truck for transporting material and personnel. One special unit will devote its time to painting steel bridges, for which work it is equipped with air compressors and all necessary tools.

A motor-cycle patrol of Cuban soldiers of the Rural Guard, directed by Lieut. S. Ororio, keeps a sergeant and 10 men in each Province. The patrol is on duty 24 hours daily, and all soldiers assigned to it take a special course in traffic regulation. At present there is a speed limit of 40 miles per hour, but officials are contemplating the removal of all speed limits and the basing of arrests on dangerous driving rather than on speed. Failure to keep to the right seems to have been the chief offense of drivers so far, and the heavy fines imposed on offenders have maintained the patrol force up to now.

The cost of the road has been estimated by engineers of the Department of Public Works at approximately \$145,000 per mile. But certain immediate cash returns came to the Government during the period of construction; important among these were: The duty of 30 per cent on the more than \$3,000,000 worth of equipment imported by the contractors; the 1½ per cent income tax from the companies on gross Government payments on the contracts; the 50 cents of the cost price of each of the thousands of barrels of cement used, put into the National University fund; the tax of 10 cents per gallon collected on all gasoline used in the several hundred light and



Courtesy of "The Cuba Review."

#### TOBACCO FIELD, PINAR DEL RIO

Tobacco unsurpassed in quality is grown in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

heavy trucks and other gas-operated equipment, a consumption of as much as 25,000 gallons a week at certain stages; the considerable sum realized from the license fees for the trucks used by the contractors; and, lastly, the many thousands of dollars netted to the Government by contracting on a sliding scale of wages and materials.

Close students of the national economic situation have recognized that being largely a one-crop nation was a bar to the fullest development of Cuba's real and potential resources. In no better way can that handicap be overcome and diversification be attained than by creating an accessible market through improved highways. That this



assertion is more than mere theory is proved by the fact that profits to the people of Cuba from the Central Highway increased with each section of completed road, and are now assured by the ready market for agricultural products. In many cities the prices of food supplies have been reduced as the market has become easily reached by the Cuban farmer.

A condensed-milk factory, built at Bayamo, on the Central Highway, may be cited as an example of the stimulus to native production and industry. The factory receives its supply of milk and sugar by truck, and although running to capacity, it is unable to keep pace with the demand. Formerly, Cuba imported all condensed milk consumed, expending therefor many millions of dollars annually, so that the value of a domestic supply of this product to the economic situation of the Republic may be readily seen.

A greater production of hogs, to utilize the by-products, has followed the establishment of the milk factory; Cuba has hitherto been a large importer of lard and bacon, and the diversion of large sums of money from foreign to native markets will now be effected. Improved dairy herds have resulted from the inducement to milk production and from nearer markets for butter, cheese, and other dairy products. No longer is the Habana market dependent upon foreign poultry and eggs, although but a few years ago 4,000,000 eggs were imported each year. Now the supply from local farms is plentiful, eggs selling at the rate of 50 for \$1. Motor-freight transportation is bringing more farm products to the cities, so that vegetables are cheaper now in Habana than ever before.

Motor busses are coming speedily into use, and Cubans of the rural districts are moving about to an unprecedented degree, for now that transportation is cheap and busses run on frequent schedules, travel has become the vogue among the working classes.

An increasingly important industry of Cuba is the promotion of tourist travel, and one that should be greatly stimulated by the completion of the Central Highway. Hitherto the majority of visitors to Cuba have limited themselves to Habana and its immediate environs; although they found the capital a city of great charm and infinite attractions, with the completion of the sections of the highway radiating therefrom, they began to make a slight acquaintance with some of the beauties of the Cuban countryside. Those who prefer to travel in their own automobiles will find that the Cuban Government has done its utmost to encourage their visit to the Republic by requiring no duty on cars that remain on the island for 90 days or less, and by simplifying its customs regulations.

For the traveler whose time is limited but who wishes to see something of the interior of the country, there is the short but delightful





A PANORAMIC VIEW OF MATANZAS

The capital of the rich and productive Matanzas Province is reached by the Central Highway through the Yumuri Valley, famous as one of the loveliest spots in all Cuba.

trip to Pinar del Rio, about 100 miles from Habana. The road runs by flourishing pineapple and sugar plantations, which have replaced many of the coffee fincas of other days. On his way to the western capital, he will pass through San Diego de los Baños; waters from the medicinal springs that gave the town its name are still prescribed by physicians for various ailments.

Arrived at Pinar del Rio, he will be in the heart of a district that is Cuba's choicest tobacco growing region. Soil and climate seem to have conspired to produce in these rolling lowlands a tobacco unrivaled elsewhere. Beyond the capital of the Province lie the Guaniguanico Mountains, whose form and setting are as romantic as one could wish. Their limestone heights are riddled with caverns, many of which are still unexplored, and each tiny depression in the hills has been turned by the industry of man into a green oasis.

The motorist who, with more time at his disposal, turns his face to the east, will find that he has chosen a richly rewarding journey. He enters Matanzas through the famous Yumuri Valley, generally regarded by Cubans as the loveliest spot on the island. It is roughly oval in form, bounded on three sides by low hills, and is watered by the Yumuri River which flows gently through it to the sea. Passing from the lower and more level Province of Matanzas to the higher

plains of Santa Clara, the traveler finds himself in the midst of a verdant landscape that is truly delightful. The capital occupies the site of the old Indian town of Cubanacan, whither Columbus is supposed to have sent emissaries on first landing in 1492, in the belief that he was approaching the court of an Asiatic monarch.

In the heart of the island the tourist will find much to satisfy his love of the picturesque and the beautiful. Camagüey keeps, more perhaps than any other city in the Republic, the tradition and customs of its founders. The noble mansions that line its streets help to give a vivid picture of life in colonial Cuba, and the beauty and peace of the place, so indescribably attractive, make it hard to realize that this was a revolutionary center less than a hundred years ago. The foreigner may share that pleasant life, if he will, for one of the most unusual hotels on the island is to be found there; originally built for a cavalry barracks in the middle of the nineteenth century, its great barred windows, massive walls, and spacious bird and flower filled patios—for the building covers nearly 3 acres—make it a romantic and restful haven.

Besides giving easier access to some of the larger and better known places, the Central Highway has ended the isolation of many a village tucked away out of reach of the railroad and unapproachable during the rainy season. Such a one was Guaimaro, famous in the history of the Republic for the fervor for independence that marked its sons, but long leading perforce a lonely existence. Now that the Central Highway passes through the center of the town, the palm-shaded plaza seems to offer a special greeting and welcome to all who enter its precincts.

The Province of Camagüey is especially adapted for stock raising, and the fields that stretch out over its great plateau on either side of the highway have almost the appearance of parks, so well have the cattle kept down all undergrowth. But although its immense wealth is not all visible from the highway, the great forests hint of its timber resources and glimpses may be had of the trees whose oranges, coconuts, avocados, and guavas give the Province so high a reputation in Cuban markets.

The highlands of Camagüey lead to the mountains of Santiago, the highest on the island. These two Provinces contain more than half the area of the island, and offer a variety of climate and scenery that can be equaled in few other places of their size in the world. Entering the city of Santiago de Cuba from the mountains in the late afternoon is one of the most striking experiences of the entire trip across the island, for from the shaded valleys above the city Santiago may be glimpsed far ahead, still bathed in light.

The Province of Santiago is one of the most historic regions of the Republic. The city of Santiago de Cuba was the first capital of the island and, as the chief port after Habana, it played an important rôle in colonial life. On the outskirts of the city are two shrines dear to Cuban and American alike. The first is the Peace Tree, a mighty ceiba commemorative of the peace treaty signed between representatives of the United States and of Spain on that spot in 1898. The second is San Juan Hill, a little farther along the same road, made memorable by the charge of Colonel Roosevelt and his Rough Riders. It was just outside Bayamo that D. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes voiced in 1868 his famous *Grito de Yara*, which started the Ten Years' War



Courtesy of the Department of Public Works of Cuba.

#### VENTURITA VIADUCT, IN THE PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

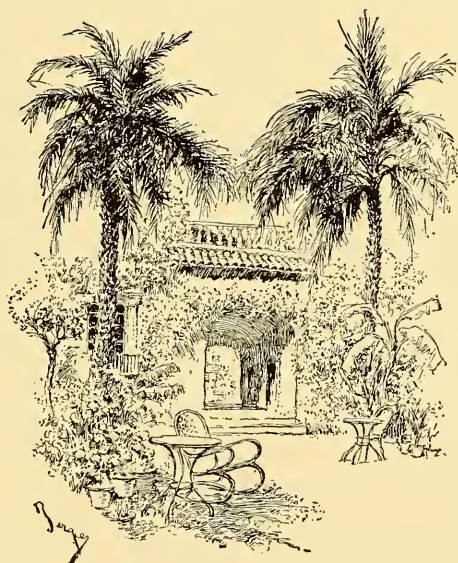
In this region, between Baire and Santiago, the Central Highway passes through one of the most mountainous sections of the Republic.

and resulted in the formation of the first, although abortive, Republic, of which he was President. In that Province, too, was first heard the *Grito de Baire*, which became the rallying cry of the War of Independence, and on the anniversary of which, as has been said, the completed highway was inaugurated.

The Central Highway will, of course, reach its peak of efficiency only after secondary roads are built. These lateral roads will add materially to the economic value of the thoroughfare, as they will provide an outlet to producers of fruits, vegetables, poultry, and other agricultural products. The main feeder of any importance already constructed is that from Habana to Batabano, the port for passengers



and freight to the Isle of Pines; this road, about 35 miles in length, has two branches. The next secondary highways to be constructed will connect other leading ports of the island with the Central Highway. One of the most important of these is that between Baracoa, on the north coast of the Province of Oriente and the center of the most important banana-growing region of the island, and Guantanamo (where the United States maintains a naval base) and Santiago on the south. It is needless to add that as the Central Highway produces income for the retirement of its bonded indebtedness, as other highways have and it assuredly will, the Government will hasten to extend the blessing of good roads to all parts of the Republic.



Courtesy of the Century Magazine.

PATIO OF HOTEL IN CAMAGÜEY

# PERUVIAN MUSIC

By CARLOS SÁNCHEZ MÁLAGA

*Professor in the Alcedo National Academy of Music, Lima*

THE new composers in America, obeying the promptings of a sensibility and an artistic feeling in accord with present conditions, have found in their native music a spring of fresh inspiration and material for the creating of their own styles and schools, in opposition to those who, in the main, see before them only "universal music," so called, meaning thereby that music which has exhausted its own possibilities of evolution.

Music, from a creative standpoint, can no longer be universal; this belief holds good especially for those of us who believe that music is the quintessence of a race, the reflection of a people's spirit, the product of a culture.

Racial music, provided it has artistic value, can be universally enjoyed. Instances of this are found in Russia, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Norway, etc.; that is to say, in the compositions of Moussorgsky, Falla, Smetana, Grieg, to mention no others. Likewise national music becomes universal in a possessive, not a creative, sense.

In Peru, folk song is abundant. This fact can be inferred from the considerable number of melodies collected first by the Peruvian, Alomfa Robles, and later by the Baron and Baroness d'Harcourt of France, to say nothing of a number of less important compilers. This research work is ended; there is no more to be done along this line and it should be a matter for congratulation to us. It is no longer an exploit to boast of having discovered an unexplored vein at which we have in reality been pointing with pride for half a century.

Inca music, in spite of its great value and splendid qualities as raw material, is not, as is generally believed, the only source at the disposal of Peruvian composers. There is yet another, "cholo" music, the psychological product and the most genuine expression of the basic racial mixture of the Peruvian population, part Quechua and part colonial. This is the music which has sunk deepest into the Peruvian spirit, and it is that which is commonly taken for "Inca" music. Its character presents marked rhythmic differences.

The *yaraví*, the song of love and sorrow, is typically sad and slow moving. Joy is expressed in the *marinera*, and in the *pampeñas* (heel-tapping dances), but especially in the former, which is full of sensual, seductive rhythms. Derivations of this, with slight rhythmic modifications, are the *resbalosa* and the *tendero*, both character-

istic of the North. In these dances, and signally in the *tendero*, marked negro influences can be perceived, but the melodic structure of all of them, like that of many *huaynos*, *mulisas*, *agua'e nieves*, *kacachampas*, etc., has its origin in the *yaraví*, whose invention is attributed to the poet and patriot Melgar, a hero of the first wars of independence. This invention derives in its turn from the *harawi* of the Incas, fused in due proportion with the colorful Spanish music imported into the colony.

All this music is based on the old minor diatonic scale. Its principal characteristics, which are unmistakable, are the ascending modula-



Courtesy of Frances R. Grant.

#### A GROUP OF PERUVIAN INDIAN MUSICIANS

Indian music is a source of inspiration for the modern composers of Peru.

tions of thirds and sixths, the first of them being slight and the second generally permanent.

The harmonic sense embodied in these popular tunes is derived from the atmosphere of the mountains and forests, as for example in the *huaynos* and *kacachampas*, played on typical native instruments, *queñas* and *charangos*.<sup>1</sup> The farming landscape of the coast is expressed in the *yaravíes* and *pampeñas* by *queñas* and guitars. Other primitive instruments, and also the harp, are used, but the brevity of these notes forbids a complete enumeration.

Up to the present, the work of Peruvian composers has been scanty and isolated. Some have imprisoned themselves in the limits of a

<sup>1</sup> The *queña* is a kind of flute, and the *charango* an instrument somewhat similar to the guitar, but smaller.

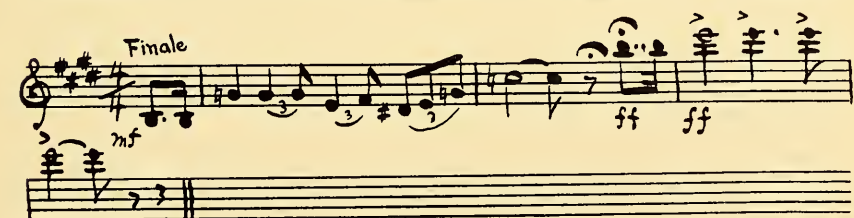




Courtesy of Capt. William J. Stannard, U. S. Army Band.

THEMES AND MOTIFS FROM VALLE-RIESTRA'S "HYMN TO THE SUN"

From the second act of the opera "Ollanta."



Courtesy of Capt. William J. Stannard, U. S. Army Band.

"LAMENT AND GLORIFICATION," BY J. VALLE-RIESTRA

Themes and motifs from the composer's "Elegia."

*Lento e Luguere*

Oh ve a dor de los hombres en su te ha - bla

*sempre legato* *pp.*

Dignate mirarlo; Oh a cuido te de el ... Del Rey del Cuz - co

a vos tambien os reveren - co - za - ra - pa - ca; Oh Co -

*mf.*

na pa mi ra - me .... no me ol - vi - des

*p.* *pp.* *mf.*

# AN INCAN HYMN OF SUPPLICATION, BY ALBERTO MEJÍA

Part of the setting of a poem, "Ylla Tici Huira-Cocha" (God, Have Mercy), believed to have been composed by an aged Incan on his death bed. A translation of the text, which was taken from the book "The Incas of Peru," by Sir Clements Markham, begins as follows:

"O creator of men,  
Thy servant speaks,  
Then look upon him,  
Oh, have remembrance of him,  
The King of Cuzco."



pentatonic scale. Others swear by universal music. And others, finally, exploit in foreign countries our national airs, cheapened and commercialized in a way that artistic ethics can not sanction. Among earnest musicians who have tried or are trying to produce worthwhile art, of a true Peruvian school, mention should be made of Luis Duncker-Lavalle, prematurely deceased, Alomía-Robles, Manuel Aguirre, Roberto Carpio, Teodoro Valcárcel, Pablo Chávez-Aguilar and Alberto Mejía.<sup>2</sup> The aged master Valle-Riestra, who died six years ago, utilized folklore motives in his opera "Ollanta," culminating in a *yaravi* duet which has become popular, but he did not try to form a national school or tendency. Other undoubtedly talented musicians, such as Alfonso de Silva, for example, work in other fields with different artistic ideals. Among these, Bracesco, Urquieta and Devernail should also be mentioned. But in our opinion it is Duncker-Lavalle in the past and Roberto Carpio in the present day who have best understood the "cholo" musical problem, which is of such primary importance for the development of the Peruvian musical school.

<sup>2</sup> The name of the author of this article should be included without fail in the list of talented composers of the present day.—EDITOR.



# EAST OF THE ANDES

## People and Products of the Upper Amazon Basin

By LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS

*Field Museum of Natural History, in charge of the Peruvian division of Marshall  
Field Amazon Expedition, 1929-1930*

OF ALL the great Republics of South America, Peru, land of the ancient Incas and former "key to the colonial empire of Spain" in that continent, is one of the least known and least developed, in so far as its territories east of the Andes are concerned. Peru was the first viceroyalty to be established in South America and the last to cast off the Spanish yoke during the wars of independence.

Its area, including the new region of Tacna, has been tentatively fixed at 534,000 square miles, with a coast line extending between the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn. Since the latest figures on its population give a total of 6,147,000 inhabitants, there are approximately 56 acres of land per capita.

Peru is a country of extremes and surprises; in traveling through it one must be prepared for climatic and physiographic variations. Topographically, three regions, characteristic of the western tropical countries of South America, can be distinguished. Classified as follows, each region gives rise to ethnological differences in addition to offering entirely distinct conditions of climate and products: (1) A narrow, sandy coastal plain vibrating with heat and practically treeless except for scattered, scrubby tree growth at various altitudes; (2) the massive Andean ranges and valleys which to the south are almost barren, but northward gradually merge into patches of forest similar in some respects to the forests of the eastern slopes; (3) the eastern region of dense, wet forest, or *montaña*, beginning at the tree line upon the eastern slopes of the Andes and extending toward the interior, forming the western extension of the Amazonian "hylaea."

For ages the name Peru has loomed in the minds of men as a symbol of unbounded wealth—of a region of great interest and variety, both as regards man and nature. Comparatively little, however, has ever been published on the resources of the vast forest area east of the Andes, and it was with the object of investigating the forests and making a collection of the flora that the Field Museum of Natural History in 1929 dispatched an expedition to northeastern Peru. After a period of over 12 months in the field, the greater part of which was spent in this forest, the expeditionary party returned with a collec-

tion of 8,250 field numbers, representing 2,200 samples of woods and over 22,000 herbarium specimens in addition to samples of the principal products of the region.

Based on topographical as well as vegetative characters, three somewhat distinct zones of montaña can be distinguished, as follows: (1) An expanse of dense, low-lying forest remarkable for the size of the trees and the great variety of their species; (2) a series of foothills, ranges, and rolling ground heavily timbered with deciduous trees;

MAP OF PERU AND  
ADJACENT TERRITORY

Showing the principal towns  
and settlements visited by  
the author.



and (3) open plains, such as the Pampa del Sacramento and the Pampa de Tarapoto, covered with grasses and shrubs.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF LORETO

Constituting about 260,000 square miles of territory, according to Peruvian maps, almost the entire area of this vast Department is covered by a dense, virgin forest. The forest growth reaches to the river banks, but now and again it is broken by a few huts, forming a settlement in which a small number of families tries to eke out an existence by gathering rubber or balata or by cultivating small plantations of yuca and plantains.





Marshall Field Amazon Expedition photograph.

#### IQUITOS FROM THE AIR

Iquitos, capital of the Department of Loreto, which has a population of about 10,000, is set in the heart of the virgin forest hundreds of miles from the nearest town.

Iquitos, the capital of the Department, with a population of approximately 12,000, is situated at an altitude of 350 feet on the left bank of the Amazon about 1,250 miles from Lima via the Pichis Trail. Due to its location at the head of Amazon River navigation, 2,300 miles from the Atlantic seaboard, Iquitos is the most important commercial center on the eastern side of the Andes. Owing to the high Andean ranges forming a natural barrier between the eastern and western parts of Peru, very little overland trading is done between Iquitos and towns on the Pacific coast. The construction of a railroad or highway uniting a seaport on the west coast with the navigable waters of the upper Amazon would undoubtedly serve as an additional outlet to the great wealth of a virgin region.

A preliminary survey has been made for a trans-Andean railroad to unite the Pacific port of Paíta with the town of Yurimaguas on the Huallaga River, passing through the towns of Jaen and Moyobamba. Navigation by river steamers is maintained between Yurimaguas and Iquitos. The principal products exported are ivory, nuts, cotton, coffee, mahogany, Spanish cedar, rubber, balata, chicle, cottonseed, cattle, and hides. The chief industries of Iquitos are lumbering, cotton ginning, and distilling.

A regular steamship service is operated by the Amazon River Navigation Co. (Ltd.) between Iquitos, Manaos, and Para at the estuary of the river, connecting with steamers for the United States and Europe. Ocean-going steamers, with a tonnage up to 4,000, make frequent sailings as far as Iquitos, anchoring alongside the floating mole. Regular fortnightly connections are made by launches operated by two local concerns between Iquitos and Yurimaguas, on the river Huallaga. Other small launches ply between the port and points on the Marañon, upper Ucayali, Napo, Yavari, and Putumayo Rivers.

There are three principal routes across the Andes to the Pacific coast. The first, although little used, is by launch to Yurimaguas,



Marshall Field Amazon Expedition photograph.

#### AN OCEAN-GOING STEAMER 2,300 MILES FROM THE SEA

Steamers of 4,000 tons or less are able to navigate the Amazon as far as Iquitos. This illustration shows the British S. S. "Polycarp" loading mahogany and Spanish cedar logs at Nanay, a few miles below Iquitos.

then a 6-day journey on foot to Moyobamba, followed by 12 days of travel along a mule trail through Chachapoyas to Cajamarca, and finally by automobile and rail to Pacasmayo on the coast.

The second route, and by far the most popular, is by launch from Iquitos, via Masisea on the Ucayali River, to Puerto Bermudez on the Pachitea River, followed by a short canoe trip to Puerto Yessup on the Pichis River. Between Puerto Yessup and La Merced, in the Chanchamayo Valley, there exists a mule trail, known as the Pichis Trail, with a total length of approximately 125 miles and an altitude varying between 1,300 and 6,500 feet. This route is traversed twice a month by a mail caravan, and at intervals of 12 to 25 miles, corresponding to a day's journey, small rest houses or inns are located. The entire distance between these two points takes from 5 to 10 days,

depending on the state of the path and time of year. From La Merced to Tarma, a distance of 50 miles, travelers proceed by automobile, thence by rail to Lima and Callao.

The third, but least used of the three and probably the most arduous, is first by the upper Ucayali, then by the Tambo River for several days to Puerto Ocopa, from which six days of travel on foot through a dense forest brings the traveler to the nearest point on the railroad from southern Peru to Lima.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF AVIATION IN THE MONTAÑA

Considerable progress has been made during the last two years in the development of aviation in the montaña. In January, 1928, a regular air-mail and passenger service was inaugurated between Iquitos and San Ramon, in the Chanchamayo Valley. The journey between Iquitos and Lima can now be accomplished in 2½ or 3 days, whereas the overland route takes from 21 to 30 days. The first stage, between Iquitos and Masisea, a distance of 440 miles, is made in hydroplanes, occupying 5 hours of actual flying, at an altitude of 200 to 6,000 feet over tropical forest. The second stage, from Masisea to San Ramon, a distance of 220 miles, is traversed in airplanes in 2½ hours, entailing a flight over the Andes at a mean altitude of 10,000 feet. The rest of the journey is accomplished by automobile to Tarma and then by train to Lima.

In November, 1929, the Iquitos-Yurimaguas-Tarapoto-Moyobamba service was established, and continuing the line to Chachapoyas and Lima is contemplated.

In December of the same year an exploration flight was undertaken from Iquitos over the dense forest, following the courses of the Ucayali and Tambo Rivers, as far as Puerto Maldonado, the capital of the Department of Madre de Dios, near the Bolivian frontier. Consideration is now being given to establishing a hydroplane service between Iquitos and Manaus, the capital of the Brazilian State of Amazonas, approximately 1,200 miles east of Iquitos.

The following statistics indicate the activities of the air service since its establishment in the montaña in January, 1928, up to the beginning of April, 1930:

	Flights
Iquitos-Masisea-Iquitos.....	118
San Ramon-Masisea-San Ramon.....	162
Iquitos-Yurimaguas-Iquitos.....	6
Iquitos-Moyobamba-Iquitos.....	11
Explorations.....	12

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309

During this period a total of 636 passengers was carried by planes along the various routes, with a total flying time of 3,000 hours and distance traveled equivalent to 254,000 miles.



## THE MONTAÑA

The montaña of Peru, like that of other Andean Republics, is not a region of mountains but a vast area of forest, shrouded in silence and mystery. The bulk of the land is owned by the State. It is a magnificent territory, the potential value of which is not realized even by the Peruvians themselves. Constituting more than half the area of the Republic, the greater part of the montaña lies within the huge Department of Loreto. Hundreds of miles in length, it varies in width from 300 to 700 miles, extending from the forests of Brazil on the east to the limit of forest vegetation on the slopes of the Peruvian Andes.



Marshall Field Amazon Expedition photograph.

## HYDROPLANES ON THE UCAYALI RIVER

Considerable progress has been made during the last few years in establishing air routes over the Andes. In 1928 air-automobile-rail service was established between Iquitos and Lima.

Only a relatively small fraction of it is under cultivation and in the remote parts the forest has scarcely been penetrated even by the natives.

All the rivers which traverse this forest are affluents of the Amazon and, with the exception of the Putumayo, have their confluence with that river within Peruvian territory. One set of tributaries, of which the Marañon, Huallaga, and Ucayali are the principal, have their sources in the Andean highlands and flow in an easterly or north-easterly direction. Along the series of table-lands feeding these tributaries the wet season commences about September and their highest waters reach the Amazon about the end of February or beginning of March. Another group of affluents, represented by the Morona,

Pastaza, Tigre, Nanay, and Napo, have a general southeasterly course. Since the rainy period in the northern cordilleras begins in February, the rivers just mentioned attain their greatest rise in June, by which time the other group of tributaries have fallen; thus only one set of affluents is high at a time. The difference between the lowest and highest water level of the Amazon at Iquitos varies between 30 and 40 feet. During the wet period the forests flanking the rivers are inundated for several miles, giving them the appearance of a vast inland sea, but here and there bluffs which rise above the high water mark are admirably suited for the cultivation of bananas.

The climate is divided into two seasons—the wet period, extending from November until the end of April, and the dry season, from May to October. While the precipitation in places is heavy, varying between 70 and 90 inches, the climate is comparatively salubrious and not excessively warm. At Iquitos the mean temperature is 70° F. Due to the open nature of the Amazon Valley, its entire length is swept by the equatorial east winds which render comparatively temperate the broad river channels that feel their influence.

The only way to penetrate the unexplored forest is to follow the rivers. Very frequently on our canoe trips we ran into severe rainstorms, which invariably come from the east. For this reason the natives maintain that "the path of the sun is the path of the storm." Although these tempests do not last very long the precipitation is somewhat extraordinary.

Because of the sparse population, agriculture in the montaña is only in its infancy. Rice is grown on a small scale in the upper reaches of the Napo River, and cotton is cultivated to some extent in the Ucayali region. At La Victoria, there is a sugarcane plantation, about 1,500 acres in area, probably the largest in this region. Other smaller plantations are located along the banks of the Ucayali and Huallaga Rivers. All the sugar manufactured is consumed locally. During the last few years the cultivation of coffee has developed appreciably and the bulk of the annual production is exported to Europe, principally France and Germany.

For many years the Amazon Valley was the most important rubber-producing area in the world. Rubber gathering in this territory has declined, however, during the last two decades, due to the cheapness with which plantation rubber is being produced in the Far East. During the period from 1900 to 1912 the annual production of this commodity in the Peruvian Amazon was valued at millions of dollars, while in 1928 the exports did not exceed \$50,000. The rank and file of rubber gatherers in the Peruvian Amazon region were born in a forest environment, in hamlets and villages along the banks of streams and rivers. Since the depression in the production of rubber the majority of them have diverted their attention to gathering balata or

logging mahogany and Spanish cedar, while others devote their time to the cultivation of coffee in small plantations. Exports of balata increased from 3,000 pounds in 1919 to well over 1,000,000 pounds in 1929 and, with the exploitation of mahogany and Spanish cedar, begun in recent years, have compensated to some extent the decline in rubber shipments.

One characteristic feature of this extensive forest is the large number of species of which it is composed, another is its uniformity throughout with some variations determined by differences in soil and climate. Due to the fact that the forest is almost entirely in a virgin condition, the net annual growth is relatively small. On the other hand, a great



Marshall Field Amazon Expedition photograph.

#### A RUBBER PLANTATION IN THE UPPER AMAZON VALLEY

For many years rubber was the leading product of this region but its importance has declined considerably due to the cheapness with which plantation rubber is produced in the Far East.

number of the species encountered there grow rapidly, and therefore the potential growth is large. Peru has as yet no forest service or other organization to study its forest resources or to encourage or control the exploitation of the forests.

There is very little valuable timber standing in the vicinity of Iquitos. Among the peculiarities of the lumber industry of this region are the great distances which have to be traversed before marketable timbers are encountered, and the necessity of floating the logs several hundred miles down the rivers to the sawmills or the shipping point. Wood is not extensively used locally in building except for ceilings, floorings, and sash and doors. Nevertheless, the local woodworking industries established in Iquitos and the vicinity have for many years



been depleting the forests along the banks of the Amazon and its tributaries, thereby necessitating going farther and farther for supplies. Undoubtedly, mahogany is the tree most important, from the commercial standpoint, in the forests of the Peruvian Amazon. The export of logs of this timber has shown a steady increase during the last five years. At present the principal sources of supply are forests bordering the Ucayali, Samiria, and Huallaga Rivers.

It is presumed that Peru, for many years, will not become an important exporter of timber except of some high-grade cabinet woods and other special products. The montaña contains large resources which might be in demand in the world's markets, but other tropical countries, closer to the markets, also have great supplies, and the Peruvian forests in all likelihood will remain as a reserve for some time to come.

### EXPORTS

The following figures indicate the exports from Iquitos, Loreto, during the first half of 1929:

Product	Weight in kilos <sup>1</sup>	Approximate value in Peruvian pounds <sup>2</sup>
Cotton.....	375, 159	28, 434
Cottonseed.....	654, 658	1, 543
Coffee (shelled).....	28, 824	2, 813
Coca.....	342	7
Ivory nuts.....	1, 266, 002	7, 102
Rubber.....	148, 129	10, 256
Sernambi de jebe <sup>3</sup> .....	39, 456	1, 647
Sernambi de caucho <sup>3</sup> .....	14, 962	702
Caucho (white).....	232	8
Balata.....	464, 056	34, 171
Raya-caspi (chicle).....	7, 591	209
Leche-caspi (resin).....	22, 792	1, 187
Rabos de Putumayo <sup>3</sup> .....	30, 388	1, 405
Hides.....	8, 228	630
Logs of Spanish cedar.....	310, 590	615
Logs of mahogany.....	9, 546, 473	22, 796
Lumber (mahogany).....	19, 448	140
National merchandise.....	19, 238	923
Samples of woods.....	21, 701	30
Floats (hydroplane).....	600	1, 000
Curiosities (Indian).....	285	54
Total.....	12, 979, 154	115, 672

<sup>1</sup> 1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds (approximately).

<sup>2</sup> 1 Peruvian pound = \$4.00 (at par).

<sup>3</sup> Various forms of rubber.

### PETROLEUM IN LORETO

The intense search for new deposits of oil renders a brief statement concerning its possibilities in the montaña of interest to readers of the BULLETIN. The principal petroleum fields now producing are confined to the northwest corner of the Republic, occupying what may be called the shore edge of the coastal plain.



Marshall Field Amazon Expedition photograph.

#### LOGGING ON THE AMAZON

During the last few years the timber industry of the Peruvian Amazon has developed into an important commercial factor, and each year thousands of logs of mahogany are floated down the rivers to be exported to the United States and Europe.

While the author was on a canoe trip on one of the main tributaries of the Amazon indications of oil were found, and in some regions the natives make use of the seepages for purposes of illumination. It is a well-known fact that during the last eight years one of the leading American oil concerns has been conducting intensive geological investigations and explorations in various regions of the montaña. Should this area prove to be a productive field, resulting in the exploitation of this important commodity, it is possible that such activity might create a renewal of interest in this territory and have a profound effect on the development of an extensive region which, at present, is dormant for want of industries.

#### THE INDIAN POPULATION

It is computed that the various Indian tribes inhabiting this region of forests number approximately 130,000. Erroneous and fantastic statements have been written from time to time, even by educated Peruvians living on the western side of the Andes, concerning the conditions of travel in this region. Tales of the Indians' ferocity have been exaggerated and to enter the montaña is supposed to be a perilous adventure. It is easy to imagine savages on every hand with blowpipes and quivers full of poisoned darts,

impassable rapids, and a suffocating, unhealthful climate. In reality, the natives, on the whole, are well behaved and hospitable; the climate, except in some remote regions, is healthful, and with care and circumspection entire security is enjoyed. It is true that there still exist in distant areas certain tribes, under the rule of their chieftains, who are resolute in forbidding strangers to enter their territory and that savage tribes have murdered explorers and rubber gatherers, and wiped out settlements whenever provocation occurred. But, even in this little known, inaccessible territory, conditions are different to-day from what they used to be. The fact that some of these Indians are hostile might well be attributed to cruel acts committed by rubber gatherers and others against them.

#### THE USES OF MEDICINAL HERBS

The Incas, like all other races, discovered that many of the plants about them possessed medicinal, toxic, or stimulating properties. Their medicinal lore, perhaps modified somewhat with the passing of time, has been transmitted from one generation to another, and is applied even to-day in certain regions of the Andean highlands and among a few Indian tribes of the adjacent equatorial forest.

In some of these regions there still exist direct descendants of the Incas, whose customs and traditions, due to the simple environment in which they live, have been little altered, and one finds a number of these people who are generally regarded by the natives as wizards. The latter recognize among themselves four groups popularly known, respectively, as quack doctors, hypnotizers, cabalistic wizards, and soothsayers.

To the first category belong those who, by means of certain preparations made of resins, barks, roots, weeds, or leaves, cure certain illnesses with admirable success. In this treatment they subject the patient to a long and severe diet which contributes to the efficacy of the remedy.

To the second group belong those who maintain that they are able to extract from the bones of certain animals elements which, according to their contention, are supposed to contain the elixir of life.

The third class includes those who, appealing to their cabalistic knowledge, believe that they have the power to understand the mysteries of nature and to influence the destiny of another person by causing him harm in retaliation for an offense committed. For this purpose the witch employs some particular narcotic or a prepared infusion whose properties when imbibed affect one of the vital internal organs, often with fatal results, or produce a chronic or incurable disease in the same way that mental disorder leads to idiocy or lunacy.



The final group, the soothsayers, use or give a concoction the effects of which are narcotic, producing visions, interpreted by the wizard according to the circumstances of the case.

#### THE UPLANDS OF SAN MARTIN AND AMAZONAS

The second half of the period in the field was spent in the highlands of the Departments of San Martin and Amazonas. The town of Tarapoto is located in a vast plain completely encircled by high ranges extending from the eastern Cordillera of the Andes. The climate is salubrious and drier than that of the low equatorial forest



Marshall Field Amazon Expedition photograph.

#### PALMS ALONG THE AMAZON

A most picturesque sight along the Amazon are the palms—kings of the forest—some of which reach a height of 60 feet.

of the Peruvian Amazon. The deficiency of precipitation is compensated, however, by the heavy downpours that are frequent on the hills, and by hovering mists, which are prevalent in the mornings.

Almost all the forest in the plain, especially in the neighborhood of Tarapoto, has been cleared and the soil of loose sandy loam is cultivated for cotton, tobacco, and coffee, which form the products of export, while yuca, plantains, sugarcane, and esculents are grown for local consumption. Between Tarapoto and Shapaja, on the Huallaga River, there is a mule trail along which most of the products are taken to be transported on rafts down the Huallaga to Yurimaguas and afterwards shipped by river steamers to Iquitos.

In this region, because of its topography and its inaccessibility—in fact, throughout the Eastern Cordilleras—the Indian is the beast of burden, as the state of the paths rarely admits of any other mode of transportation. These Indians, hailing from Lamas and small villages along the upper Huallaga, whose sole profession is to carry heavy burdens, are accustomed to transporting loads of 110 to 140 pounds on their backs from one place to another. Generally the Indian is robust and usually of tall stature, exhibiting iron muscles, thanks to the heavy, arduous work to which he is accustomed. On his journeys he invariably carries a bush knife; the cargo is supported comfortably on his back by a fibrous band drawn over the forehead and under the load. The work of one of these natives is truly admirable, in contrast to that of the Indians of other zones. It seems that his intense work of carrying burdens has created a notable influence on his character. He possesses a latent artistic potentiality. This is demonstrated in his pottery, which is painted with various colors and presents an artistic and picturesque aspect. Generally speaking, he is rebellious, and it appears that his long, trying journeys saturate him with a desire for liberation. Moreover, his work of carrying cargo has a decided influence on his spiritual indolence. In brief, this Indian has become an exponent of dynamic strength.

#### MOYOBAMBA

About 90 miles west of Tarapoto is Moyobamba, capital of the Department of San Martin, a quaint old town frequently spoken of as the garden spot of the Peruvian montaña. But here, as in other parts of the favored regions, the paradise is but inchoate. The name Moyobamba is composed of two Quechua words, *muya*=garden, *pampa*=plain, and is a most appropriate epithet for this Eden in the wilderness.

Nature has contributed her share, but man thus far has accomplished but little toward the development of the wonderful possibilities. Everywhere we went we found the same rich soil, the same luxuriance of vegetation. But in seeking the reason for the embryonic condition of agriculture and other industries, one receives the same reply that is invariably offered in northeastern Peru—"capital and labor are wanting."

Located in the midst of a fertile territory with an agreeable climate, Moyobamba has indeed the natural endowment of a great center, but here, as elsewhere, means of communication are an indispensable prerequisite. On account of the lack of suitable highways of commerce the population of Moyobamba is far less to-day than it was 15 or 20 years ago, and is still decreasing. A great number of the men migrated during the time of the rubber boom to seek their fortunes in the forests of the Purus, Ucayali, Napo and Putumayo;

some have gone to Yurimaguas, the head of navigation on the Huallaga River, and others to Iquitos, the most enterprising town east of the Peruvian Andes.

Approximately 12 miles west of Moyobamba is the small town of Rioja, located on a sandstone plateau at an altitude of about 2,700 feet above sea level. This town is famous throughout Peru for the "Panama" hats manufactured there; in fact, every house in Rioja is a miniature hat factory, and every man, woman, and child is a hat maker. This is the sole industry of the town.

At Moyobamba I was able to secure five mules to carry my equipment on a six days' journey over the mountains to Chachapoyas. From the viewpoint of comfort the journey was far from ideal. Only



Marshall Field Amazon Expedition photograph.

#### AN INDIAN WEAVER AT CHACHAPOYAS

The Indians grow their own cotton and wool, and some of the articles woven are true works of art. The ponchos, for example, are of such fine texture as to be rainproof.

a mule was capable of following such tracks as we had to traverse. The path, at times, was scarcely wide enough for the animals with their riders and cargoes to pass through. At the best it is an almost invisible trail, descending steep declivities, stumbling over tree trunks and rocks, and winding along dizzy precipices. The mules insisted, as mules always do, on walking along the outer edge of the path, so that their riders can get a full view of nothingness below. In many places the thick jungle undergrowth had entirely conquered the path which had once been blazed through it, and our native aids had to be sent ahead to remove any obstructions or repair the trail.

For four days, after leaving Moyobamba, in spite of almost continuous climbing, the dense forest with its intertwining boughs,





Marshall Field Amazon Expedition photograph.

#### PUMA-URCU, CHACHAPOYAS

The vegetation gradually becomes scantier during the ascent of the highlands. The slopes of the sierras are covered with ichu grass, tree ferns, low thorny bushes and stunted trees which struggle to grow in spite of the low temperature.

palms, and ferns remained with us, until we arrived at Bagazan. This is an uninhabited spot at an altitude of about 10,000 feet, where the montaña, or forest region, terminates and the line of demarcation is very noticeable. Above this is Pishgo-guayuna (whose name means "the death of birds"), a mountain towering to 12,000 feet. The damp, heavy, hot air of the Amazonian forest was a thing of the past. We were now panting for breath in the thin, cold, biting atmosphere of the desolate but magnificent mountains. The scenery is enchanting on these wild and far-reaching heights, and the tall peaks stand out like giant bastions.

At the end of the sixth day we arrived at Chachapoyas ("the abode of strong men"), the capital of the Department of Amazonas. The present city of Chachapoyas, originally known as La Ciudad de la Frontera, was founded in 1536 by Capt. Alonso de Alvarado. Located at an altitude of 7,200 feet at the foot of a lofty sierra, it has a population of about 8,000 inhabitants. The climate is salubrious and the soil extremely fertile. It is the seat of a bishopric and before the earthquake of 1928, which destroyed a great part of the city, it boasted, in addition to the cathedral, seven churches and two chapels. Most of the houses are of adobe with tile roofs.

The inhabitants, strong and sturdy of constitution, devote most of their time to cultivating the land, chiefly along the slopes of the sierras, for potatoes and wheat. They also grow cotton and weave their own cloth. Some of the articles hand woven by these people are real native works of art, and the ponchos, or cloaks, for example, are of such fine texture as to be absolutely rain proof.

Vegetation is scant in this region, but the barren aspect of the plain is relieved by straggling agaves, cacti, and low shrubs, while the slopes of the ranges are covered with *ichu* grass, tree ferns, and stunted, thorny bushes which struggle against the low temperature. Such exotic trees as eucalyptus and olive thrive. A species of walnut also grows in fair abundance in the vicinity.

One of the most interesting shrubs growing throughout the eastern and central Cordilleras of the Andes is the coca (*Erythroxylon coca*), from the leaves of which that remarkable alkaloid, cocaine, is extracted. This is one of the chief products of the territory, while in certain areas the *cocales* (coca plantations) form the most profitable industry. Only a small amount is exported, as the bulk of the product is consumed by the Indian and mestizo laborers of the Republic. Coca is to the natives of the Andean highlands what betel is to the Hindu, or tobacco to the rest of mankind. In fact, the dried leaves often take the place of currency. Not only is coca a narcotic and a sedative, but it is an absolute necessity to the thousands of toiling inhabitants who are addicted to its use.

An important item in every native's apparel is his coca bag, in which he carries, in addition to coca leaves, a certain amount of unslaked lime. This is applied to the dry leaves and gives them a flavor which the Indian finds agreeable. The amount of work done by a native is in direct proportion to the coca he consumes; the more coca leaves he chews the more work he accomplishes. Still more singular is the fact that coca is used by some of the Indian burden carriers and mule drivers as a measure of distance. The distance which they travel with one "chew" is known as a *cocada*. The endurance of the natives, and the feats they are capable of performing on very little sustenance, when furnished with a liberal supply of coca leaves, are truly astonishing.

# GUARDING THE HEALTH OF THE AMERICAS

## SECOND CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

FROM April 20 to April 25, the Second Conference of National Directors of Public Health and of the members of the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau was in session at the Pan American Union in Washington, representatives of 14 nations being present. The meetings of this important conference, whose purpose was to promote the health of and improve social conditions among the peoples of America, were crowned with the success which was to be expected in view of its purposes and of the efficiency of the organization—namely, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau—which represents Pan American health in all its aspects. The following were in attendance:

Dr. C. E. Paz Soldán of Peru, Honorary Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau; and Dr. J. F. González of Uruguay, Member of the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

Dr. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro, President of the Department of Public Health, Argentina; Dr. João Pedro de Albuquerque, Chief of the Quarantine Service of the National Bureau of Public Health, Brazil; Dr. Solón Núñez F., Minister of Public Health, Costa Rica; Dr. Fernando Rensoli, Director of Public Health, and Dr. Hugo Roberts, Chief of Quarantine, Department of Public Health and Welfare, Cuba; Dr. R. Kraus, Director General of Public Health, and Dr. Waldeemar Coutts, Chief of the Section of Social Welfare, Chile; Dr. Carlos Leiva, Chargé d' Affaires of El Salvador in Washington; Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General, Dr. Bolívar J. Lloyd, Medical Director, Dr. Taliaferro Clark, Assistant Surgeon General, Dr. F. A. Carmelia, Assistant Surgeon General, Dr. W. L. Treadway, Assistant Surgeon General, and Dr. Robert Pierret, Technical Adviser, of the United States Public Health Service; Dr. Carlos Padilla, Director General of Public Health, Guatemala; Dr. Rodolphe Charmant, Member of the National Public Health Service, Haiti; Dr. José Ramón Durón, Director General of Sanitation, Honduras; Dr. Miguel Bustamante, Assistant Chief of the Section of Communicable Diseases of the Department of Public Health, Mexico; Dr. Porfirio Dominici, Chief of the Army Medical Corps, Dominican Republic; Dr. Carlos J. Bello, Member of the National Department of Public Health, Venezuela; and Dr. A. A. Moll, Scientific Editor of the *Pan American Sanitary Bureau Bulletin*.

The delegates were welcomed at the opening session of the conference by the Hon. Francis White, Assistant Secretary of State, Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, and by Surg. Gen. Hugh S. Cumming of the United States Public Health Service, Director of the Bureau. Brief addresses were also made by members of the conference, one of whom well described its work as a





#### SECOND PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

This group on the steps of the Pan American Union, where the Second Conference of National Directors of Public Health met from April 20-25, 1931, includes delegates to the conference and members of the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. First row, left to right: Dr. Bolívar J. Lloyd, Dr. Porfirio Dominici, Dr. Fernando Rensoli, Dr. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro, Dr. H. S. Cumming, Dr. Solón Nuñez F., Dr. R. Kraus, Dr. João Pedro de Albuquerque, Dr. Rodolphe Charmant. Second row: Dr. José Ramón Durón, Dr. Hugo Roberts, Dr. Carlos J. Bello, Dr. J. F. González, Dr. Miguel Bustamante. Third row: Dr. A. A. Moll, Dr. F. A. Carmelia, Dr. Robert Pierret, Dr. C. E. Paz Soldán, Dr. Carlos Padilla. Fourth row: Dr. Waldemar Coutts, Dr. L. S. Rowe.

field in which "nothing separates us but everything unites us." Due to careful preparation on the part of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, the conference was immediately able to set about its work under the expert chairmanship of Surgeon General Cumming. Officers of the conference were elected as follows: Dr. H. S. Cumming, President; Dr. G. Aráoz Alfaro, Vice President; Dr. W. G. Coutts, Secretary General, and Dr. A. A. Moll, Executive Secretary.

Most of the topics which came up at the various round table discussions had been chosen in advance, but others were included by the delegates as occasion arose. Many problems of great urgency received the attention of members of the conference, and after an exchange of opinions and the contribution of the technical experts present, resolutions and recommendations were passed for bringing these matters to the attention of the countries members of the Pan American Union, in order to promote progress and improvement in the activities related to public health.

Perhaps the newest problem on the agenda was that referring to the transmission of communicable diseases by airplane. At the request of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique of Paris, the conference gave close attention to projected regulations for preventing the spread of communicable diseases by air navigation, submitted by

that office. It is obvious that, with the enormous increase in travel by air, new measures must be taken to comply with the exigencies of this form of communication, so that carriers of disease will not be transported from one country to another, and quarantine regulations for passengers by air will be as effective as those for travelers by sea.

With regard to regulations governing aerial navigation, a resolution was adopted stating that while the conference approved of the spirit of the text as prepared by the Committee of the Office International d'Hygiène of Paris, it recommended a number of changes, particularly the following: That every precaution should be taken against yellow fever in countries where the disease exists, but the entire burden of protective measures such as detaining passengers who may have been exposed to yellow fever should not be placed on the country where the disease exists, and that if measures can not be taken at the port of departure, passengers bound to another country may be detained in quarantine at the port of arrival long enough to complete six days from the date of the last exposure; and that while it is desirable to avoid duplication in disinfection, deratization, fumigation, and vaccination it does not seem prudent to accept without reserve certificates that these measures have been carried out in special circumstances and where there is reason to believe that there may be danger of passengers or cargo conveying quarantinable disease. Owing to the fact that sanitary conditions are constantly changing, it was recommended that measures applicable by all nations should be general in character and flexible of interpretation.

Among the other subjects engaging the special interest of the conference were biological products, such as serums, vaccines, and certain chemical and glandular medicaments. Since it was felt that the manufacture of such products should be standardized and controlled, it was suggested that in compliance with a resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States, a special conference should be summoned under the auspices of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau to determine standards for the guidance of all American institutions specializing in the preparation of biological products.

Gen. F. F. Russell, of the Rockefeller Foundation, demonstrated that yellow fever may be a potential menace in nations where conditions are favorable to the spread of this disease. Dr. Wilbur Sawyer, of the same institution, described a new and interesting method, called the "protection test," for determining the retrospective existence of foci of yellow fever by means of experiments on white mice (and not monkeys as heretofore), injecting first the blood of a human being, usually a child, and later yellow-fever virus. If the animal proves immune to the virus, it shows that the person from whom the blood was taken has had yellow fever, since one attack of this disease

produces immunity for life in a human being and his blood protects against the virus.

Malaria and hookworm must also be stamped out in many places on the American Continent. Rural sanitation as well as other measures will promote this longed-for result. Trachoma, blindness of the new-born, leprosy, death from snake bite, and vaccination against smallpox also gave rise to interesting discussions, always with the end in view of making use of every possible means for their prevention and cure. It may be noted in passing that there are in Latin America several large snake farms on a scientific basis from which venom is secured for the preparation of serums against snake bite. One of these is at Lancetilla, Honduras, and another is the famous Butantan Institute in São Paulo. Only the appropriate serum, however, is effective, and that must be used early. The incision and suction method of treatment is practical in any case.

The question of venereal diseases did not fail to come to the fore as it has in other sessions. While much important work is being done to combat them, it was urged that efforts should be intensified and especially that work should be carried on against congenital syphilis through instructions to and tests of expectant mothers, propaganda on the part of midwives and the passage of laws establishing the responsibility of parents for the physical, mental, and moral health of their children.

Bubonic plague was likewise a topic receiving very serious discussion. In view of the successful results in exterminating this disease by means of a scientific plan of rat-proofing and rat-killing, reported from certain localities on the Pacific coast, it was decided to communicate this news to other interested countries in order to secure the elimination of this much-feared illness, and to urge them to provide the necessary funds in their budgets. The work of Dr. John D. Long, traveling representative, and of Dr. Clifford R. Eskey, epidemiologist, both of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, was especially praised in this connection. The fact was emphasized that safe water supplies are vital in reducing mortality and especially in fighting not only yellow fever, but also such other diseases as typhoid fever, amœbic dysentery, and cholera. While the three last-named are usually transmitted by water, yellow fever is contracted through the bite of mosquitoes, especially the *Aedes ægypti* which breeds in stagnant water in cisterns, barrels, and other artificial containers.

It was inevitable that tuberculosis should also receive due attention. Since it is at once a social, economic and humane problem, it must be realized that every effort made to diminish mortality from this disease in America is a contribution to increasing the human capital of our countries as well as a humanitarian action. Repre-



sentatives from Latin America spoke admiringly of the effective steps taken in some places in the United States, where deaths from this disease have been reduced 50 per cent.

One of the striking discussions of the conference centered about onchocerciasis, a serious disease in some parts of two nations which leads to the loss of sight. It was like reading a page from Dante's *Inferno* to hear of a town of 4,000 or 5,000 persons almost all of whom are blind and who come out of their houses only at night, one stumbling against the other, because in the day they must remain within their houses due to the painful effect of light on their eyes. It was recommended that the Pan American Sanitary Bureau consult the sanitary authorities of the two Republics concerned to ascertain whether they would be disposed to accept the aid of other American institutions in investigating this disease, which is reported to be caused by a filaria transmitted by gnats.

The necessity for continuing the struggle for the limitation and control of the use of narcotics was again emphasized. A strong resolution was passed by the conference for the control and legal regulation of production and traffic, with a special recommendation not only for action on the part of each Government, but for cooperation among them to prevent illicit trade in these products. It was hoped that Governments would forbid shipments of such drugs by parcel post.

Health education was of course a subject of prime importance, since in order to promote public health it is necessary to popularize knowledge by means of which the people themselves may cooperate for their own protection and also comprehend the necessity for government action in matters affecting the health of all. The interchange of experts between countries and the establishment of fellowships for specialization were also advocated.

Several resolutions were passed relating to the organization of public-health service in the American Republics. That concerned with the creation of schools for the training of proper personnel urged governments to employ in this branch of administration only persons well fitted to hold such positions, to make such positions permanent and to draw up regular classifications and salary scales for employees. The conference considered that to secure added efficiency, hospitals and other public institutions for the care of destitute children, the sick, insane, and aged, should be placed under the supervision of the public-health authorities, in order to secure the utmost possible correlation between the work of relief and of public health. Likewise, it was recommended that the protection of infancy and maternity be made a part of the official program of public health in each Republic, and that the necessary coordination should be secured

between public and private institutions working in behalf of mothers and children.

The *Bulletin of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau* and its staff were given a special vote of appreciation for their services. It was requested to continue the publication of information concerning the latest advances made in the study of nutrition, in order that all such information might be given the widest possible diffusion. Gratitude was also expressed to the scientific investigators and administrators of public health in the United States who have made important contributions in this field.

As part of the duty of the members of this conference a program was drawn up for the Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference to be held in Buenos Aires in 1932. The following topics figure on the agenda: Hospitals; venereal diseases; vaccination against smallpox; malaria; narcotics and patent medicines; proper feeding and nutrition; milk; tropical diseases; bubonic plague; school hygiene; eugenics; and tuberculosis, especially vaccination against this disease.

The members of the congress were deeply gratified to receive from the President of the United States the following letter, congratulating them on their work:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONFERENCE:

It has been most gratifying to me to be able to receive and welcome you individually on the occasion of your second quinquennial meeting in the Capital of this Republic.

I now take the opportunity of expressing to you collectively my sympathetic interest in your present important deliberations which are for the purpose of protecting the health and promoting the well-being of all the people of all the American Republics. Indeed, if I may judge from your program, your recommendations with regard to yellow fever and aerial transportation will have profound effect throughout the world.

It is pleasant to recall that, during the last 30 years, through advances made in the science of medicine and through the cooperation of the health authorities of all the American Republics as manifested in your Pan American Sanitary Conferences in the activities of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and in your conferences of directors of health, the ravages of the major quarantinable diseases, such as yellow fever, plague, cholera, smallpox and typhus fever, diseases which formerly often decimated whole cities, have nearly ceased. These pestilences are now almost entirely robbed of their power for harm. This being the case, you are able to turn your attention to the combating of other diseases and other unhealthful conditions which still interfere with the happiness and comfort of our people.

I note with satisfaction in your program the provision for the interchange of ideas with regard to the securing of safe water supplies, safe milk, the prevention of blindness, the welfare of the child, the study of nutrition and of many other interesting and important topics.

I wish to bid you God-speed in your humanitarian work.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

HERBERT HOOVER.

A special resolution was adopted by the Latin American delegates thanking the President for his encouraging message and for the warm welcome which he extended to the delegates on their visit to the White House. Other resolutions expressed the gratitude of the conference to Doctor Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, for his collaboration in the work of the conference and his hospitality, and to the officers of the conference for their valuable services. Dr. Bolívar J. Lloyd, Assistant Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, was especially mentioned for his efficient work in preparation for the conference.

Many of the delegates and members of the Directing Council visited the National Institute of Public Health, the Washington Child Research Center, the District of Columbia water plant, Walter Reed Hospital, and Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore). At the close of the conference they were invited to be guests of honor at the meeting of the State and Provincial Health Officers of North America, and after leaving Washington went to New Haven to inspect the new Human Relations Group at Yale University. Other institutions in Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Buffalo were also visited by the delegates.

While they were still in the national capital they enjoyed the hospitality of many prominent officials, as well as the beauty of the city in its spring garb of cherry blossoms and budding green.





## CUBAN APPOINTEES TO GUGGENHEIM FELLOWSHIPS

THE names of Cubans appointed to Latin American Exchange Fellowships of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation were announced on May 19, 1931, by the secretary of the foundation, on behalf of the trustees. This is the first year that fellowship grants have been extended to Cuba; in the preliminary announcement the award of but one fellowship was indicated, but the high quality of the applicants, who numbered more than 70, induced the trustees and the committee to appoint three fellows, all of whom will study in the United States during the year 1931-32.

The committee of selection for Cuban fellowships consisted of President Frank Aydelotte, of Swarthmore College, chairman; Dr. Harry T. Collings, Professor of Commerce, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. W. S. Culbertson, United States Ambassador to Chile; and Dr. Elmer Drew Merrill, Director of the New York Botanical Garden. The successful candidates chosen by the committee are:

*Dr. Carlos Guillermo Aguayo y Castro*, assistant professor of biology and zoology in the University of Habana, who will carry on taxonomic studies in the fields of malacology and entomology.

Doctor Aguayo holds the degree of Doctor of Science, which he was awarded by the University of Habana in 1925; his thesis for the degree was a monograph on *Cyprinodontes*, fishes of great importance in mosquito control. In his many scientific excursions throughout Cuba, Doctor Aguayo has discovered numerous new species of insects and mollusks, some of which have been named after him by other scientists. Doctor Aguayo has also been secretary, librarian, and editor in chief of the Cuban Society of Natural History.

*Dr. Herminio Portell Vilá*, instructor in Cuban history in the University of Habana, who will study the historical relationship between Cuba and the United States, with particular attention to the question of annexation.

Doctor Portell, who holds the degrees of LL. D. and Ph. D. from the University of Habana, has been instructor in Cuban history there since 1928. He is the author of numerous articles on Cuban history, and has published a life of Narciso López, a Cuban proponent of annexation to the United States. Among Doctor Portell's literary activities is the assistant editorship of three important Cuban reviews: *Revista Bimestre Cubana*, *Archivos del Folklore Cubana*, and *Surco*.

*Dr. Jorge Roa y Reyes*, professor of statistics in the University of Habana, who will do research work in the field of the economic relationship between the United States and Latin American Republics.

Doctor Roa is the author of *En el Surco de Dos Razas* (The Melting Pot of Two Civilizations) and has written a textbook on statistics. He has also edited and translated essays by President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, New York, which appeared in Spanish under the title *El Uno y los Más y Otros Ensayos*, and *Five Lectures*, by Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of the same university. Doctor Roa founded *La Revista de la Universidad* (The University of Habana Review), and is a special writer on economic subjects for the *Diario de la Marina*, a leading newspaper of Habana.

Guggenheim Fellows from Argentina, Chile, and Mexico, the other Latin American countries to which fellowships have been extended by the foundation, were announced earlier in the spring. A brief account of these appointments will be found in the May, 1931, issue of the BULLETIN.

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## URUGUAY MAKES HISTORY TEXTBOOKS AN INSTRUMENT OF PEACE

THE importance of the teaching of history as a means of developing certain mental attitudes that make either for friendly feeling or for antagonism between countries has been widely recognized by educators all over the world, especially since the Great War. Several organizations have taken an active part in the movement to remove from textbooks the kind of ultra-nationalistic philosophy that has no scruples in interpreting history in a way derogatory to the dignity and achievements of other nations provided only the native country is highly extolled. One of the first governments, if not the first, to take official action on the subject is the Government of Uruguay. This step, which has justly received warm commendation from educators of other countries of the American Continent and Europe, has come as a result of the efforts of prominent Uruguayan historians and educators. The story of how this has come to pass is, briefly, as follows:

In August, 1928, a Congress on National History convened in Montevideo in commemoration of the Preliminary Convention of Peace between Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil signed 100 years before. Dr. José Salgado, President of the National Council on History under whose auspices the Congress was held, submitted a resolution to the effect that "the Congress should not take into consideration any papers containing observations offensive to any of the American nations." However, the most important resolution adopted

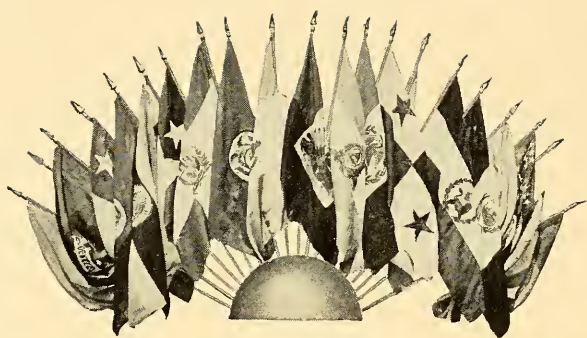
at this time was one advocating the omission from history textbooks of such statements and allusions as might endanger the ideal of international fraternity. A committee appointed to report on this resolution gave its enthusiastic approval and suggested to the Governments of Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil the desirability of striking out of history texts any statements which might wound the respective national susceptibilities of the peoples of those countries. This report was unanimously accepted by the Congress and on July 18, 1929, the National Council on Elementary and Secondary Education of Uruguay adopted it and made public the fact that it would take it into account when passing on history textbooks for use in the schools under its jurisdiction.

A commission has been appointed to revise "the textbooks now in use, and, while respecting historical accuracy, to draw attention to expressions or comments derogatory to the good name of the countries historically connected with Uruguay and suggest methods of carrying out this reform with a view to international reciprocity." The members of this commission, which has already begun its work, are the following: Dr. José Pedro Varela, Dr. Dardo Régules, Sr. Enrique Rogberg Balfarde, Sr. Roberto Abadie Soriano, Dr. Luis A. Bouza, and Dr. Felipe Ferreiro.

Further impetus to this program of making history a tool of peace was given by the University Congress which met in Montevideo from March 14 to 19 of this year. A resolution was passed by this gathering of educators and students from several American countries stating that the teaching of history, whether in the elementary or secondary schools or in the universities, should be inspired by the ideal of international solidarity, and consequently the teachers of the subject must adjust themselves to this principle and textbooks and programs must not contain statements indicating unfriendly national attitudes. According to the resolutions adopted in the Montevideo University Congress, the revision of history teaching must proceed on the following bases: (1) The suppression of statements likely to wound the sensibilities of any country; (2) the explanation, from an objective, scientific point of view, of facts relating to military engagements between two or more countries; (3) due emphasis on such events as contribute to international harmony or constitute milestones in the advancement of culture; and (4) special attention to the matter of instilling into youth a historical sense which does not overestimate the importance of newspaper accounts of events that may disturb international friendship, particularly those of a military character.

Since the movement initiated as an official undertaking by the Government of Uruguay becomes one of continental proportions, it bids fair to constitute an effective contribution to the cause of inter-American solidarity.





## PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

### THE COUNSELOR'S OFFICE

*Concert of Latin American music.*—Music week provided a remarkable range of concerts throughout the United States covering every type of composition.

Undoubtedly one of the most unusual programs offered in Washington was that of the United Service Orchestra and assisting artists in honor of the delegates to the Sixth General Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce. This was held at the Pan American Union on Tuesday evening, May 5. Visiting delegates from over 30 countries were present and representatives of the diplomatic corps and United States Government officials were also in the large audience. Indigenous instrumental compositions were featured, as well as the folk melodies of the peoples to the south of the United States.

The program was broadcast over the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Co. The International General Electric Co., on its short-wave channels from Schenectady, sent out the last hour of the program so that it might be rebroadcast by local stations in the Latin American capitals.

The United Service Orchestra, of 110 pieces, conducted by the leaders of the three National Service Bands located in Washington, played a program selected from numbers that have made an outstanding impression in previous renditions. Many visiting European delegates probably heard for the first time the ancient themes and rhythms of the early inhabitants of the countries in the other Americas. Among the numbers were *El Condor Pasa*, a popular Incan selection from Peru; *Yaqui Dance* from Mexico and other Aztec-Toltec movements; characteristic Maya selections; and Guaraní dances and choral compositions.

The assisting artists came to Washington especially to take part in this concert. María Romero, well known as a highly gifted soprano

from Mexico, sang a group of modern songs from her country. By her unusual voice she has earned a prominent place on the concert and operatic stage in the musical centers of Latin America, as well as in some of the important cities of Spain and other European countries.

Francisco Dominicus, Cuban tenor, is also known in many lands, for he has toured the southern Republics and European centers, and has won the distinction of being a member, for 10 seasons, of the famous opera company at La Scala Opera House in Milan. He rendered a group of songs by modern Cuban composers.

#### COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

*Valuable acquisition.*—The library has been especially fortunate in being the recipient of a considerable part of the working library of the late Charles Melville Pepper, chairman of the Pan American Railway Committee and director of the Chile-American Association. The books were presented by his daughter, Mrs. Nora Pepper Palmer, of New York, on behalf of his estate, and include 6 of his own books, 18 volumes of clippings, comprising the newspaper and magazine articles written by Mr. Pepper on Mexico, Cuba, Panama, the Pan American Railway, and Latin America in general, and 67 descriptive and historical books dealing largely with Cuba, Mexico, and South America.

*New president for library commission.*—The Library has learned that Dr. Juan Pablo Echagüe has been appointed president of the Commission for the Encouragement of Popular Libraries of Argentina. The *ad interim* president, Dr. Carlos Obligado, resigned to accept the position of Government representative in the College of Liberal Arts of the University of Buenos Aires. Readers of the BULLETIN will remember that this commission is the official institution of the Government of Argentina for making the literature of that Republic better known in foreign countries.

*New books.*—Among the books received during the past month the following have been especially noted:

*Intercambio intelectual americano.* Contribuição brasileira á criação do "Instituto Inter-Americano de Cooperação Intelectual." Por Xavier de Oliveira. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1930. 263 p. 4°.

*A crise mundial, o operario do seculo XX e o communismo.* Por Alberto Otto. Rio de Janeiro, Paulo, Pongetti & Cia., 1931. 188 p.

*Cartas de Pedro de Valdivia que tratan del descubrimiento y conquista de Chile.* Edición facsimilar dispuesta y anotada por José Toribio Medina. Sevilla, M. Carmona, 1929. 253 p. plates. 4°.

*La civilización guaraní.* Parte 1: Etnología. Origen, extensión y cultura de la raza Karaí-Guaraní y protohistoria de los Guaraníes. Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay, 1922. 546 p. 8°. (At head of title: Dr. Moisés Santiago Bertoni: Descripción física, económica y social del Paraguay. División 4, Antropología.)

*El autócrata.* Ensayo político-social. Por Carlos Wyld Ospina. Guatemala, Sánchez & de Guise, 1929. 267 p. 8°.

*Obras del Dr. Ignacio José de Urrutia y Montoya.* Habana, Imprenta "El Siglo XX," 1931. 2 vols. 4°. (Publication of the Academia de la Historia de Cuba.)

*Obras de José Cecilio del Valle.* Compiladas por José del Valle y Jorge del Valle Matheu. Tomo 1, Documentos, manifiestos, discursos, críticas y estudios. Guatemala, Sánchez & de Guise, 1929. 316 p. 8°.

*La política de la administración del Doctor Enrique Olaya Herrera.* Circular del 16 de agosto de 1930. Bogotá, Imprenta Nacional, 1930. 100 p. 8°.

*Biografías de hombres ilustres.* Recopilación de las primeras biografías sintéticas que la Dirección de Acción Cívica ha distribuido en ocasión de aniversarios o ceremonias relativas a los biografiados. México, Talleres Gráficos de la Nación, 1930. 113 p. 8°. (Publicación número 112, Departamento del Distrito Federal.)

*La previsión social argentina.* Con el texto de todas las leyes de previsión social dictadas por el Congreso de la Nación. [Por] Arturo M. Bas. Buenos Aires, Sebastián de Amorrortu, 1930. 637 p. 8°.

*El instituto social de la Universidad Nacional del Litoral.* Su rol universitario. Errores que corrige y anhelos que satisface. Por Rafael Araya. Rosario, Imp. J. B. Ravani, 1930. 269 p. 8°.

*Resumen de la historia diplomática del Perú, 1820-1884.* Por Arturo García Salazar. Lima, Talleres gráficos Sanmartí y Cía., 1928. 232 p.

*Historia diplomática del Perú.* Por Arturo García Salazar, volumen 1 (*sic*), Chile, 1884-1922. Lima, Imp. A. J. Rivas Berrío, 1930.

*Cuentos de la guerra y otras páginas, de Daniel Riquelme.* Compilados por Mariano Latorre y Miguel Varas Velásquez. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta universitaria, 1931. 541 p.

*Paraguay y Bolivia en el Chaco Boreal.* Por Elías Ayala. Asunción, Imprenta nacional, 1929. 124 p.

*Cuestión de límites con Bolivia; negociaciones diplomáticas, 1915-1917.* [Por el] Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. 2. ed. Asunción, Imprenta nacional, 1928-29. 2 v.

*Code of arbitration.* Practice and procedure of the American arbitration tribunal. [Commercial arbitration in the United States.] Frances Kellor, editor. . . . Chicago, The Corporation Trust Co., 1931. 284, xxxvi p. 8°.

*New magazines.*—Among the new magazines received by the Pan American Union were the following:

*Boletín de Informaciones.* Órgano de la Oficina Internacional de Prensa, Guatemala. Circula quincenalmente. Año 1, Número 1, 8 de diciembre de 1930. 12 p. 5½ x 9 inches.

*Boletín del Departamento de Minas y Petróleo.* Ministerio de Fomento, Santiago de Chile. Tomo 1, Número 1, enero, 1931. 60 p. 7½ x 10½ inches. illus.

*Negocios Colombo-Americanos.* (Una revista para los hombres de negocios), Guillermo Camargo L., Director, Edificio del Banco Hipotecario de Colombia, Bogotá. Año 1, Número 1, marzo, 1931. 52 p. illus. 8 x 11 inches.

*Revista del Departamento de Agricultura del Ecuador.* (Ministerio de Agricultura y Obras Públicas). Quito. Publicación mensual. Año 1, Número 1, marzo de 1931. 40 p. 7 x 10 inches.

*Turismo Ecuador, S. A.* Published by the "United Tourists Agency & Travel Bureau." Quito. Año 1, Número 1, abril de 1931. 60 p. illus. 7½ x 10¾ inches.



*El Demócrata*. Órgano Republicano Liberal. Panamá. Semanario. Año 1, Número 1, 28 de marzo de 1931. 8 p. illus. 12 x 18 inches.

*Revista Costarricense*. Publicación semanal para el hogar. San José, Costa Rica. Año 1, Número 1, 5 de abril de 1931. 16 p. 7 x 10½ inches.

*Renovación*. Órgano oficial del sindicato profesional de Oficiales de la Marina Mercante Nacional. Valparaíso, Chile. Año 1, Número 1, abril de 1931. Publicación mensual. 7½ x 10½ inches.

*Nariz del Diablo*. Revista mensual ilustrada. Señor Leopoldo Rivas B., director, Quito, Ecuador. Número 67, abril de 1931. 40 p. illus. 7¼ x 10¼ inches.

#### DIVISION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The division has completed its annual study of the finances of the Latin American Governments. This review covers the budget estimates for the current fiscal periods, together with comparable figures of actual revenues and expenditures for the year 1930, or for the latest fiscal period for which they are available. Tables showing details of the public debts of the various nations are also included, as are summaries of the leading events of the year affecting governmental financial operations in the several countries. The publication is entitled *Revenues, Expenditures, and Public Debts of the Latin American Republics, 1930*, and may be obtained free of charge by communicating with the Division of Financial Information. Due to its length the review will not be published in the BULLETIN this year.



# PAN AMERICAN PROGRESS

## TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

### PANAMA—PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

INTER-AMERICAN CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.—The General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation and the General Treaty of Inter-American Arbitration, signed at Washington on January 5, 1929, by the plenipotentiaries of the 20 American Republics represented at the International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration, were ratified by Congress and promulgated by the Acting Executive on January 7, 1931. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Panama, March 11, 1931.)

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## LEGISLATION

### COLOMBIA

DEVELOPMENT OF AIR NAVIGATION.—In accordance with its desire to further as much as possible the development of air transportation in the nation, the Government issued a decree on February 23, 1931, by which the establishment, support, and management of air mail are declared exclusively Government functions. The German-Colombian company which has had the air mail concession for many years is authorized to continue its activities, along both established routes and ones that may be opened in the future. In order that the new contract may be as advantageous as possible to both parties, the Government appointed by executive resolution of March 4, 1931, a commercial aviation commission, composed of representatives of the Government and the company; the principal duties of the commission are to draw up the air mail contract and to advise the Government on any subject related to air transportation which may be submitted for its scrutiny.

NEW PETROLEUM LAW.—The petroleum law passed by Congress and signed by the President on March 4, 1931, regulates all future surface exploration, exploration and exploitation contracts, revision of titles, privileges, penalties, expiration of contracts and grants, and regulations for the transportation and refining of the mineral.

Among the new features of the law are the declaration that the petroleum industry is a public utility, not only in the exploration for and exploitation of the wells, but in the refining, transportation, and distribution of the product; the requirement that all individuals or

companies must submit to the Government all data of a scientific, technical, economic, or statistical nature, for the Government to use in its geologic and geophysics study of the country; the preferment of Colombian citizens for administrative positions in all petroleum companies, always provided that their training and experience for the post are equal to those of foreigners; the preferment of Colombian to foreign laborers except in special instances; the acceptance of Colombian law and court decisions on all matters dealing with the industry; the exemption of petroleum from export duty during the first 30 years of exploitation; the limitation of concessions to an area of from 5,000 to 50,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) per person; and the prohibition of the transfer of any concession to a foreign Government. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, March 6, 1931.)

#### COSTA RICA

IMMIGRATION REGULATION.—By a decree passed by Congress and signed by the President, every immigrant must possess at least 1,000 colones or its equivalent, in addition to the required documents. The Chief Executive is empowered to refuse admission to the country to, or order the deportation of, any alien deemed undesirable. The provisions of this decree shall not apply to tourists, passengers merely passing through the country, or individuals protected by international treaty. The decree went into effect on the date of its publication in the official newspaper, and will remain in force two years. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, March 7, 1931.)

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ORDER OF JUAN PABLO DUARTE.—An order of merit which takes the name of the founder of the Republic, the eminent patriot Juan Pablo Duarte, has been instituted by the Dominican Government to reward citizens and foreigners who have rendered distinguished services to the country or gained recognition in the fields of science, art, and literature. The regulations of the order are contained in the law authorizing its establishment, which was approved by the National Congress on February 12 and signed by President Trujillo Molina on February 24, 1931. The order consists of the five classes of Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer, and Knight. The President of the Republic is the Grand Master *ex officio* and has the right of conferring the order with the advice of a council of nine members, who are in charge of its administration. The badge of the order is a white enameled cross with gold borders; in the central medallion appears a bust of Duarte surmounted by the motto: *Honor y Mérito*; the reverse bears the inscription: *República Dominicana* and the name of the person upon whom it has been conferred. The ribbon is blue,



white, and red, the national colors. (*Listin Diario* and *La Opinión*, Santo Domingo, March 17, 1931.)

#### GUATEMALA

ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC WELFARE BUREAU.—A resolution was issued by President Jorge Ubico on February 24, 1931, providing for the organization of a special Government office to have supervision over all hospitals, asylums, and other similar public welfare institutions maintained by either the Government or private initiative. The personnel of the new office, known as the General Board of Public Welfare, will comprise the directors of the General Hospital and the National Orphan Asylum, respectively, and a technical adviser appointed by the Government.

The creation of the Board now makes possible the complete administrative centralization of the various public welfare agencies of the Republic; this work was formerly conducted on an almost entirely independent basis and without strict Government supervision. (*El Guatemalteco*, Guatemala City, February 27, 1931; *Diario de Centro-América*, Guatemala City, February 26, 1931; and *Diario de Guatemala*, Guatemala City, February 25, 1931.)

#### HONDURAS

NEW MONETARY UNIT.—By virtue of a decree passed by Congress on March 9, 1931, and signed by the President of the Republic on the following day, the lempira has been adopted as the new monetary unit of Honduras. Its value is fixed at 50 cents, United States currency, or a sum equal to 0.836 grams of gold, 900 parts fine. Each lempira will be divided into 100 centavos. The new currency, the sole right to coin which is reserved by the state, will consist of pieces of 20 and 10 lempiras, gold; 100, 50, and 20 centavos, silver; 5 centavos, nickel; and 2 centavos, copper. Other provisions of the decree are as follows:

The new coins of gold, silver, nickel, and copper, together with the gold currency of the United States in the proportion of one dollar for two lempiras, will be the only legal tender in the Republic. Persons who may have contracted obligations payable in the silver which is in circulation in the country at the present time, will be permitted by law to make their payments in the new money, in the proportion of one lempira for each silver peso.

The present decree reforms the legislative decrees No. 102 of April 3, 1926, and No. 169 of March 28, 1930, the second of which authorizes the executive power to contract a loan of up to \$1,000,000 at not more than 7 per cent interest annually, from any banking firm, for the purpose of meeting the expense involved in the change in the unit of currency.

Another important paragraph of the law provides that, besides the conversion proceeds, the 5 per cent additional merchandise import duty, levied in accordance with legislative decree No. 113 of April 7, 1913, shall be used, as long as it may

be necessary, to cover the whole cost of coining the new currency. (*La Gaceta*, Managua, March 23, 1931.)

**REGULATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.**—A law regulating the operation of life and fire insurance companies in the Republic was passed by Congress on March 7, 1931, and signed by President Mejía Colindres on March 10, 1931. The new law provides that all insurance companies, whether national or foreign, operating in Honduras shall be incorporated and maintain a representative in the country, and further specifies that—

In order to initiate operations or continue those already begun, companies shall be obliged to invest the sum of \$100,000 gold, or its equivalent in national currency, in Honduran real estate, of which amount \$40,000 may be in first mortgages. Companies which do not issue policies of over 1,000 pesos may begin operations when they have invested \$20,000 gold or its equivalent in Honduran currency as specified.

In both cases the companies have the right to substitute this investment with a permanent deposit either in cash or in public securities which are readily negotiable. Insurance companies having their main office outside of the country will be required to submit annually to the Department of the Treasury a sworn statement proving their ability to meet all the conditions and responsibilities assumed in their policies.

No life or fire insurance company, under penalty of having its contract annulled, may transfer its investments without the previous approval of the Department of the Interior, which will not be given except when the company shall have proved that it still has sufficient investments to guarantee the fulfillment of the stipulations of the new law. The companies will be given two months from the date the law went into effect in which to comply with all its provisions. (*La Gaceta*, Tegucigalpa, March 16, 1931, and *El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, March 18, 1931.)

#### MEXICO

**CREATION OF NEW TERRITORIES.**—By virtue of a decree passed by Congress on January 30, 1931, and promulgated in the *Diario Oficial*, Mexico City, of February 7, 1931, the peninsula of Lower California, formerly the Territory of Lower California, has been subdivided, the two resulting sections to be known, respectively, as the Southern and Northern Territories of Lower California. The dividing line for the two new Territories will follow the twenty-eighth parallel, north latitude. With the enactment of the present decree the number of political subdivisions of the Republic was increased to 32, 28 being States, 3 Territories, and 1 the Federal District.

#### NICARAGUA

**LAW ON EMPLOYMENT OF NATIONALS.**—A law was passed by Congress and signed by the President on February 6, 1931, providing that at least 75 per cent of all persons employed by national or foreign firms in Nicaragua shall be Nicaraguan citizens. Police court judges are entrusted with the duty of supervising the enforcement of this law and authorized to oblige all employers within their jurisdiction

to take the measures necessary for carrying out its several provisions. The law, which went into effect 60 days after its publication in the official newspaper, also specifies the fines to be imposed on those failing to comply. (*La Gaceta*, Managua, February 25, 1931.)

#### PANAMA

ONE-BALBOA SILVER COINS.—A decree issued by President Alfaro on March 27, 1931, orders the minting of silver 1-balboa coins to the extent of \$200,000. The balboa, equivalent to the American dollar, is legally the basic unit of Panama's currency, but this is the first time that the Republic has taken steps to have coins of this denomination minted. The new coins will complete the silver currency issue authorized by law 73 of 1930, of which the pieces of 50, 25, and 10 cents are already in circulation. The executive decree points out that it had not been possible to mint 1-balboa coins before because the diameter and weight of the coin fixed by law 62 of 1917, which originally authorized the issue, were not in accord with the monetary agreement with the United States. This difficulty, however, was obviated by law 73 of 1930, which stipulated that the 1-balboa coin should weigh 26.73 grams and that its diameter should be 38 millimeters; the executive decree adds that its fineness should be 0.900, and that it should have on one side the likeness of Vasco Núñez de Balboa and on the other a symbolic figure representing the Republic. (*Star and Herald*, Panama, March 28, 1931.)

#### PERU

REGULATION OF FISHING INDUSTRY.—In order to regulate the fishing industry and prevent the complete extermination of many species of fish and tortoise which abound in the rivers of eastern Peru, the Government recently issued a decree amending a former law on this subject. The new decree provides that the fishing industry in the region indicated shall be open to all Peruvians and to nationals of other countries extending similar rights to Peruvians. Persons who engage in fishing are obliged to register with the proper authorities. Those wishing to fish by means of weirs will be required to obtain special licenses. No weir may be constructed so as to impede traffic up or down stream or not to permit the escape of some fish; each weir must be promptly removed and the place where it was located, cleaned upon the expiration of the license. Fishing by the diversion of the water, changing the course of rivers or streams, or the use of dynamite and vegetable or mineral substances to poison or kill fish is prohibited, as is also the cutting of plants less than 20 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) in height along the banks of rivers, lakes, or streams. Certain fish may not be caught during the months of October, November, and December, at any other time when they are spawning, or if



under a specified size. During the months of July, August, and September, tortoise fishing in the Marañon, Amazonas, Huallaga, Ucayali, Yavari Rivers and their tributaries, is prohibited. It is likewise forbidden during December and January in the upper Marañon and the tributaries on the left bank of the Marañon and Amazonas Rivers. No river bank where there is a tortoise breeding place may be used for embarkation purposes during the time of breeding and incubation. The taking of tortoises which are smaller than the size specified in the decree, is also prohibited. (*El Peruano*, Lima, March 10, 1931.)

## AGRICULTURE

### ARGENTINA

**LIVESTOCK CENSUS OF 1930.**—Final figures for the livestock census which was taken in Argentina as of July 1, 1930, were presented to the Minister of Agriculture on March 24, 1931, by the President of the National Livestock Census Commission. These definitive figures supplant the earlier tentative ones given out in September. The following tables show the distribution of breeds in the four main classes of livestock, as well as the general totals by Provinces:

Breed	Number of head	Breed	Number of head
<b>CATTLE</b>		<b>SWINE</b>	
Shorthorn.....	18, 109, 465	Berkshire.....	719, 875
Hereford.....	2, 786, 064	Duroc Jersey.....	1, 073, 992
Polled Angus.....	1, 256, 189	Poland China.....	500, 579
Holland.....	582, 771	Middle White Yorkshire.....	60, 320
Normandy.....	173, 106	Tamworth.....	135
Jersey.....	4, 778	Large Black.....	329
Sussex.....	4, 988	Not specified.....	1, 413, 508
Flemish.....	4, 321		
Red Polled.....	12, 121	Total.....	3, 768, 738
Zebu.....	461		
West Highland.....	255	<b>HORSES</b>	
Swiss.....	31	Thoroughbred.....	569, 702
Devon.....	2, 311	Percheron.....	1, 310, 754
Not specified.....	9, 274, 994	Shire.....	124, 155
Total.....	32, 211, 855	Clydesdale.....	153, 373
		Creole.....	8, 400
<b>SHEEP</b>		Anglo-Normand.....	26, 642
Argentine Merino.....	13, 191, 306	Arab.....	8, 727
Australian Merino.....	1, 132, 607	Hackney.....	7, 719
Lincoln.....	14, 504, 005	Shetland Pony.....	788
Romney Marsh.....	8, 556, 531	Boulonnais.....	1, 496
Hampshire Down.....	368, 382	Yorkshire Coach.....	804
Corriedale.....	3, 397, 469	Suffolk Punch.....	1, 947
Oxfordshire Down.....	24, 667	Peruvian.....	527
Karakul.....	1, 419	Chilean.....	561
Shropshire Down.....	10, 852	Not specified.....	7, 642, 516
Not specified.....	4, 225, 983	Total.....	9, 858, 111
Total.....	44, 413, 221		

Province or Territory	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses	Goats	Mules and asses	Poultry
Buenos Aires	11,639,442	14,086,741	1,838,494	2,989,964	15,832	14,276	15,260,303
Santa Fe	3,641,804	532,600	542,940	1,273,923	89,184	22,314	6,220,210
Cordoba	3,074,697	1,109,783	513,528	1,778,596	745,184	169,312	4,893,604
Entre Rios	2,534,729	3,396,295	118,705	842,474	17,839	19,394	3,265,656
Corrientes	3,832,556	3,298,657	55,479	570,650	20,991	31,123	717,005
Salta	845,348	383,686	70,484	133,402	410,461	63,846	342,005
S. del Estero	869,981	1,108,714	109,762	354,883	1,232,822	154,805	719,477
San Luis	721,235	529,812	22,801	224,652	457,406	80,116	391,248
Tucuman	469,863	136,707	95,684	142,195	158,354	102,631	660,063
Catamarca	292,845	176,536	15,777	55,984	439,478	61,908	149,077
Mendoza	237,097	184,025	53,241	112,653	197,980	42,973	727,453
La Rioja	224,440	124,421	11,468	40,081	386,793	55,604	123,331
Jujuy	170,740	741,469	13,286	41,817	185,806	86,318	171,890
San Juan	69,711	80,719	21,494	41,568	125,617	38,383	379,630
Chaco	1,178,371	150,491	64,676	140,353	98,921	13,655	524,947
Formosa	984,974	88,265	8,984	44,750	76,153	4,549	100,211
La Pampa	894,174	2,253,070	114,553	464,118	115,165	23,370	850,027
Misiones	117,626	9,613	62,705	39,443	4,018	7,660	418,211
Chubut	112,241	5,004,173	9,270	180,555	176,972	8,343	178,383
Santa Cruz	17,982	6,880,392	3,095	87,761	9,023	1,998	83,769
T. del Fuego	4,194	843,339	155	5,869	16	3	3,029
Los Andes	694	57,372	18	147	26,250	15,140	724
Neuquen	156,591	914,366	4,458	83,798	413,433	10,701	71,328
Rio Negro	110,920	2,315,985	13,821	160,886	241,556	8,188	197,473
C. Federal <sup>1</sup>	9,600	5,990	3,860	47,589	2,142	2,810	979,373
Total	32,211,855	44,413,221	3,768,738	9,858,111	5,647,396	1,039,420	37,428,427

<sup>1</sup> Including Martin Garcia Island.

(*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, March 25, 1931.)

GRAPE PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANT.—See p. 651.

## CHILE

LIVESTOCK CENSUS.—The General Bureau of Statistics has issued tentative figures giving the results of the livestock census taken in 1930. While these figures are preliminary, it is thought that the final ones will show but a slight increase, since the widespread cooperation of livestock owners made the returns unusually complete. There was an increase during the last 5 years of from 21 to 110 per cent in every kind of animal except mules, which showed a decrease of 22.9 per cent. The following table shows the number of animals by Provinces, the total of each kind in the census of 1925, and the per cent of increase or decrease:

Province	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Swine	Horses	Mules	Asses
Tarapaca	1,065	20,884	2,052	1,281	1,280	1,340	4,540
Antofagasta	272	13,305	2,093	322	319	701	1,271
Atacama	21,721	34,322	20,119	2,831	3,587	1,823	2,912
Coquimbo	115,366	208,867	400,146	11,257	24,209	6,469	19,774
Aconcagua	120,315	130,497	41,411	7,706	24,326	4,433	3,409
Santiago	238,075	350,775	33,019	12,215	40,875	4,213	1,192
Colchagua	233,037	375,239	41,121	30,283	45,002	5,460	659
Talca	118,762	293,211	19,621	11,143	28,939	2,867	672
Maule	137,441	284,640	30,160	20,312	32,367	1,229	280
Nuble	130,097	294,781	18,874	22,578	31,160	609	369
Concepcion	136,465	87,749	4,601	17,141	22,065	203	168
Bio-Bio	153,361	196,703	11,013	19,518	26,107	438	184
Cautin	351,948	537,499	15,373	67,689	49,189	667	329
Valdivia	380,884	309,088	85,242	60,589	38,745	194	507
Chiloe	157,518	198,721	22,802	40,912	20,465	66	122
Aysen	12,521	180,861	3,216	645	7,121	219	43
Magallanes	13,785	2,338,228	16	1,131	15,705	62	13
Total	2,322,633	5,855,370	750,879	327,553	411,461	30,993	36,444
Total (1925)	1,918,433	4,093,872	357,033	246,636	323,581	40,187	27,364
Change, per cent	+21.1	+43.0	+110.3	+32.8	+27.2	-22.9	+33.2

(*El Mercurio*, Santiago, March 18, 1931.)

MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.—See p. 656.

## CUBA

**LIVESTOCK AND BY-PRODUCTS EXPOSITION.**—On March 28, 1931, General Molinet, Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, opened the Livestock and Farm Products Exposition in the name of General Machado before a distinguished gathering of Government officials, members of the diplomatic corps, and leading agriculturists of the Nation. The exposition was held in the outskirts of Habana, in the town of General Machado.

One of the marked features of this year's exposition was the exclusion of general farm products, which last year were an important part of the exposition, and the inclusion of packing house and dairy industry products. The former included all types of sausage and other pork products, jerked beef, and apiary products. Another feature was the conference section, where lectures were given and agricultural films shown; the number of people attending the lectures was encouragingly large. Also worthy of mention was the exhibit of the "General Machado" Vocational School for Boys. Not only did the agricultural classes prepare a model of a countryside illustrating the most advanced methods of irrigation to serve the miniature plantations marked out, but groups from many of the industrial shops helped in the preparations of the exposition by erecting booths and attending to the installation of electric lights. (*Heraldo de Cuba*, Habana, March 29, 1931; Report of the U. S. Assistant Trade Commissioner, Habana, April 7, 1931.)

**FRUIT AND VEGETABLE EXPORTS FOR 1930.**—See p. 658.

## GUATEMALA

**PROPAGATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS.**—See p. 675.

## MEXICO

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DURING 1930.**—It was recently stated by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics of the Department of Agriculture in a report on the production of the principal agricultural crops of Mexico during the year 1930, that—

From the standpoint of the amount harvested, wheat was the most important crop grown in Mexico during the year in question, the yield from the total area sown to that cereal during 1929-30 having been 306,834 tons. While this figure shows a slight decrease from the crop of the previous year, it was 5.15 per cent greater than the average yield during the last six years, and represents a larger yield per hectare.

The bean crop of the year 1930 is estimated at 80,478 tons. The area under cultivation was 725,884 hectares and the average yield per hectare 111 kilograms. The area sown to this crop and the total and average yield were all less than during 1929.

The total production of tomatoes during the year 1930 amounted to 78,076 tons, which represents only 82.34 per cent of the 1929 crop, but is practically equal to



the average for the past five years. The area sown to tomatoes during 1930 was 26.8 per cent less than in 1928-29, the yield per hectare, therefore, showing a marked increase over the previous year.

The chickpea and cotton crops of the year 1930, have been estimated at 49,795 and 36,712 tons, respectively. (*El Economista*, Mexico City, March 1, 1930.)

**OPENING OF NEW IRRIGATION SYSTEM.**—A material increase in the agricultural production of a large area of fertile land located in the municipality of Villa Juarez in the south central part of the State of Tamaulipas has recently been made possible by the completion of El Mante irrigation project, which was formally opened on March 1, 1931. Water for the system is supplied by the Rio Mante, a tributary of the Guayalejo River, which flows through the eastern part of the State of Tamaulipas. The Rio Mante has its source in a spring in the Sierra Cucharas whose minimum flow is 8 cubic meters (cubic meter equals 264.17 gallons) per second. Due to the relative regularity of the flow, no storage dam was constructed, the system as built consisting simply of a series of intakes and canals. The total area served by the system is approximately 17,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres). Roads built along the canals afford a means of communication within the region, and transportation to other points in the Republic is made possible through the accessibility of the Monterrey-Tampico railway line. The principal crops suited to the region include rice, sugarcane, cantaloupes, watermelons, alligator pears, cherries, lemons, mangoes, oranges, bananas, tangerines, guavas, beans, tomatoes, corn, sweet-potatoes, peppers, onions, squash, lettuce, radishes, and turnips. (*El Economista*, Mexico City, March 1, 1931.)

#### PARAGUAY

**CULTIVATION OF LINSEED.**—Extensive experiments in the cultivation of linseed are being made at the present time by the Bureau of Agriculture. The bureau has purchased a considerable quantity of seed produced by acclimatized plants and is distributing it in small amounts without charge to persons interested. Farmers are thus being given an opportunity not only to learn valuable facts relative to the cultivation of the plant but also to produce sufficient seed to extend the cultivation of this crop during the succeeding year. According to information from the General Bureau of Statistics, 58,000 kilograms of linseed oil valued at 15,055 pesos gold were imported into Paraguay during the year 1930, and it is the purpose of the Bureau of Agriculture to make similar importations unnecessary in the future. The oil is particularly important through its use in the manufacture of soaps, paints, varnishes, linoleum, and similar products; linseed cake is likewise commercially valuable as a highly nutritive food for cattle. (*El Orden*, Asuncion, March 24, 1931.)

## URUGUAY

ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICIAL SEED COMMISSION.—During 1930, the Official Seed Commission continued its work of agricultural promotion through the distribution of selected seed, an activity begun by the Government more than 15 years ago in an effort to increase the yield and value of Uruguayan crops. As a result of its labors, 5,839,286 kilograms of seed were distributed during the year, more than 8,900 farmers benefiting from this service. The principal crops encouraged were wheat, linseed, oats, barley, alfalfa, corn, and potatoes. Two thousand, six hundred and twenty-two of these sales, involving 1,617,630 kilograms and representing a value of 89,486 pesos, were made on a cash basis, while the remaining 6,308, involving 4,221,656 kilograms and a value of 241,640 pesos, were made on the deferred payment plan, credit for which was advanced by the branch offices of the Bank of the Republic. Besides the amounts already mentioned, 86,230 kilograms of pedigreed wheat and linseed and 10,000 kilograms of selected corn were shipped by the National Seed Farm to nurseries in charge of the Bureau of Agriculture throughout the Republic, in order to increase the supply available for public distribution at a later date. The distribution of seed potatoes during the year was especially noteworthy, since more than 3,000,000 kilograms, or approximately half of all seed potatoes planted in the Republic, were distributed by the commission. The sale of sisal cord was a new activity begun by the commission during the year. The cord was offered the farmers at cost price just before the harvest season and as a result 5,431 bundles, valued at 35,844 pesos, were disposed of by the commission. At the present time arrangements are being made for the sale of bags for harvesting purposes. Work involved in the execution of the provisions of the law of February 7, 1930, regarding the Government purchase of wheat was also carried on during the year by this office. A total of 2,121 lots of grain, weighing 43,853,924 kilograms and valued at 2,168,221 pesos was purchased by the commission, and 342,111 pesos paid in subsidies in accordance with the provisions of the law to persons exporting flour. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, March 16, 1931.)

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FINANCE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE

## ARGENTINA

GRAPE PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANT.—In view of the increasing importance of Argentine grape exports, the Association of Grape Growers for Export opened on March 25 a packing and cold storage plant in Mendoza. The Buenos Aires-Pacific Railway has cooperated in the efforts of the association to market its products under the

most favorable conditions by constructing special cars for transporting grapes to the main shipping centers. The three countries consuming the greater share of the Argentine grapes exported are the United States, England, and Brazil. In 1920, Argentina exported 406,000 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds); in 1925, 3,295,000; and in 1930, 6,660,000. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, March 27, 1931.)

#### BOLIVIA

FOREIGN TRADE DURING 1930.—The total value of the foreign trade of Bolivia during the year 1930 was stated by the President of the National Council of Government in his message to Congress on February 27, 1931, as having been 164,135,145 bolivianos, or a decrease of 67,900,099 bolivianos from the total value of the foreign trade during 1929. Exports for the year totaled 107,305,247 bolivianos and imports, 56,829,898 bolivianos as compared to the figures for the year 1929, which were 160,617,974 and 71,417,270 bolivianos, respectively. The cause for the decline in the value of the foreign trade during the year 1930 was stated to have been due primarily to the lower market prices brought by individual products rather than the decrease in the volume of trade, for while the amount of trade was 15.4 per cent lower than during the preceding year, its value was 23.4 per cent under that of 1930. (*El Diario*, La Paz, February 28, 1931.)

ESTABLISHMENT OF WAREHOUSES.—A decree law was passed by the Council of Government on January 15, 1931, authorizing the establishment of warehouses for general commercial purposes by private capital. Permits for the opening of such storage places will be issued by the Minister of Finance. Persons or firms applying for permits must have capital of not less than 50,000 bolivianos and furnish bond for 2,000 bolivianos, although the Tax Collecting Co. and any authorized bank are exempt from this requirement. The warehouses themselves will be subject to the standards of security and sanitation prescribed by the department and must be administered in accordance with the provisions of the law authorizing their establishment. (*El Diario*, La Paz, February 27, 1931.)

#### BRAZIL

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1930.—The foreign trade of Brazil in 1930 reached a total of 5,251,059 contos de reis paper as compared with 7,388,220 contos in 1929, according to reports recently published by the National Bureau of Statistics of the Ministry of Labor, Industry, and Commerce. Total exports during the year amounted to 2,907,354 contos and imports to 2,343,705 contos, a decrease of 953,128 and 1,184,033 contos, respectively, as compared with 1929. Imports decreased as compared with previous years in both volume and value but the volume of Brazil's exports in 1930 was greater than in any of



the last five years. This was due primarily to heavier coffee shipments—the largest since 1915—but it is to be noted that in 1930 various other commodities also were exported in greater quantities than in previous years. The year 1930 closed with a visible trade balance of 563,649 contos in favor of the Republic.

The following tables show the volume and value of imports and exports by principal articles during the last two years, as well as the leading countries of origin and destination.

	Quantity (metric tons)		Value (Contos de reis)	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
<b>IMPORTS</b>				
Livestock (number).....	11,611	4,899	7,656	5,101
Raw materials:				
Patent fuel, coal and coke.....	2,324,862	1,941,946	146,059	133,807
Cement.....	535,276	390,593	62,662	47,226
Iron and steel.....	117,161	50,407	52,457	25,411
Jute.....	26,984	20,090	48,823	35,477
Wool.....	1,896	1,377	39,617	23,027
Lumber and timber.....	56,471	43,111	28,005	22,823
Skins and hides.....	890	453	32,588	19,700
Miscellaneous.....	171,239	127,629	297,039	211,252
Manufactured articles:				
Cotton (piece goods).....	4,940	1,338	109,468	31,721
Cotton (other manufactures).....	1,107	506	22,322	12,172
Automobiles (number).....	53,928	1,496	227,242	15,148
Other vehicles and accessories.....	29,357	9,130	79,076	26,840
Rubber.....	6,502	3,767	52,682	31,670
Copper and alloys.....	7,908	5,597	39,234	26,564
Iron and steel.....	351,053	202,500	291,889	182,116
Gasoline.....	293,626	279,495	147,130	139,173
Kerosene.....	117,256	90,465	58,022	46,842
Wool.....	1,018	488	42,069	20,088
Linen.....	1,164	796	27,820	18,565
Earthenware, porcelain, glass, and crystal ware.....	21,339	11,139	49,399	29,324
Machinery, utensils, and tools.....	100,428	54,184	531,715	331,179
Fuel oil.....	336,754	374,457	34,471	42,198
Paper and paper manufactures.....	61,301	51,722	73,813	59,825
Chemical products, drugs, and pharmaceutical products.....	63,132	40,636	80,713	65,546
Miscellaneous.....	90,262	55,242	251,417	150,213
Foodstuffs:				
Rice.....	894	702	790	510
Olive oil.....	4,452	8,346	17,975	28,307
Codfish.....	37,780	35,392	78,607	69,005
Potatoes.....	10,492	29,738	15,850	12,775
Beverages.....	27,432	18,147	59,113	39,213
Wheat flour.....	162,878	152,279	99,601	92,142
Fruits and nuts.....	18,505	11,148	41,073	25,263
Salt.....	43,467	48,611	3,937	4,541
Wheat.....	716,198	648,240	311,207	264,980
Fodder.....	3,645	1,137	1,098	368
Miscellaneous.....	26,136	25,420	65,099	53,593
Total.....			3,527,738	2,343,705
<b>EXPORTS</b>				
Animal products:				
Lard.....	389	447	1,010	1,201
Preserved meat.....	3,652	6,598	9,045	17,307
Frozen and chilled meat.....	79,342	113,116	111,343	164,526
Hides.....	51,821	50,171	119,291	82,001
Wool.....	5,167	7,362	30,401	44,079
Skins.....	5,247	5,919	49,554	60,097
Tallow.....	411	2,374	657	2,857
Jerked beef.....	3,613	3,646	8,515	9,203
Miscellaneous.....	17,034	27,935	22,900	29,692
Mineral products:				
Manganese (ore).....	293,318	192,122	28,579	14,486
Precious stones.....			9,427	3,982
Miscellaneous.....	22,685	23,381	7,390	25,697

	Quantity (metric tons)		Value (Contos de reis)	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Vegetable products:				
Raw cotton.....	48, 728	30, 416	153, 915	84, 602
Rice.....	6, 613	38, 341	5, 575	25, 399
Sugar.....	14, 877	84, 456	9, 028	25, 219
Rubber.....	19, 861	14, 064	61, 114	33, 418
Cacao.....	65, 558	66, 862	104, 944	91, 728
Coffee (1,000 bags).....	14, 281	15, 288	2, 740, 073	1, 827, 577
Carnauba wax.....	6, 433	6, 714	24, 766	23, 365
Bran, all kinds.....	84, 632	83, 862	19, 146	14, 829
Manioc meal.....	5, 774	3, 998	2, 474	1, 656
Fruits and nuts (edible).....	117, 876	139, 751	37, 476	43, 756
Oil producing seeds.....	94, 037	81, 784	66, 897	55, 738
Tobacco.....	30, 872	37, 799	66, 271	73, 798
Maté.....	85, 972	84, 846	106, 359	95, 352
Timber.....	127, 220	115, 548	26, 662	22, 581
Maize.....	21, 567	4, 713	5, 876	1, 271
Vegetable oils.....	158	1, 210	542	2, 433
Miscellaneous.....	119, 597	129, 937	31, 243	29, 444
Total.....			3, 860, 482	2, 907, 354

*Imports by leading countries of origin*

Countries	1929	1930	Countries	1929	1930
	<i>Contos</i>	<i>Contos</i>		<i>Contos</i>	<i>Contos</i>
United States.....	1, 063, 100	566, 184	France.....	187, 363	118, 293
United Kingdom.....	667, 757	452, 841	Other countries.....	776, 309	627, 208
Argentina.....	385, 675	312, 059			
Germany.....	447, 534	267, 120	Total.....	3, 527, 738	2, 343, 705

*Exports by leading countries of destination*

Countries	1929	1930	Countries	1929	1930
	<i>Contos</i>	<i>Contos</i>		<i>Contos</i>	<i>Contos</i>
United States.....	1, 629, 807	1, 179, 421	Argentina.....	245, 179	199, 109
France.....	429, 440	266, 808	Other countries.....	966, 557	759, 844
Germany.....	338, 122	265, 046			
United Kingdom.....	251, 377	237, 126	Total.....	3, 860, 482	2, 907, 354

(Release, Departamento Nacional de Estatística, Rio de Janeiro, January 31 and March 9, 1931.)

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC REORGANIZATION.—A decree of the Provisional Government issued on February 21, 1931, creates a special commission to study the economic and financial conditions of the States and the Union, suggest modifications to the existing municipal, State, and Federal system of taxation, and present a plan for the solution of the States' fiscal problems, the liquidation of their internal and external debts, and the reorganization of their budgets.

In this respect it is interesting to note the statement made by Dr. Getulio Vargas, head of the Provisional Government, in regard to the most important points to be studied by the commission—the liquidation of the States' external debts and the problem of inter-

state and export duties. In an address delivered at Bello Horizonte, Minas Geraes, on February 22, 1931, he said:

This is an appropriate occasion to announce the important modifications which we hope to make effective through the use of the powers granted by the nation to the Provisional Government, the nature of which makes it possible to realize, with comparative ease, radical reforms which could not be carried out in a normal constitutional period. We shall strive soon to solve definitely two old problems which must not be overlooked in the period of political and administrative reorganization which we are now undergoing. After hearing the States interested in the matter, we are bound to establish two measures of a high financial and economic importance. One relates to the interstate duties, which in some cases amounts to a tariff war between certain States of the Union . . . The second deals with the export tax—by constitutional provision a state revenue—which, uneconomic by nature and repudiated by the majority of exporting countries, should be reduced to a minimum. The transfer of the collection of this tax to the Federal Government, the only way to achieve standardization, will enable us at the same time to deal with a serious problem in our economy—the complicated question of the States' foreign debts.

The problem of the external obligations of the States demands an immediate solution, in view of the reflection thus cast on the country's credit abroad. Some States assumed debts superior to their resources, and the lack of compliance with the contractual obligations which they entered into in respect to interest and amortization affects the good name of Brazil in European and American financial circles, thereby impairing the economy and finances of the nation.

It is necessary, as a wise and nondeferable measure, that the Federal Government, the moral and *de facto* guarantor of these obligations, should assume their responsibility, taking over all of the States' external debts.

Two great advantages would thus be obtained: First, stability in our credit; and second, effective assistance to industry and agriculture, since instead of the multiple taxes now in effect, which vary from State to State, a minimum uniform tax would be established, sufficient to cover the service of the external consolidated debts of the States.

The States, free from the burden of these obligations, would see their revenues invested in material improvements calculated to promote the development of their resources; the surpluses thus obtained would form the capital of a strong Farm Loan Bank to improve national production.

This measure will be of a temporary nature, with a definite end in view, since the direction in which we must guide our steps is the complete repeal of the export taxes. The transfer of these taxes to the Federal Government and their subsequent standardization and reduction would be a sound and decisive step in that direction. (*Jornal do Commercio*, Rio de Janeiro, February 22-24, 1931.)

#### CHILE

REPORT OF BUREAU OF ROADS FOR 1930.—In its report for 1930, the Bureau of Roads states that preliminary studies for the construction of highways totaling 1,488 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) were completed. Of these, 40 studies, for 753 kilometers, were begun and finished in 1930; 25, for 648 kilometers, were begun in 1929 and finished in 1930; and 1, for the 87-kilometer highway from San Javier to Constitucion, was begun in 1928 and finished in 1930.



There were also 24 studies, for 705 kilometers, begun in 1930 and still unfinished on December 31 of that year.

During 1930 work on 41 different sections of highway was carried on, and completed on 26 of them. The total amount allotted for this work in the budget was 100,806,929 pesos, and the value of the contracts, with the added per cent for contingencies, was 109,919,358 pesos. Of this amount, 46,443,260 pesos were paid out during 1930, as follows: Work done, 42,832,659 pesos; inspection, 2,765,838 pesos; and expropriations, 884,763 pesos. The total paid to date on the construction of these highways is 82,113,600 pesos, of which 74,678,154 pesos were for work done, 5,244,104 pesos for inspection, and 2,191,342 pesos for expropriations. (*Revista de Caminos*, Santiago, March, 1931.)

MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.—At the invitation of the Minister of Promotion, representatives of about 100 flour mills of the Central Zone met in Santiago to discuss measures for stabilizing wheat and flour prices. At the meeting the Association of Millers of the Central Zone was organized, with headquarters in the capital. The new society is similar to one formed in southern Chile, and both organizations will work to protect the national wheat and flour interests. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, March 25, 1931.)

MARBLE DEPOSITS.—Under the auspices of the Bureau of Mines, an expedition was sent to Diego de Almagro (Cambridge) Island, where great deposits of marble were known to exist, to secure samples in sizes suitable for industrial and commercial purposes. The expedition found a practically inexhaustible supply of white, black, green, and variegated marble of excellent quality. The quarries are near the shore, so that the shipment of the stone to domestic or foreign markets offers few problems. The quarrying of the marble on this island should prove an additional source of revenue to the Republic. (*Revista Menéndez Behety*, Magallanes, November, 1930.)

#### COLOMBIA

FOREIGN TRADE FOR FIVE YEARS.—According to statistics published by the Department of Commerce and Industries during February, the marked decrease shown in the value of imports was even greater in that of exports of Colombia during 1930. Owing to lower market prices, exports of coffee, despite an increase of more than 280,000 bags, were valued at 13,287,000 pesos less than during the previous year. Petroleum exports, likewise, while amounting to 19,113,000 barrels, reached a value of only 26,300,000 pesos, while those of 1929, which were valued at 27,016,000 pesos, represented 18,803,000 barrels exported. Statistics on the imports and exports during the past five years are as follows:

*Total trade*

Year	Exports, value	Imports, value
	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
1926.....	111,717,000	110,691,000
1927.....	108,999,000	125,766,000
1928.....	133,606,000	148,547,000
1929.....	126,872,000	126,377,000
1930.....	112,000,000	66,000,000

*Principal products*

Year	Volume		Value	
	Coffee	Crude petroleum	Coffee	Crude petroleum
	<i>Bags</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Barrels</i> <sup>2</sup>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
1926.....	2,454,000	4,700,000	85,884,000	9,453,000
1927.....	2,357,000	13,679,000	70,916,000	22,507,000
1928.....	2,659,500	18,106,000	88,171,000	25,539,000
1929.....	2,836,000	18,803,000	76,885,000	27,016,000
1930.....	3,118,000	19,113,000	63,598,000	26,300,000

<sup>1</sup> Bags of 60 kilograms (kilogram equal 2.2 pounds).

<sup>2</sup> Barrels of 42 gallons.

(*Boletín de Comercio e Industria*, Bogota, February, 1931.)

REORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL RAILWAYS.—With the creation of the new National Railways Administrative Council in accordance with the law passed by Congress on February 18, 1931, railway development in Colombia entered a new era.

The new council, which will administer all present railways operated by the Government and those which may later be taken under national supervision, will be composed of five members. These include the Minister of Public Works, who will act as president; an engineer who is a specialist in transportation, and a financial expert, both of whom will be appointed by the Government; a member chosen by the Government from among three candidates presented by the associations of coffee growers, agriculturists, and chambers of commerce; and a member who will act as the general administrator, appointed by the Government from among Colombian candidates presented by the other members of the council. The principal functions of the council will be the regulation of all matters relative to the personnel of the railways; the purchase, storage, and distribution of materials and provisions; and the designation of itineraries and rates, subject to the approval of the National Government.

In order to place the national railways on the most solid financial basis possible and to improve their organization, the law provides for the creation of a special reserve fund. Projects which may be presented for the lengthening of existing lines or the construction of

new ones needed will be studied by a committee formed by two members each from the National Councils of Communication and Administration of National Railways, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Public Works. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, February 17, 1931.)

## COSTA RICA

**CUSTOMHOUSE CONSTRUCTION.**—On March 17, 1931, a contract was signed in the presence of the President of the Republic between the Secretary of State and a national construction company for the erection of a customhouse in the port of Puntarenas and the enlargement of the one in San Jose. The buildings are to be of reinforced concrete and will cost \$200,000. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, March 28, 1931.)

**LIGHTHOUSES AND LUMINOUS BUOYS IN THE GULF OF NICOYA.**—Early in March the Department of Promotion asked for bids for acetylene equipment for the lighthouses and luminous buoys, which, in accordance with law 11 of October 11, 1930, are to be established in the Gulf of Nicoya. There are to be three buoys and three lighthouses, one with revolving light, the other two with flashing lights, all three to be equipped with solar valves and other modern equipment. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, March 7, 1931.)

## CUBA

**FRUIT AND VEGETABLE EXPORTS FOR 1930.**—According to statistics submitted by the customhouses of ports of embarkation, fruits and vegetables valued at nearly \$5,000,000 were exported from Cuba during 1930. The following table gives the amount in kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) and the value of the exports, by port:

Port	Amount	Value	Port	Amount	Value
	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Pesos</i>		<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
Antilla.....	7,378	422	Nuevitas.....	4,100	102
Baracoa.....	61,872,577	1,252,466	Sagua de Tanamo.....	7,693,827	203,792
Gibara.....	8,094,446	186,354	Santiago de Cuba.....	480	4
Guantanamo.....	97	2			
Habana.....	101,337,107	3,321,670	Total.....	179,010,012	4,964,812

(*Revista de Agricultura, Comercio, y Trabajo*, Habana, March, 1931.)

**FIRE INSURANCE STATISTICS FOR 1929.**—According to figures recently released by the National Statistics Commission, premiums paid on fire insurance for 1929 amounted to \$3,387,449, almost \$300,000 less than those paid in the preceding year. The following table gives more detailed statistics for 1929, according to the nationality of the insurance companies:



Nationality	Number of companies	Total amount of insurance in force	Total amount of premiums collected in 1929	Number of claims paid	Amount paid on claims	Tax paid to national treasury
Cuban.....	11	\$179,598,834	\$778,575	48	\$93,772	\$15,531
English.....	31	267,227,929	1,946,755	212	649,719	49,700
American.....	14	117,615,814	586,641	185	390,100	14,576
French.....	1	5,821,707	48,169	1	6	831
Spanish.....	1	2,992,100	24,515	2	1,479	656
German.....	1	226,000	2,794	-----	-----	56
Total.....	59	573,482,384	3,387,449	448	1,135,076	\$1,350
Total for 1928.....	61	570,679,291	3,604,468	284	1,987,653	80,973

(Report of the Acting U. S. Commercial Attaché, Habana, March 20, 1931.)

### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

**TAXATION SYSTEM TO BE MODIFIED.**—A special commission has been appointed by President Trujillo Molina to prepare a plan for the reorganization of the taxation system of the Dominican Republic. Three well known Dominican citizens, Señores Roberto Despradel, Julio Ortega Frier, and Martín de Moya, and an American financial expert, Mr. William E. Dunn, constitute the commission. (*La Opinión*, Santo Domingo, March 14 and 16, 1931; *Listín Diario*, Santo Domingo, March 17, 1931.)

### EL SALVADOR

**FOREIGN TRADE DURING 1930.**—The total value of the foreign trade of El Salvador during the year 1930 amounted to 52,185,000 colones, of which 27,313,000 represented exports and 24,872,000, imports. Compared to the exports and imports of the three preceding years it was as follows:

Year	Exports			Imports		
	Tons <sup>1</sup>	Value	Average value per ton	Tons <sup>1</sup>	Value	Average value per ton
1927.....	46,143	<i>Colones</i> 28,305,000	<i>Colones</i> 613	102,055	<i>Colones</i> 29,570,000	<i>Colones</i> 290
1928.....	64,196	48,928,000	634	114,873	37,304,000	325
1929.....	54,939	36,831,000	664	135,098	34,681,000	257
1930.....	66,448	27,313,000	410	82,479	24,872,000	300

<sup>1</sup> Ton of 1,000 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds.)

The trade balance of the year 1930 compared with those of the years 1927, 1928, and 1929, all of which were also favorable, was as follows:

Year:	Balance, colones
1927.....	1,265,000
1928.....	11,624,000
1929.....	2,150,000
1930.....	2,441,000

Coffee, the principal agricultural product of the Republic, was exported to the amount of 58,613 tons during the year 1930, a sum 11,831 tons in excess of exports during the year 1929. Due to the lower price brought for this product in the world market, however, the total value of all exports, of which coffee represented 88 per cent, was only 27,313,000 colones or 9,518,000 colones less than the value of exports during the previous year. (*Mensaje Presidencial*, San Salvador, 1931.)

EL SALVADOR SECTION OF PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY.—Although not yet entirely finished, work on the construction of the Salvadorean section of the Pan American highway has progressed sufficiently to permit automobile traffic over its whole length. A graded and partially surfaced section 100 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) in length has been completed and about 20 additional kilometers are expected to be graded and surfaced by the end of June, 1931. The full length of the highway is 330 kilometers. (*Foreign Highway News*, United States Department of Commerce, Washington, March 9, 1931.)

#### GUATEMALA

HIGHWAY COMMITTEES.—In an effort to increase the efficiency and decrease the cost of public highway construction and maintenance, the Department of Agriculture has organized a number of highway and agricultural committees throughout the Republic. They are composed of influential persons interested in the construction and maintenance of roads and highways, and the promotion of agriculture.

According to the plan of the department there will be a committee in the capital of each Department. This committee will then be divided into subcommittees located in every town, village, and large farm, so that there will be some organization assisting in the upkeep and construction of all highways, in accordance with the funds available, throughout the whole Republic.

An important feature of this organization is the fact that the members of the committees serve without salaries and have a direct interest, because of the need for facilitating the transportation of their own agricultural products, in working for the early completion of new highways and the maintenance of the existing ones in a good state of repair. (*Diario de Centro-América*, Guatemala City, March 19, 1931.)

#### HAITI

FOREIGN TRADE DURING FIRST HALF OF FISCAL YEAR.—The total foreign trade of Haiti for the first six months of the present fiscal year (October 1–September 30) amounted to 55,742,150 gourdes as compared with 79,783,465 gourdes during the same period last year,

a decline of 24,041,315 gourdes or 30 per cent. Exports declined from 44,466,329 gourdes during the October-March period in 1929-30, to 27,625,291 gourdes this year; imports from 35,317,136 to 28,116,859 gourdes. Thus imports during the six months' period closed on March, 1931, exceeded exports by 491,568 gourdes as compared with a favorable trade balance of 9,149,193 gourdes during the same period in 1929-30. During the fiscal years 1916-17 to 1929-30 the average yearly excess of imports over exports was 1,434,373 gourdes. Eight of these years showed an unfavorable trade balance ranging from 28,887,416 to 2,261,158 gourdes. During the other six years the balance of trade was favorable, the excess of exports over imports ranging from 38,223,055 to 1,634,000 gourdes. It is expected that if import and export values show no unexpected trends the unfavorable trade balance at the end of the present fiscal year will probably not exceed by a great amount the yearly average just mentioned.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the major exports during the October-March period this year as compared with the same period in 1929-30:

Products	October-March, 1929-30		October-March, 1930-31	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Gourdes</i>	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Gourdes</i>
Coffee.....	23,062,931	35,840,937	17,886,461	21,848,813
Cotton (raw).....	2,302,552	3,613,065	1,803,768	2,016,838
Logwood.....	17,035,060	1,754,134	13,057,528	1,087,385
Sugar (raw).....	4,221,932	806,444	7,476,882	958,859
Hides.....	111,158	413,122	109,253	386,880
Cacao.....	1,656,037	1,398,996	652,527	327,830
Sisal.....	157,368	110,253	491,054	265,271
Other products.....		529,378		733,415
Total.....		44,466,329		27,625,291

(*Monthly Bulletin*, Office of Financial Adviser-General Receiver, Port-au-Prince, March, 1930, and March, 1931.)

## HONDURAS

**OLANCHO HIGHWAY.**—In its session of March 25, 1931, Congress approved a measure appropriating 100,000 pesos silver from the highway fund for the construction of the Olancho highway, which extends from Tegucigalpa to Juticalpa, the capital of the Department, traversing a rich and fertile region of Honduran territory. It is estimated that with this sum 17 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) may be built this year. The construction of the Olancho highway was begun in 1908 during the administration of Gen. Miguel R. Dávila. Since then work has been carried on from time to time but never finished; the first 57 kilometers completed, which brought the highway to a



point in the Talanga Valley, represented a total expenditure of 46,388 pesos. (*El Sol*, Tegucigalpa, March 26, 1931; *El Cronista*, March 26, 1931, and *Boletín de la Oficina de Inmigración y Colonización*, Tegucigalpa, December, 1930.)

AVIATION SCHOOL.—On March 26, 1931, the Honduran Aviation Co., which, as its name indicates, will engage in the development of national air transportation, was founded in Tegucigalpa. One of the principal activities of the new enterprise will consist in the training of Honduran youth for aerial navigation. During the first session of the stockholders of the company, Capt. José Aguilar was authorized to make a trip to the United States to purchase the necessary number of planes. (*El Sol*, Tegucigalpa, March 27, 1931.)

#### MEXICO

OPENING OF VERA CRUZ-MEXICO CITY HIGHWAY.—On March 21, 1931, a caravan of 48 automobiles carrying 150 persons, including the mayors of Vera Cruz and Jalapa, the Chief of Public Works, and other Government officials, arrived in Mexico City from Vera Cruz after formally opening the highway which unites the capital of Mexico with her principal Gulf port. With the completion of the new road, only 10 hours are now required for a trip by automobile between the two cities. The highway is constructed of gravel and will later be oiled; its width is 8 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet). The route chosen for the new road passes through Tolomi, Paso de Ovejas, Puente Nacional, Cerro Gordo, Jalapa, Las Vigas, Perote, and Cuapixtla, where it branches, one road going to Huamantla and the other to Puebla. The Huamantla highway passes through Apizaco, Tlaxcala, and San Martin Texmelucan, where it joins the Puebla-Mexico City highway; the latter reaches Puebla by way of San Marcos, Nopalucan, Floresta, Pinal, Tepetzalan, Acajete, Amozoc, Chachapa, and Amalucan. (*Excelsior*, Mexico City, March 22, 1931.)

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE IN BANKING.—On March 2, 1931, upon the conclusion of careful preparatory study and organization, the Bank of Mexico announced the opening of its first correspondence courses in banking. This action came largely as the result of the success obtained by the bank in the school which it has conducted for several years in Mexico City, and is important because it will be the first time such courses have been made available to persons outside the Federal District. Two previous attempts toward this end, one by the Confederation of Municipalities and the other by the National University, had both met with failure. Unusual interest was immediately manifest in the course, more than 400 employees of the branch banks of the Bank of Mexico being reported to have enrolled the day following its establishment. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, March 3, 1931.)

LIGHTING SYSTEM FOR AIRPORT.—A complete lighting system has recently been installed at the Balbuena Central Air Port in Mexico City to facilitate night flying. The principal features of the system are a powerful beacon, numerous field lights, flood lights, and an illuminated device which indicates the direction of the wind. To the aviator approaching Mexico City, the first light visible is the rotating beacon, for which a 23-meter (meter equals 3.28 feet) metal tower has been constructed on an eminence just outside the city. This beacon uses a 1,000-watt light of 2,000,000 candlepower and can be seen for a distance of 128 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile). The limits and contours of the field are marked by ground lights and conical shafts of light, both of which are perfectly visible from either the ground or the air. Special lights at various points also afford the pilot important information regarding the field. Runways are likewise carefully indicated. On the north, east, and west sides of the field, banks or series of flood lights, each of eight 3,000-watt lights with powerful lens and reflectors, serve the purpose of general illumination, and on the roof of the administration building a large luminous T has been erected to indicate the direction of the wind. This last, whose chief purpose is to assist the pilot in effecting an easy landing, is lighted with thirteen 25-watt green lights. The system was formally placed in operation on March 8, 1931. (*Excelsior*, Mexico City, March 12, 1931.)

#### NICARAGUA

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.—In order to facilitate the collection and compilation in a practical and scientific manner of all facts related to the collective and political life of the country, Congress issued a decree, which was signed by the President of the Republic on February 16, 1931, creating a Central Bureau of Statistics and authorizing the President to establish a tax assessor's office as an auxiliary service as soon as possible. The Bureau of Statistics, which will have its offices in the capital, will be given free access to all government departments in its work of securing the data and information needed in the discharge of its duties. (*La Gaceta*, Managua, February 21, 1931.)

#### PANAMA

NATIONAL BUDGET FOR 1931-1933.—The final draft of the national budget for the 2-year period that began March 1 was approved by President Alfaro on March 11, 1931. According to the budgetary decree issued on that date the total revenues of the Republic from March 1, 1931, to February 28, 1933,<sup>1</sup> are estimated at \$19,961,353.46

<sup>1</sup> Previous to 1931 the fiscal period extended from July 1 of one year to June 30 of the second succeeding calendar year. The change was effected by the National Assembly through law No. 82 of 1930.

as against total expenditures of \$18,500,934.92. The details of the estimated receipts and expenditures are as follows:

*Estimated revenues, 1931-1933*

Import taxes.....	\$7, 295, 000. 00
Export taxes.....	130, 000. 00
Warehouses.....	20, 000. 00
Internal revenue.....	5, 268, 800. 00
National services (post and telegraph offices, lighthouses, wharves, public markets).....	596, 800. 00
Revenue from Government property (Panama Canal annuities, income from the sale of Government land and the lease of other national properties).....	1, 689, 400. 00
Charity funds (national lottery).....	2, 736, 000. 00
Special funds (gasoline and vehicle tax, etc.).....	840, 000. 00
Surplus from previous fiscal period.....	1, 385, 353. 46
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>19, 961, 353. 46</b>

*Estimated expenditures, 1931-1933*

Department of Government and Justice.....	\$3, 999, 000. 00
Department of Foreign Affairs.....	602, 634. 92
Department of Finance and Treasury.....	1, 583, 300. 00
Department of Public Instruction.....	3, 439, 000. 00
Department of Agriculture and Public Works.....	1, 411, 000. 00
Unforeseen expenses of all departments.....	50, 000. 00
Service of the public debt.....	3, 840, 000. 00
Charity expenditures.....	2, 304, 000. 00
School buildings (lottery funds).....	432, 000. 00
Highway construction.....	840, 000. 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18, 500, 934. 92</b>

(*Gaceta Oficial*, Panama, March 16, 1931.)

PARAGUAY

FOREIGN TRADE DURING 1930.—According to information issued by the General Bureau of Statistics, the foreign trade of Paraguay during the year 1930, amounted to 29,315,812 pesos gold, or an increase of 2,005,851 pesos gold over the total value of the foreign trade during 1929. Exports during the year 1930, were valued at 14,176,453 pesos gold against exports of 13,459,766 pesos gold during 1929, and the imports were also larger, having been valued at 15,139,359 pesos gold in 1930, compared with 13,850,095 pesos gold during the previous year. The principal countries of origin and destination, respectively, of the imports and exports during 1930, were as follows:

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
	<i>Pesos gold</i>	<i>Pesos gold</i>		<i>Pesos gold</i>	<i>Pesos gold</i>
Argentina.....	4, 360, 267	12, 940, 376	Italy.....	818, 396	114, 334
Belgium.....	648, 672	107, 385	Japan.....	445, 730	-----
England.....	2, 070, 149	34, 872	Spain.....	653, 981	19, 576
France.....	862, 984	214, 890	United States.....	2, 410, 294	26, 335
Germany.....	1, 359, 642	221, 660	Uruguay.....	233, 271	496, 425



The largest amount of trade, as regards tonnage, passed through the port of Asuncion, shipments through that city comparing with those through other ports as follows:

Ports	Imports	Exports	Ports	Imports	Exports
	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Kilograms</i>		<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Kilograms</i>
Alberdi.....	3,930	97,767	Humaita.....	73,540	506,116
Asuncion.....	104,413,260	129,065,137	Pilar.....	986,890	9,331,341
Ayolas.....	361,260	710,000	Villeta.....	397,230	2,773,310
Concepcion.....	7,253,880	11,851,956			
Encarnacion.....	9,499,140	60,501,913	Total.....	122,989,130	214,837,540

(*Industrias*, Asuncion, February 22, 1931, and March 1, 1931, and *El Orden*, Asuncion, March 26, 1931.)

#### PERU

ERECTION OF SPORTS CENTER.—A modern sports center, designed exclusively for the playing of Jai-Alai, has recently been erected in Lima by a group of Peruvian sportsmen among whom this popular Basque game has become a favorite. The building is constructed of reinforced concrete and has a seating capacity of 1,800. Its exterior, while plain, is of pleasing architecture. The principal features of the interior are the well-lighted playing court and seats for spectators, which have been so arranged that an uninterrupted view of all plays may be obtained from every section of the boxes or balcony. (*The West Coast Leader*, Lima, February 10, 1931.)

#### URUGUAY

DEPOSITS IN POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.—According to information recently submitted to the Legislative Assembly by the National Administrative Council, the total deposits in the current and savings accounts of the National Savings Bank on December 31, 1930, amounted to 7,949,192 pesos, or a net increase of 3,015,127 pesos over the deposits on December 31, 1929. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, March 16, 1931.)

#### VENEZUELA

PUBLIC WORKS IN THE STATE OF SUCRE.—In commemoration of the one hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Antonio José de Sucre, the Grand Marshal of Ayacucho, the Government of the Venezuelan State which bears his name has issued decrees authorizing the initiation of an important program of public works, which will begin immediately and afford employment to hundreds of laborers who are out of work. Among the various projects planned for Cumana, the birthplace of Sucre, are the paving of Altigracia Street with concrete, the laying of mosaic in Bermúdez Square, the construction of another bridge over the Manzanares River to facilitate urban transit and connect the Cumana-Cumanacoa and Cumana-Guanta highways; and the improvement of San Antonio Hospital and the

public prison. In the city of Cariaco, the birthplace of Gen. José Francisco Bermúdez, another hero of the wars of independence, a bridge will be built over the Carinicuao River. In Mancuro, an important port opposite the island of Trinidad, a water system will be installed, and in Rio Caribe the principal street will be paved. Besides these, various schools will be created, subsidies granted to a number of private schools, and work done to widen and improve the highways. (*La Nación*, Caracas, February 28, 1931.)

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## POPULATION, MIGRATION AND LABOR

### ARGENTINA

LABOR CONGRESS.—The first National Labor Congress to be held under the auspices of the National Labor Bureau met in Buenos Aires March 25–27, 1931, under the presidency of Dr. Eduardo F. Maglione. The congress voted to hold annual meetings, and decided upon Cordoba as the seat of the next session, to which labor unions and employers' associations will be invited to send representatives.

In the resolutions passed, the following actions were recommended: The establishment of the portfolio of Labor in the cabinet; the creation of special labor tribunals with power to enforce their findings; the consolidation of all public employment bureaus in the capital into a single national employment bureau, and the suppression of private ones throughout the Republic; the enforcement and extension of the law forbidding business on Sundays; and the passage of national laws on social insurance and industrial conciliation and arbitration. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, March 26 and 28, 1931.)

### BOLIVIA

VACATION FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—The privilege of a vacation of two weeks' duration each year with pay was granted to all employees of the National Government who have served for a period of at least three consecutive years, by virtue of a decree issued by the Council of Government on February 14, 1931. Detailed regulations regarding the enforcement of the provisions of this act within each department will be drawn up by the Minister of that respective portfolio. (*El Diario*, La Paz, March 4, 1931.)

### COSTA RICA

IMMIGRATION REGULATION.—See p. 643.

### CUBA

POPULATION OF CUBA AT END OF 1930.—According to figures issued by the Census Bureau, the population of Cuba as of December 31, 1930, was 3,713,676, or 105,848 more than the year before. (See

BULLETIN for May, 1930.) The following table shows the population by Provinces, with the immigration during the calendar year of 1930:

Province:	Population
Pinar del Rio.....	324, 066
Habana.....	971, 466
Matanzas.....	359, 562
Santa Clara.....	787, 449
Camaguey.....	271, 286
Oriente.....	924, 345
Immigrants.....	75, 593
Total.....	3, 713, 767

(Report from Trade Commissioner, Habana, April 9, 1931.)

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS FOR 1928 AND 1929.—According to figures issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Ministry of the Treasury, 27,314 immigrants entered Cuba during 1928. Of this number, 23,380 were men and 3,934 women; 5,842 were married and 21,472 single; 11,865 were literate, and 15,449 illiterate; and 1,597 were under 14 years of age, 23,337 between 14 and 45 years, and 1,380 over 45 years. By far the largest number of the immigrants, 11,225, were farm workers; 3,946 were day laborers, and 1,845 business men. Six thousand nine hundred and ninety-four immigrants, including women and children, had no occupation, and that of the other 3,304 was not given.

There were 10,135 immigrants less in 1929 than in the preceding year, the number, 17,179, representing a 37.1 per cent decrease. As in the previous year, the three main groups represented were farm workers, 6,401; day laborers, 3,284; and business men, 2,106. (*Revista Internacional del Trabajo*, Madrid, December, 1930.)

#### ECUADOR

POPULATION STATISTICS.—With the provincial census taken under the direction of Señor José María Alvear on April 2, 1922, as a basis the Bureau of Statistics, Civil Registry, and Census of Ecuador has published a statement which estimates the population of the city of Quito on December 31, 1930, at 91,641 inhabitants. Politically Ecuador is divided into Provinces, cantons, and *parroquias* or municipalities. Quito is the capital not only of the Republic but of the Province of Pichincha as well. The population of this Province is estimated by the bureau at 237,773 inhabitants and that of its four cantons—Quito, Cayambe, Pedro Moncayo, and Mejia—at 179,326, 26,430, 15,224, and 16,793 inhabitants, respectively. (*Registro Oficial*, Quito, February 16, 1931.)

#### EL SALVADOR

POPULATION OF EL SALVADOR.—The total population of El Salvador, as of May 1, 1930, based on the census of October 15, 1929, and vital statistics covering the period between those dates, is reported



by the Department of Promotion and Public Works to have been as follows:

Department:	Population
San Salvador.....	191, 320
Santa Ana.....	154, 663
San Miguel.....	128, 048
Usulután.....	124, 859
La Libertad (Santa Tecla).....	119, 178
Sonsonate.....	100, 896
La Paz (Zacatecoluca).....	88, 229
Cuscatlán (Cojutepeque).....	83, 653
Chalatenango.....	82, 298
Ahuachapán.....	80, 024
San Vicente.....	77, 534
Morazán (San Francisco).....	75, 013
La Unión.....	73, 285
Cabañas (Sensuntepeque).....	58, 611
Total.....	1, 437, 611

(*Boletín de Fomento y Obras Públicas*, San Salvador, July to September, 1930.)

#### GUATEMALA

NEW LABOR ORGANIZATION.—On March 5, 1931, a new labor organization was founded in Guatemala City under the name of Labor Brotherhood, which has for its purpose the upholding of the rights of labor and the people in general, as well as the moral, material, and intellectual improvement of the working class.

Some days earlier (February 24, 1931), as a result of action taken by the Labor Federation of Guatemala, a convention was held in Guatemala City in which nine important associations representing unions of printers, chauffeurs, tradesmen, and workers of all classes participated. One of the chief aims of the convention was to consider plans for encouraging the enforcement of all legislation which in any way concerns the laborer. (*Diario de Guatemala*, Guatemala City, February 26, 1931, and *Diario de Centro-América*, Guatemala City, March 13, 1931.)

#### NICARAGUA

LAW ON EMPLOYMENT OF NATIONALS.—See p. 645.

#### PARAGUAY

VITAL STATISTICS.—The birth, marriage, and death rate per 1,000 inhabitants in Asunción during the year 1929 is reported by the General Bureau of Statistics to have been as follows:

Births.....	41. 41
Marriages.....	5. 23
Deaths.....	19. 38

The total population of the city at the end of December, 1929, was set at 87,831, which, with the natural increase during the first nine months of 1930, gives a total population of 89,571 on September 30, 1930, the date of the report. (*El Orden*, Asuncion, March 17, 1931.)

## PERU

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.—All work involved in the compilation of immigration statistics and the promotion of tourist travel were recently taken over by the Peruvian Touring Club when necessary economies forced the Government to abandon these activities, formerly handled through the Bureau of Immigration and Colonization. The Touring Club is financing the entire cost of this work, no subsidy or appropriation now being made for this purpose by the Government. (*El Peruano*, Lima, March 12, 1931.)

## URUGUAY

MIGRATION DURING 1930.—A total of 230,454 persons entered Uruguay through the various ports of the Republic during the year 1930; those leaving numbered 203,109. Entries and departures during the year 1929 were 201,781 and 184,514, respectively, which shows a migratory increase of 10,078 more persons in 1930 than in 1929. The migratory movement through the different ports was as follows:

Ports	Entries	Departures	Difference
Montevideo.....	152,460	129,632	+22,828
Artigas (Bella Union).....	3,549	3,454	+95
Centurion.....	113	102	+11
Colonia.....	4,034	3,824	+210
Carmelo.....	1,584	1,657	-73
Conchillas.....	358	271	+87
Nueva Palmira.....	1,014	754	+260
Paysandu.....	11,601	9,553	+2,048
Fray Bentos.....	4,275	3,589	+686
Salto.....	51,121	29,885	+1,236
Mercedes.....	322	373	-51
Soriano.....	6	5	+1
Treinta y Tres (La Charqueada).....	17	10	+7
Total, 1930.....	230,454	203,109	+27,345
Total, 1929.....	201,781	184,514	+17,267

Of the total number of persons entering Uruguay during 1930, 18,116 were reported by the General Bureau of Immigration to have been immigrants. These included 3,389 Spaniards, 2,424 Rumanians, 2,125 Poles, 1,760 Italians, 1,123 Yugoslavs and 1,071 Lithuanians, the remainder, 5,224, representing smaller groups of other nationalities. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, March 16, 1931.)

# EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS

## ARGENTINA

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.—February 11, 1931, was the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the National Council of Education, founded by decree of January 28, 1881, during the presidency of Gen. Julio A. Roca. The first president of the council was Domingo Sarmiento, a former president of the Republic and a friend and admirer of Horace Mann. Services in celebration of the anniversary, held in President Roca School in Buenos Aires, were attended by the President of the Provisional Government, cabinet officers, members of the National Council of Education, and prominent educators.

In 1930 there were 5,096 national schools throughout the Republic under the jurisdiction of the council; the 595,059 students attending these schools were taught by 25,554 teachers. The budget of the council for last year was 4,855,900 paper pesos.

The following table gives comparative educational statistics for the city of Buenos Aires for the years 1881 and 1931:

	1881	1931		1881	1931
Schools:			Pupils:		
Public.....	142	487	Public schools.....	18,023	238,088
Private.....	117	247	Private schools.....	8,629	40,372
Total.....	259	734	Total.....	26,652	278,460
Teachers:			Population:		
Public schools.....	412	13,341	Total.....	250,000	2,200,000
Private schools.....	427	1,788	School.....	50,000	296,000
Total.....	839	15,129	Children not attending school..	12,448	12,490

(*Revista de Instrucción Primaria*, La Plata, March 1, 1931, and *La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, February 11, 1931.)

SEMICENTENNIAL OF FOUNDING OF LA PLATA.—The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of La Plata will be celebrated in November, 1932, by events national and international in character. Chief among the latter will be a meeting of the International Congress of Americanists. The committee in charge of entertainments has been announced as follows: Señores Vignatt, Duba, García, Lecot, Verzura, Hirschi, Cavello, Elicabe, Alvarez, Silva, Erbitti, and Latorre. It is also proposed to erect a monument to Dardo Rocha, who, as governor of the Province of Buenos Aires from 1881–1884, was instrumental in the founding of La Plata, and who also founded the University of La Plata, serving in it as professor, president, and chancellor for life. (*La Prensa*, March 9, 1931.)



## BOLIVIA

PATIÑO UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION.—An event of great importance in educational circles was the establishment of the Patiño University Foundation of 1,000,000 bolivianos. The foundation is due to the generosity of the industrial magnate whose name it bears, Don Simón Patiño, who created it in the belief that the future of Bolivia depends upon the training and ability of its leaders. It will aim to contribute effectively to the culture of the Republic by inspiring in the coming generations of university students a love of work and a respect for law, as well as by giving opportunity to scholars to carry out research honoring the Republic.

Señor Patiño intrusted to Sr. Georges Rouma the task of organizing the foundation and making its purposes and program known throughout Bolivia. The funds of the organization will be administered and its program prepared by four trustees, two of whom to be selected by Señor Patiño or his heirs, and two by the universities of the Nation. The trustees will each serve 10 years *ad honorem*. The executive officer of the foundation is the General Secretary, who will be responsible for the carrying out of the details of the program; in no event are the administrative expenses to exceed 15 per cent of the income. The first trustees appointed are: Dr. Daniel Sánchez Bustamante, president, and Dr. Juan Cabrera García for the universities, and Dr. Arturo Loaiza and Dr. Carlos Calvo for the founder. Sr. Alfredo H. Otero has been named General Secretary *ad interim*.

Measures already decided upon for carrying out the purposes for which the foundation was established include: Loans to deserving students who have given evidence of intellectual maturity and seriousness of purpose, the money to be repaid after the student has begun to earn his living by his profession; invitations to foreign specialists to teach certain specific technical subjects and to lecturers visiting neighboring Republics to include Bolivia in their itinerary; the grant of an annual prize of 10,000 bolivianos for the best work on a subject dealing with the intellectual or economic progress of the country, the award to be used for foreign travel and study, or for the acquisition of such research aids as reference books or laboratory equipment; cooperation with other agencies in the establishment of technical, industrial, mining, and agricultural institutes; gifts to teachers of pedagogical books or subscriptions to educational journals; donations of books and scientific equipment to institutes, normal schools, and universities; the publication of scholarly books of outstanding merit which would not interest commercial publishers; and the promotion of the interchange of professors and students among the universities of the Nation. (*El Diario*, La Paz, April 2, 1931.)

COURSE IN SPANISH AMERICAN JURISPRUDENCE.—A new law course covering the principal aspects of Spanish American jurisprudence from

the earliest precolonial times to the present day is now being offered by the university in La Paz as the result of the recent establishment of a professorship in that subject. One of the interesting features of the new course is the recognition of the influence of precolonial legal systems on contemporary juridical ideals and practices. As planned, the course covers two years and is divided into five general divisions, these including introductory studies, detailed considerations on various phases of precolonial, colonial, and postcolonial law, and the probable future juridical systems of Spanish America. Special attention is given throughout the course to geographical, demographic, and cultural influences and to comparisons, not only between written and customary laws, but also between the laws of different periods and different countries. A more precise conception of its scope may be gained through the outline of the subjects covered, which are as follows:

Introduction: Elements of sociology; law or juridical sociology and its classification; object of Spanish American law, its content and importance; methods for the study of Spanish American law; and Spanish American legal bibliography, general and classical sources.

Precolonial: Pre-Columbian geography; ethnography and demographic factors; historical and cultural aspects of the pre-Columbian period; written law and its correlation to customary law; political law; private law; international law; and comparative study of pre-Columbian American law with the juridico-political institutions of other primitive civilizations.

Colonial law: Geography of colonial times; colonial ethnography and demographic factors; historical and cultural aspects of the colonial period; written law and its relation to customary law; objective study of compilations of the Laws of the Indies; the work of Spanish American jurists; political law; private law; international law; and comparative study of indigenous law with contemporaneous and later colonial law.

Postcolonial law: Review of the history of the war for independence and its juridical significance; the foundation of the American Republics and the geography of the period; the ethnography of the Republics and demographic factors; historical and cultural aspects of the various countries, general history of the whole of Spanish America and that of each individual Republic; written law and its relation to customary law, and the work of national jurists; political law; private law; international law; comparative study of Spanish American law with other legal systems; and comparative study of the legal systems of the different Spanish American Republics.

The juridico-political future of Spanish American law; conclusions on Spanish American law, and the probable future of Spanish American juridico-political institutions; the Spanish American juridico-political ideal; the juridico-political program; and the characteristics of contemporary Spanish American political parties, their ideals and methods. (*El Diario*, La Paz, March 18, 1931.)

#### CHILE

EL SALTO OBSERVATORY.—March 21, 1931, was the twelfth anniversary of the establishment of El Salto Observatory, founded by Sr. Julio Bustos Navarrete and situated on San Cristobal Hill, in the outskirts of Santiago. The observatory has specialized in meteorological phenomena, and its work is known throughout the world.

Among its activities for the year 1930 were the following: The completion, after 10 years of labor, of a meteorological study of Chile; meteorological preparation for Antarctic exploration; studies on the eruptions of the volcanoes Llaima and Calbuco, the storms of June, 1930, the possible meteorological origin of the Einstein effect, and similar subjects of scientific importance. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, March 21, 1931.)

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.—Señora Herminia A. de Dávila, wife of the Ambassador of Chile to the United States, held an exhibition of paintings in the Roerich Museum, New York, from May 2 to 16, 1931. The landscapes, which were numerous, were especially notable.

#### COLOMBIA

NATIONAL LITERATURE PRIZE.—On March 3, 1931, the national literature prize was established by Congress in honor of the memory of the famous Colombian writer José María Vergara y Vergara (1831–1872), on the centenary of his birth. A fund of 10,000 pesos has been set aside, of which half the interest will be used for the prize, and the other half added to the capital; this will be done until the fund amounts to 100,000 pesos, when the entire interest will be granted to the author of the book selected as the one published during the preceding year most completely fulfilling the condition that it “exalt Colombian character” in some form. The jury for this award is to be composed of three members, one of whom will be selected by the Minister of Education, another by the Colombian Academy, and the third by the directors of the press of Bogota. Since one object of the award is the stimulation of books national in character, the judges may select the prize-winning publication from the fields of fiction, drama, poetry, journalism, criticism or other essays, or scientific, historical, pedagogic, or art works.

The establishment of the prize in the name of José María Vergara y Vergara is most appropriate, for he was the precursor of typically Colombian literature and the outstanding representative of his generation. (*Diario Oficial*, March 9, 1931.)

#### CUBA

SCHOOL STATISTICS IN MATANZAS.—In his report to the Secretary of Public Instruction, Dr. Armando Muñoz, superintendent of schools of the Province of Matanzas, stated that at the end of February, 1931, there were 942 classrooms in use. Of these, 482 were in the 124 urban schools, 418 in the 383 rural schools, and 42 for special instruction. There were 233 school gardens, 305 school libraries containing 11,766 volumes, 395 school museums, 242 parent-teacher associations, 285 school savings banks whose deposits totaled \$696, and 16 manual training shops. During the month of February, 19 historical-geographical excursions organized by teachers were taken. (*Heraldo de Cuba*, March 21, 1931.)



## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—HAITI

DOMINICAN-HAITIAN LIBRARY.—On February 27, 1931, the Minister of the Dominican Republic at Port au Prince, Señor Don Agustín Malagón, jr., tendered a reception on the occasion of the eighty-seventh anniversary of the independence of his country. In the presence of the President of the Republic of Haiti, Hon. Sténio Vincent, and members of his cabinet and the diplomatic and consular corps, Señor Malagón opened a library established at his legation under the auspices of the president of the Dominican Republic, General Rafael Trujillo Molina, where books by Dominican and Haitian authors will be collected. It is expected that the establishment of this Dominican-Haitian library will serve to strengthen the close cultural relations which exist between the peoples of these two neighboring republics. (*Le Matin*, Port au Prince, March 2, 1931; *Listín Diario*, Santo Domingo, March 14, 1931.)

## ECUADOR

BOLIVARIAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.—The Bolivarian Society of Ecuador is soon to establish a museum where uniforms, medals, swords, decorations, and other objects which belonged to the Liberator and the leaders of the wars of independence will be collected. The resolution of the Governing Board of the Society which provides for the establishment of this museum also makes provisions for the creation of a library and archives where books and documents relative to Simón Bolívar and the wars of independence will be kept. (*El Comercio*, Quito, March 10, 1931.)

## GUATEMALA

SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.—Interesting plans for a series of school excursions for study purposes were recently completed by the teaching staff of the Central Normal School for Boys in Guatemala City. The first of the excursions was held on March 4, 1931, when students of that institution made trips to different places near the capital to visit schools and collect material for their respective classes in botany, zoology, and manual training. Pupils of the fourth-year class visited Mixco, where one of them made an address in the national school for boys on the instruction of civics and another, in the school for girls, on ethics and etiquette; those of the third-year class visited Chinautla on a botany excursion, carrying on a study of the plants found in that region and collecting all the important varieties for the formation of herbariums; those of the second-year class went to Lavarreda on a zoological trip to gain first-hand information on the fauna there and to collect insects; and those of the first-year class collected material at Santa Rosita for use in their manual training classes. In each of the towns mentioned, one student from the Central Normal School gave

a simple talk in the local school on oral hygiene. Upon their return the pupils of the normal school were required to submit a written account of their trip, including a report of their work and personal impressions regarding the excursion. (*Diario de Centro-América*, Guatemala City, March 4, 1931.)

PROPAGATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS.—As the result of a suggestion recently made by the School of Natural Sciences and Pharmacy, the President has authorized the transfer of the supervision of the botanical garden in Guatemala City to the National University. The work of its reorganization and classification subsequently undertaken by that institution is in charge of the School of Natural Sciences and Pharmacy, which hopes to make the garden of immediate use and afford a place where physicians, pharmacists, and students may carry on research on cultivated plants having medicinal properties. The botanical garden of Guatemala was organized in the year 1923; since that time, many plants have been imported from different European countries for experimental purposes and placed in the collection there. (*Diario de Centro-América*, Guatemala City, March 7, 1931.)

#### HAITI

SCHOOL TO BE COMPLETED AT PORT-DE-PAIX.—The new Brothers School at Port-de-Paix, half of which was constructed in 1929 to permit partial abandonment of the old school, will soon be completed, funds having become available for this purpose. The building will be a U-shaped structure with 1-story wings and a 2-story center containing 10 classrooms, administrative offices, and living quarters. (*Monthly Bulletin*, Office of Financial Adviser-General Receiver, Port-au-Prince, March, 1931.)

#### MEXICO

WORLD PRESS CONGRESS.—Final preparations are now under way for the World Press Congress to be held in Mexico City from August 10 to 14, 1931. An interesting, informative and educational program, during which subjects of national and international character affecting journalism will be discussed by prominent figures of the newspaper world, has been arranged and numerous opportunities offered delegates for becoming better acquainted with Mexico through sightseeing and visits to points of interest. The honorary president of the Congress, Dr. Walter Williams, President of the University of Missouri, and the President, Robert Bell, of the Lyttleton Times, Christchurch, New Zealand, will preside at the convention sessions.

#### NICARAGUA

BAND CONCERTS.—The Government, through its respective departmental authorities, has recently concluded arrangements with the leaders of local bands for a series of open-air concerts to be given in

the public parks of Rivas, Matagalpa, and Jinotega for the purpose of developing in the people a taste for music, recognized as an essential part of their education. Two concerts will ordinarily be given each week, others being held on important civic occasions, holidays, and as a part of festivities for high Government officials. (*La Gaceta*, Managua, February 12, 17, and 19, 1931.)

#### PERU

NEW UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT.—Dr. José Antonio Encinas was chosen president of the University of San Marcos in Lima as a result of the election held on March 14, 1931, in accordance with provisions of the provisional statutes of the university recently enacted by the Council of Government. Doctor Encinas, who is recognized as one of the outstanding educators of Peru, took up his new duties on March 20, 1931. (*La Crónica*, Lima, March 15, and 21, 1931.)

#### URUGUAY

SCHOOL NOTES.—The last report of the National Administrative Council contains the following information regarding educational activities during 1930:

The Ministry of Education has been particularly interested in carrying out its many building plans without delay, and, as a result of these efforts, 228 schools were constructed during the year at a cost of more than 3,000,000 pesos.

In December, 1930, the public schools in the Republic numbered 1,310, were staffed by 4,022 teachers, and had a total registration of 162,115 children with an average attendance of 124,106. The program of adult education consisted of 61 courses; 2 special evening courses were also offered. These 63 courses were directed by 235 teachers and had an average attendance of 5,177. Other institutions that contributed to the educational movement of the country were the following: 2 normal institutes, 2 institutes for deaf mutes, 5 open-air schools, a seaside children's colony, a school preventorium, a school for abnormal children, 65 itinerant schools, and 4 experimental schools. Some of the features of the work accomplished during the year were: Special classes for mentally retarded pupils, classes in orthophony, and the maintenance of the school situated in the "Solar de Artigas" (the site where Artigas died) in Paraguay. In Montevideo there are 36 teachers of dressmaking, 3 of manual training, and 3 of singing.

Careful attention was given to the problem of rural education; it was decided to organize consolidated schools, to be formed by the union of three or four neighboring schools, with a staff of one or two teachers. These schools will be housed in appropriate buildings especially designed for the purpose, and children who live more than a kilometer (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) from the school will be transported free of charge.

During the month of August there took place in Montevideo the Tenth Congress of Supervisors, which was presided over by the National Council of Primary and Normal Education. All the supervisors of the Republic participated in this gathering. The subjects for discussion dealt with the principles of modern education and their application to Uruguayan conditions.

As was the case in former years, teachers came together several times during the year in different parts of the country to discuss educational problems; vacation courses were also held in Montevideo. These gatherings and courses have as



their immediate purpose the professional advancement of teachers in service, especially of those employed in the rural schools.

Educational programs began to be broadcast on April 1, 1930, by the Official Radio Broadcasting Service, which has functioned since December 18, 1929. The programs included music, readings of dramatic works, lectures, talks to children, addresses on cultural subjects, useful information, and entertainments organized by private and official institutions. The collection of national phonographic records, numbering 4,985, has also been utilized to give the radio public opportunity to listen to selections of great artistic merit. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, March 16, 1931.)

#### VENEZUELA

EXPOSITION OF MANUEL CABRÉ.—On March 1, 1931, an exposition of paintings by the well-known landscape artist, Manuel Cabré, was opened in the Central Club in Caracas. Señor Cabré, who was described by one critic in Caracas as a "typical and perhaps the greatest representative of the new generation of Venezuelan painters," began his career in Venezuela. Later he went to France where he studied and worked for 10 years, but he has now returned to Venezuela. According to the press his recent exhibit in the capital aroused much interest and received very favorable comment. (*El Universal*, Caracas, March 1, 1931, and *Nuevo Diario*, Caracas, March 7, 1931.)

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## PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

#### ARGENTINA

MATERNITY CENTER IN SANTA ROSA.—The National Bureau of Hygiene has secured the cooperation of local institutions in its work of organizing public health and hygiene services in the Territories of the Republic, a work which otherwise would be severely limited by lack of funds. In accordance with this scheme, a Maternity and Child Health Center is planned for Santa Rosa, in the Territory of La Pampa. The center will include a prenatal consultation clinic, a maternity and convalescent ward, a small children's hospital to which they will be admitted alone or with their mothers as the case may require, a home for abandoned children, child-care classes for mothers and girls, and a dental clinic. The administration of the center will be under the direction of the national bureau, assisted by the Women's Committee of the Child Welfare Board of the city and certain municipal doctors, dentists, and nurses, all of whom will give their services *ad honorem*. (*Boletín Oficial*, Buenos Aires, March 4, 1931.)

#### CHILE

WATER SUPPLY FOR SAN ROSENDO.—San Rosendo, an important railway center in the Province of Concepcion, has just completed the installation of a modern water-supply system. The Laja River is the

source, and the water is aerated by two groups of pumps operating alternately, each capable of supplying 24 liters (liter equals 0.91 quart) of water a second. The reservoir has a capacity of 500 cubic meters (cubic meter equals 35.314 cubic feet), and is supplied to the town by 4,180 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) of pipes. Sixteen fire hydrants have been established, 20 hygienic drinking fountains, and 2 troughs for animals. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, March 20, 1931.)

#### GUATEMALA

ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC WELFARE BUREAU.—See p. 644.

#### MEXICO

PUBLIC RESTAURANTS.—On March 1, 1931, the Bureau of Public Welfare established nine public restaurants in Mexico City to provide nourishing food to those in need. The meals served in these restaurants consist of such simple and wholesome dishes as soup, rice, beans, and bread, and may be secured by any person upon the presentation of the ticket issued for this purpose by the Bureau of Public Welfare. Large numbers of the tickets have been placed on sale at 10 centavos each in the principal stores and other commercial firms of the city, and are being recommended to the charitably inclined for distribution to the poor in the place of alms. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, March 11 and 21, 1931.)

#### PANAMA

FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR ANTITUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN.—A resolution of the Antituberculosis Committee of Panama providing for the construction of hospitals and dispensaries in the provincial capitals of the Republic and the appropriation of \$264,240 for a campaign against tuberculosis, malaria, and hookworm, has been approved by President Alfaro through an executive decree issued on March 9, 1931. (*Star and Herald*, Panama, March 10, 1931.)

#### PARAGUAY

X-RAY BUILDING.—An X-ray building recently constructed as a unit of the Clinical Hospital in Asuncion at a cost of 567,000 pesos paper was formally opened on March 25, 1931, by Dr. Alejandro Dávalos, the Dean of the Medical School. Those present at the ceremony included the Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction, the President of the University, the Director of the Clinical Hospital, the Director *ad interim* of the National Bureau of Hygiene and Public Welfare, various university professors, and a large number of students. The new section of the hospital will be known as the Dr. José Gómez Brizuela X-ray Building; it is named for the late Dr. Gómez Brizuela, through whose generosity the establishment of this service was made possible. A short while before his

death Dr. Gómez Brizuela expressed a desire that his X-ray apparatus, purchased at a cost of \$19,000, should be given to the hospital; after his death his wife added to this donation a gift of 200,000 pesos paper toward the cost of an adequate building in which it could be installed. The remaining sum necessary for the construction of the building was appropriated by the Government. Dr. Oscar Boettner has been appointed director of the new service. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, March 11 and 25, 1931.)

#### VENEZUELA

INCREASED WATER SUPPLY.—The Department of Public Works has recently issued an order which provides that studies be made on the possibility of sinking additional wells in order to increase the present water supply of Caracas. It is said that the Department of Public Health, Agriculture, and Stock Raising recently concluded a study of the water system of the capital for the purpose of determining measures which would improve the service in private homes, and that as a result attention was called to the need for improving the water mains throughout the city. Plans for the installation of a chlorinator are also reported to have been taken under consideration.

The studies authorized by the Department of Public Works are of great importance and fulfill a need which is becoming increasingly evident. During the last two years the department in question has made a great effort to discover the best means for improving the system of supply and distribution. One of the commissions which studied the problem, advised the renewal and extension of mains at many places, and proposed the installation of high pressure mains so that a fire department might be organized. (*El Universal*, Caracas, March 11, 1931, and Report of the United States Assistant Trade Commissioner, Caracas, March 28, 1931.)

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### NECROLOGY

#### EL SALVADOR

DR. JOSÉ ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ.—On February 16, 1931, Dr. José Antonio Rodríguez, Salvadorean legislator, diplomat, and jurist, died in San Salvador. During a long life of public service, Doctor Rodríguez held the positions of President of the National Assembly, Secretary of State, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to many Central American Republics and to Mexico, Judge of the Courts of Second and Third Instance, and Justice of the Supreme Court. His passing is felt by his friends and acquaintances in both El Salvador and other countries, to be a distinct loss for that Republic. (*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, February 17, 1931.)



# SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO MAY 15, 1921

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BOLIVIA		
Executive decree of Mar. 14, 1931, restoring the income tax law of May 3, 1928.	1931 Mar. 23	Paul C. Daniels, vice consul at La Paz. Do.
Review of commerce and industries of Bolivia for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930.	Mar. 24	
BRAZIL		
Obligatory civil registration of births in Brazil. Decree of Feb. 19, 1931.	Feb. 26	Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro. Do.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Mar. 23, 1931.	Apr. 8	
CHILE		
Review of commerce and industries of the Arica consular district, for year ended Dec. 31, 1930.	Mar. 21	Edward B. Rand, vice consul at Arica. Thomas S. Horn, consul at Antofagasta.
Highway system of the Province of Antofagasta.....	Apr. 13	
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Reconstruction of Buenaventura.....	Apr. 7	D. H. Myers, vice consul at Buenaventura. LaVerne Baldwin, vice consul at Santa Marta. Carlos C. Hall, vice consul at Medellin. Eli Taylor, vice consul at Cartagena.
Review of commerce and industries of Santa Marta consular district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1931.	Apr. 11	
Review of the Medellin consular district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1931.	Apr. 13	
Commerce and industries of the Cartagena district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1931.	Apr. 16	
COSTA RICA		
Report on Executive decree concerning the registry of conduct and penal antecedents.	Apr. 20	David J. D. Myers, consul at San Jose.
CUBA		
Review of commerce and industries of Nuevitas consular district, for calendar year 1930.	Mar. 31	E. A. Wakefield, consul at Nuevitas. F. T. F. Dumont, consul general at Habana. Knox Alexander, consul at Matanzas. Do.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1931.	Apr. 2	
Automobile show in Cuba.....	Apr. 10	
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Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1931.	Apr. 18	
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Industrial establishments of Mexico, census of May 15, 1930..	Apr. 18	Stephen E. Aguirre, vice consul at Mexico City. Edward I. Nathan, consul at Monterrey.
Inauguration of new electric light and power company at Monterrey.	Apr. 24	
PANAMA		
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1931.	do.	Herbert O. Williams, consul at Panama City.
URUGUAY		
Road building in the country districts of Uruguay.....	Mar. 20	Leslie E. Reid, consul general at Montevideo. Do.
Street paving in Montevideo.....	Mar. 21	
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Review of Caracas consular district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1931.	Apr. 14	H. C. von Struve, consul at Caracas. Ben C. Matthews, vice consul at La Guaira.
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# BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

JULY, 1931



Dr. Fabio Lozano  
The New Minister of Colombia in Washington

Pan American Day Throughout the Americas

The Centenary of the Death of James Monroe  
Fifth President of the United States

Present Status of the Inter-American Highway

The Magdalena River of Colombia

Guatemala and Don Pedro de Alvarado

MEXICO HONDURAS EL SALVADOR GUATEMALA

COSTA RICA CUBA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ECUADOR EL SALVADOR

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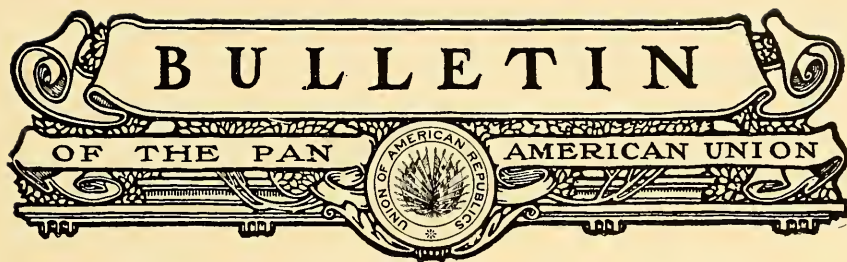
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DR. FABIO LOZANO

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Colombia in the United States.



## DR. FABIO LOZANO, THE NEW MINISTER OF COLOMBIA IN WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT Enrique Olaya Herrera, of Colombia, who resigned as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his country near the Government of the United States in order to assume the high office he now holds, appointed as his successor to the diplomatic post in Washington the distinguished statesman and diplomat, Dr. Fabio Lozano.

On presenting his letters of credence to President Hoover, a ceremony which took place at the White House on May 20, 1931, Doctor Lozano said:

It is a high honor to me to present to Your Excellency, together with the letters of recall of Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera, now President of Colombia, the documents which accredit me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of my country before the Government of the United States.

In the discharge of the duties of my position I shall steadily continue the policy of frank and sincere friendship followed by my illustrious predecessor. I am in hearty accord with this policy and venture to count, in carrying it out, on the reciprocity of ideas and sentiments of the Government and the people of the United States.

In my long public life I have earnestly labored in behalf of the Pan American doctrine of justice and respect of good will and cooperation among the nations, for I am deeply convinced that the firm and general practice of this doctrine will not only carry the greatness of the United States to its height and lead to the full achievement of the progress and culture of this continent, but enable our peoples to acquire greater aptitude in cooperating toward the welfare of the rest of the world.

Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera lived among you for long years as Minister from Colombia, until he had to return to Bogota to assume the Chief Magistracy in obedience to the free and spontaneous vote of his fellow citizens. He retains a sincere admiration for this great democracy and a grateful memory of Your Excellency, and charges me to express to you on this formal occasion his best wishes for your happiness.

Permit me, Mr. President, to add my own personal good wishes, and to express to you the deep satisfaction which I experience in assuming before your Government the diplomatic mission with which my country has honored me.



To these friendly sentiments President Hoover replied no less cordially:

It gives me great pleasure to receive from you the letters whereby you are accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia near the Government of the United States. You have likewise delivered to me the letters of recall of your distinguished predecessor, His Excellency Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera.

For more than eight years during his sojourn in Washington it was my pleasure to know Doctor Olaya, who contributed so much to strengthening the ties that bind our two countries, and I have therefore followed with especial interest the admirable progress and constructive achievements which have marked his occupancy of the Chief Magistracy of the Republic of Colombia during so difficult a period in your country's economic life. He has displayed the ability and wisdom during his brief tenure of his high office which his many friends in Washington so confidently expected.

It is, therefore, especially gratifying to learn how closely you share his views and that you will continue the policy of frank and sincere friendship, based on justice and mutual respect, which characterized his relations with the Government of the United States. Your long and distinguished career in the public life and service of your country makes you unusually well qualified to continue and strengthen the existing bonds of friendship and sympathy which unite Colombia and the United States, and I take pleasure in assuring you, Mr. Minister, that you will receive from me and from the officials of this Government the heartiest cooperation.

Your timely allusion to Pan American ideals and your conviction that the practice of the doctrine of justice and respect, of good will and cooperation between the nations of this hemisphere will prove of valuable and lasting benefit to the welfare of the world, will strike a responsive chord in the hearts and opinions of the American people.

I am happy to welcome you to Washington, Mr. Minister, and I hope that your stay in this country will be most pleasant. I request you to convey to His Excellency President Olaya Herrera my best wishes for the continued happiness and welfare of the Republic of Colombia and my own most cordial personal greetings.

The new representative of the Republic of Colombia is a native of Santa Ana, in the Department of Tolima, where he was born in 1866. Both his parents, Gen. Juan de Dios Lozano and Sra. María Josefa Torrijos, belonged to distinguished families that have contributed notably to the national welfare from the time of the War of Independence down to the present day.

Doctor Lozano, who was educated at the *Colegio de San Simón* at Ibagué, graduated from the normal course when very young and for several years thereafter devoted himself to teaching. Many of his students have distinguished themselves in later life; among such was the present Primate of Colombia, Archbishop Perdomo.

For over 20 years Doctor Lozano has played an important part in the political life of his country, both in Departmental legislatures and in the national Congress; just before leaving for the United States, in April, he was reelected to the national Senate for the term

1931-1934. In the same month he was unanimously elected, by the Liberal members of the House of Representatives, chairman of the National Committee of the Liberal Party, in whose organization he has long been a leading figure.

As Minister of Colombia to Peru, a post to which he was appointed in 1920, Doctor Lozano has also rendered noteworthy services to his country. During the 10 years that he resided in Lima, he was instrumental in settling, by means of the Lozano-Salomón Treaty, the boundary dispute which had been pending between his nation and Peru since 1822. The treaty, which was signed March 24, 1922, was ratified by Colombia in 1925 and by Peru in 1927; ratifications were exchanged in Bogota in 1928, and the terms of the treaty fulfilled by the survey and delivery of the territory in question in 1929 and 1930.

Doctor Lozano left the diplomatic service to accept the portfolio of Public Works in the Cabinet of President Olaya Herrera, a ministry which he held until the end of 1930, when he resigned to attend to personal affairs. His retirement to private life was of short duration, however, for in the spring of 1931 he was appointed Minister to the United States.

Besides responding freely to the demands of public life, Doctor Lozano has written authoritatively on a wide variety of subjects. He is the author of many publications dealing with political, historical, and economic subjects, as well as with international law. One of his recent works, *With the Agriculturists of Colombia*, was warmly received by the critics and by the public, and is already considered an indispensable reference book. A high opinion is also held of his historico-political monographs on Murillo and the 23d of May. He was the founder and for many years the owner of the daily newspaper *El Correo Liberal*, and for more than 30 years he has contributed to a number of Colombian and foreign newspapers and magazines. Besides being a writer of note Doctor Lozano is considered one of the most eloquent of the present-day orators in his country. His addresses and speeches would fill many volumes.

Among the learned societies of which Doctor Lozano is a member are the Colombian Academy of History, the National Society of Agriculturists, the Society of the Founders of Independence, and the Geographic Society of Lima. He has been decorated with the Cross of Boyaca and with the medal of the Guard of Honor of the Liberator, both of Colombia, with the Grand Cross of the Sun of Peru, and with medals by the Bolivarian Societies of Colombia and Peru.

Doctor Lozano brings to his duties as member of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union the same enthusiasm for Pan American ideals which distinguished his predecessor.

# PAN AMERICAN DAY THROUGHOUT THE AMERICAS

Compiled by ENRIQUE CORONADO

*Assistant Editor of the Bulletin of the Pan American Union*

AS one of the Latin American newspapers aptly said, "The enthusiastic statements spoken throughout the American Continent on the occasion of the celebration of Pan American Day, April 14, 1931, are still reechoing," for the sentiments expressed on that memorable day came from the heart of each nation, and the event was celebrated joyfully as another degree in the fulfillment of the ideal of peace and harmony.

All the American nations responded to the suggestion of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, and by decree or proclamation April 14 was designated as the day on which these Republics, inspired by mutual confidence, will each year devote to studying and understanding the national ideals of their sister countries. In this spirit of cooperation they, with one accord, will "reaffirm the ideals of peace and continental solidarity which one and all profess, strengthen their natural and historic bonds, and recall the common interests and aspirations which make the countries of this hemisphere a center of positive influence in the universal movement in favor of peace, justice, and law among nations," as one of the decrees phrased it.

In the official exercises the friendly sentiments of the American peoples toward each other were publicly emphasized by leading statesmen. To these demonstrations must be added others, first of all those in the schools and colleges, for it is to the youth of to-day that we must confide the carrying out to-morrow of the Pan American ideal, actively fostered for more than 40 years in this hemisphere. This fact was well expressed by the Secretary of State of Cuba, when he said: "The celebration of this day has been extended to the public schools in order that our future citizens may learn as children to love their sister nations by knowing their heroes, learning their customs, appreciating their virtues, and respecting their laws. The school is the soul of a country; it molds men, creates the civilization under which they shall live; it indicates the degree of national development and influences every section of civic life."

In some of the American nations April 14 was declared a national holiday, while in others it was observed chiefly with special ceremonies in the schools and civic bodies. In every country the national flag was flown on public buildings, and the nation as a whole was



urged to celebrate the day as a symbol of the sovereignty of the Republics of America and of the voluntary union of them all into a continental community.

#### OFFICIAL CELEBRATIONS

In Bogota, Colombia; Lima, Peru; Quito, Ecuador; San Jose, Costa Rica; and Habana, Cuba, the diplomatic representatives of the other American nations were received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic. In Peru, Dr. Rafael Larco Herrera, in speaking of the significance of the gathering, included the following paragraph in his address of welcome:

On this happy occasion it has seemed most fitting that this assembly should be simple and intimate, free from official pomp. To-day, you, the official representatives of these friendly sister nations, symbolize by your presence the united good will and unceasing efforts which you are converting, in the daily labor of your offices, into treaties and other expressions. Thus, consecrating our hearts and our thoughts to this high purpose, we are forming an American patriotism which is not a negation of national patriotism, but rather the sum, the essence, and the exponent of that of all our countries.

The President of Mexico, Sr. Ortiz Rubio, sent by radio to every nation on this hemisphere a significant message emphasizing the spiritual harmony of the American Continent. His words were commented upon with approval in all countries. Among other things, he said:

What are we celebrating on this occasion? It is the Pan American idea; that is, Pan Americanism. This is a noble and lofty celebration, because it has to do with a desire that has been latent for more than a century. Now that the passage of the years has brought to the nations of America their full majority, that desire has found expression in them, as though they were human beings endowed with physical and spiritual powers. . . .

We have indorsed the celebration of Pan American Day in Mexico because we firmly believe in Pan Americanism and trust that the great obstacles in the way of its realization will be surmounted.

In El Salvador, where Pan American Day was declared a national holiday, an elaborate program, which will be described later, was arranged by the Minister of Public Instruction. In the evening a radio address, also carried to all America, was delivered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Héctor David Castro, in which he spoke of the importance of the day in the following words:

This act [the celebration of Pan American Day] signifies a true recognition of the common interests of this hemisphere, and offers at the same time inspiring memories, as there pass in silent review the shades of the eminent statesmen who strove to unite in close bonds all the nations of free America.

. . . The most genuine representative and noblest symbol of Pan Americanism is to be found in the immortal Liberator, Simón Bolívar, who, two days before the Battle of Ayacucho, wrote the famous message in which he laid before the heads of American Governments the idea of an assembly of plenipotentiaries which

should determine the destiny of America. . . . We Central Americans keep, as an undying memory of that idea and as evidence of our Pan American ideals at that time, the Treaty of Union, Alliance, and Perpetual Confederation celebrated in 1825 between the Federated Republics of Central America and the Republic of Colombia.

Nor should I forget to mention the Secretary of State of the United States, Hon. James G. Blaine, who in 1881 proposed the meeting of an international conference of American Republics, an ideal realized eight years later in Washington. The main object of the conference, as envisaged by its organizer, was to affirm peace between the American nations, and to assure, by arbitration and other means of conciliation, some way of reaching a peaceful solution of international conflicts.

In Cuba a reception was given in the Department of State which was attended not only by the diplomatic and consular representatives



PAN AMERICAN DAY IN BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

Members of the Latin American diplomatic corps in Bogota were guests at a reception given by Dr. Raimundo Rivas, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on April 14.

of the nations of America, but also of many of the countries of the Old World. In the brilliant address which marked the simple ceremony, the Secretary of State said:

Pan Americanism, an outgrowth of those splendid early efforts of American rapprochement, had its legal beginnings in the conference of 1889 in Washington; but it was fostered in the cradle of American liberty by the aspirations of the greatest minds and by the extraordinary personality of the most valiant warriors. From Bolívar to José Martí we may trace a noble Pan American ideal. Therefore this concept belongs to all the nations of this continent, and is strengthened by a voluntary union which represents respect in our dealings one with the other, justice in our agreements, and liberty and law in our decisions.

Pan American Day, as has been said, was observed in all the American nations; the fact that some governments—as, for example, that of Honduras, where the observance was limited to the flying of the

National flag—did not celebrate the day officially was due principally to lack of time for the preparation of adequate ceremonies. No mention is made here of the official functions in the United States, because they were described in the BULLETIN for May.

The Senate of Colombia joined officially in the festivities of the day, calling for a reaffirmation of the ideals of continental peace and solidarity which have inspired the Republics of the Western Hemisphere. In Bolivia, on motion of Representative Fidel Ansa, the House of Representatives gave a rising vote of homage to Pan American Day.

In Rio de Janeiro salutes were fired by the army and navy, and the flag was flown on all public buildings, as on many private ones. In the Ministry of Labor, Dr. Lindolfo Collor spoke on the significance of the day at the flag-raising ceremonies.

On that day, too, many of the American nations greeted each other through their Ministries of Foreign Affairs, repeating their heartfelt desires for the continued fellowship of their sister nations, and for the daily strengthening of their common bonds.

#### CELEBRATIONS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

As was suggested by many of the resolutions and decrees establishing Pan American Day, the close union of the independent nations on the American Continent has its origin in the fellowship of the school children, since they are to make up the America of the future. Therefore in many nations the main celebration of Pan American Day took place in the schools and universities. The account which follows was drawn from information sent to the Pan American Union by Ministers of Public Instruction, directors of educational institutions, and the press.

In Argentina a notable gathering in the Argentine-American Cultural Institute of Buenos Aires witnessed the presentation by the United States Ambassador, Hon. Robert Woods Bliss, of the prizes awarded to Sr. Alfredo Guttero and Sr. Antonio Pedone for their paintings shown in the Pan American Exhibition of Contemporary Paintings, held early this year in the Baltimore Museum of Art.<sup>1</sup> In congratulating the artists, Ambassador Bliss said:

The timely arrival of these prizes enables me to present them on this auspicious date, set aside as Pan American Day by the Governments of this continent, in the sympathetic atmosphere of this building. Nothing seems to me more fitting than that we should meet for this purpose in the *Instituto Cultural*, whose members have bound themselves to the high task of increasing the knowledge in Argentina and in the United States of the cultural development of each. This is a particularly happy occasion, because we are met here to-day, inspired by fraternal sentiments, in an act of significant justice which signally marks the progress and distinction of Argentine art.

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<sup>1</sup> See BULLETIN of the Pan American Union for February, 1931.



After the presentation of the awards Prof. St. John Garwood spoke of the life, career, and influence of Thomas Jefferson.

In La Plata the celebration of Pan American Day took place in the assembly hall of the *Colegio Nacional*. Dr. Ricardo Levene, President of the University of La Plata, presided at the meeting, and stressed the need for increasingly intimate relations with professors and students of other nations. The main address was delivered by Professor Verzura, who, after pointing out the necessity of friendly relations for the solution of international economic, geographic, and spiritual problems, said:

April 14 has been appointed Pan American Day because it is the anniversary of the date on which the International Conference of American States, meeting in Washington in 1889-90, approved the resolution creating the Pan American Union. But this fact does not mean that we do homage to that institution. Rather, as the Director General of the Union has said, we pay our respects to the ideals which motivate the work of the organization of American Republics.

The National Federation of Teachers of Argentina issued a statement praising the action of all the countries of America in setting apart one day in the year as an international holiday.

Because of the fact that on April 14 all the schools of Bolivia were closed for the annual vacation period, the celebration of Pan American Day was limited to raising the national flag on all the public buildings, in compliance with the presidential decree of September 30, 1930.

Although not declared a national holiday in Brazil, the day was observed with special exercises in the schools, as well as with other patriotic celebrations.

In Bello Horizonte, Dr. Firmino Costa spoke at the Model Normal School on the Pan American Union and again at the *Collegio Baptista* on Bolívar. On that day the portrait of the Liberator, justly considered the forerunner of Pan Americanism, was unveiled in the library of the normal school.

The Superintendent of Schools of Porto Alegre ordered the fitting observance of Pan American Day in all schools in his district; accordingly, the day was set apart as a manifestation of continental unity. The school children of the Rio Branco district gave an especially interesting program, in which emphasis was placed on the harmonious union of the intellectual and social groups of the American nations.

In Recife, Dr. Odilon Nester, professor in the law school, delivered a brilliant address before the school on the theme of Pan Americanism and continental relations.

Lack of time for more adequate preparation and the fact that many schools were closed for the vacation period robbed the celebration of Pan American Day in the Department of Cundinamarca, Colombia, of much of the brilliance it would otherwise have had. The Director of Public Education of the Department, however, has taken measures to insure its fitting observance in the future.

In Cartagena, in the *Colegio de la Esperanza*, Dr. Antonio José de Irisarri delivered an eloquent address, in which he praised the resolution adopted by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, outlined the altruistic aims to which that institution is consecrated, and demonstrated how all endeavors to increase the spiritual and material bonds uniting the American nations benefit the entire continent. Doctor Irisarri also lauded the unselfish work of school-teachers, to whom falls the task of kindling in each new generation the divine fire of progress.

In the other Departments of the Republic resolutions were passed providing for the observance of the day in the schools and the flying of the national flag from public buildings. Services emphasizing its moral and social significance impressed upon the minds of the students the importance of the Pan American ideal and the necessity for realizing it for the good of America and of humanity. According to press reports, the celebration of the day was observed throughout the Republic, even in remote districts.

The presidential decree of September 8, 1930, ordered that on April 14 the Cuban flag be raised on all government buildings, and urged the teachers of the nation to follow their high tradition by training the youth of the Republic to become model citizens of their country and of America. In accordance with this suggestion, the public schools of Cuba celebrated Pan American Day with special ceremonies.

Schools throughout the Republic of Chile joined in the continent-wide celebration of the day. At the Women's Normal School No. 1, in Santiago, a meeting attended by all the student body—the primary-school teachers of Chile in a very near future—was held; Miss Ruth Sedgwick, an exchange fellow, formerly of the staff of the Pan American Union, spoke on the aims and work of the Union. Her address was followed by the recitation of poems by writers of the other American nations and by musical selections.

The students of School No. 29, of Concepcion, sent the following message to their fellow students throughout the Americas:

We send a cordial greeting to all American students from the sylvan banks of the Bio-Bio; this greeting is as unsullied as the Andean snows, as warm as the red of our native *copihues*, and as true as the blue of our Chilean skies. May this greeting find us strong and united, so that neither discord nor war may separate us, and we may march together along the road of progress, chanting together the Song of Peace and of Labor.

In the Normal School of Chillan the students were told of the organization and work of the Pan American Union, and the inspiring message to American youth, written by Gabriela Mistral for the first Pan American Day, was read.

In the Boys' School No. 1, the most important secondary school of Valparaiso, a program was given in which all the students of the school of liberal arts and the preparatory school thereto participated. The flag of Chile was raised to the strains of the national hymn, sung by a chorus of 800 voices; Prof. Rafael Coronel, of Ecuador, delivered a stirring address on Pan Americanism, and a fourth-year student of the school gave a brief account of the activities of the Pan American Union.

A similar celebration took place at the Girls' School No. 1, where Pan Americanism was discussed by a teacher of history.

In the Dominican Republic, too, the presidential decree establishing Pan American Day recommended its observance in the schools. At the Santa Ana Academy of Santiago the assistant principal, Sr. Antonio Cuello, spoke to the students on the importance of that day, on which, as he said, "We should all take time to remember the close union of the Pan American countries and to consider as our common problems those that may arise in one or another nation; we should be ready to play our part in their happy solution."

The Hostos School of Santo Domingo prepared a special program, according to which each teacher explained simply and clearly to his class the meaning of the day, leaving on the youthful minds a deep impression of the significance which April 14 has for all the nations of the New World.

The resolution of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union was heartily approved by the Government and the citizens of Ecuador; educational authorities promptly made arrangements for the suitable celebration of the day in schools. Therefore, in Quito and Guayaquil special school programs were arranged featuring addresses on appropriate subjects and manifestations of American brotherhood. Similarly, the Montalvo Secondary School of Ambato observed the day with an address stressing the benefits of union to the American nations.

The "Isabel the Catholic" Girls' School of Quito gave a special entertainment, to which the diplomatic representatives of the American nations were invited. The program consisted of musical selections, an address by one of the teachers, the recitation of Montalvo's Essay on Washington and Bolívar, and tableaux symbolic of Pan Americanism.



The program for the observance of Pan American Day in El Salvador was arranged by the Minister of Public Instruction. The public-school children of San Salvador marched past the City Hall to the Campo de Marte, where the students formed figures symbolic of Pan American Day, the national anthem was sung, and selections were played by the service band, the whole ceremony ending with a general review. During the evening an elaborate program was transmitted by radio to all the continent; musical compositions were rendered, poems were recited, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs delivered the address, from which a quotation has already been made.

On April 10, in view of the approaching celebration of Pan American Day, the President of El Salvador issued a decree establishing the



A PAN AMERICAN DAY PAGEANT IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

An interesting feature of the Pan American Day celebrations by the public schools of Washington was the pageant presented by pupils of the Raymond School. The central figures of the tableau typify "Pan America," "Cooperation," "Self Government," and "Friendship."

International School Bureau, under the Division of Libraries and Exchange of the Ministry of Public Instruction. The bureau will organize and encourage an interchange of correspondence and other activities between the school children of El Salvador and their colleagues of America.

The Republic of Guatemala signified its approval of Pan American Day by decreeing it a national holiday and arranging that the public schools should hold literary and other exercises in keeping with the occasion.

In the Normal School for Primary Teachers, the *Colegio Europeo*, and the Institute for Girls, suitable observances took place. On April 14, too, a new school for boys, bearing the name of the national

poet, José Batres Montufar, was opened. In Solola, at the Girls' School, the primary school, and the José Miguel Vasconcelos School, musical selections and speeches marked the day.

On March 20, 1931, the President of Haiti issued a decree declaring April 14 an annual national holiday, and recommending to schools, clubs, and the public in general its fitting celebration. The decree also provided that the national flag should be flown on that day in token of the spirit of continental solidarity and friendship felt by the Government and people of Haiti for those of the other Republics of the Western Hemisphere.

In Mexico, besides the official celebration mentioned earlier, many schools under the direction of the General Bureau of Education celebrated Pan American Day with musical and literary meetings.

In Nicaragua, as in Panama, the fact that April 14 fell in the vacation period prevented any school celebration of the day.

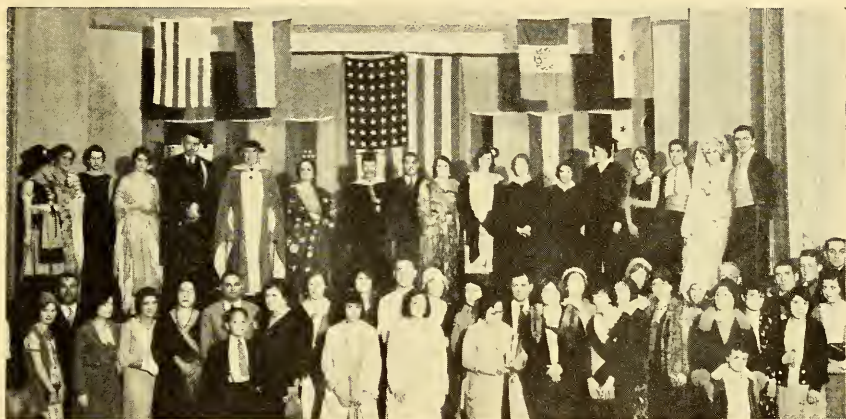
In the *Colegio Internacional* of Asuncion, Dr. Juan Vicente Ramírez, former Chargé d'Affairs of Paraguay in the United States, gave a speech in which he included an account of the history and functions of the Pan American Union. In the President Franco Normal School an assembly was held, attended by local authorities, educational officials, students, and the general public; at the meeting the importance and meaning of Pan Americanism were expounded.

According to information provided by the educational authorities of the Republic, suitable arrangements were made in Peru for the celebration of the first day dedicated to the idea of American solidarity.

It is safe to say that there was not a city or district of any importance in the United States which did not celebrate Pan American Day with great enthusiasm. Among the universities sharing in the celebration were the University of Arizona, where the elaborate program included musical selections and songs from Latin America, together with addresses on Pan American themes; the University of Texas, where, in a hall adorned with the flags of all the American Republics, students, professors, and guests heard the speeches delivered over the radio from the Pan American Union, followed by a reading of opinions of leading statesmen of America on the significance of the Pan American ideal; the University of Pennsylvania, where students of Latin American affairs called attention to the fact that the university was among the earliest, if not the very first, to establish courses on that subject; the University of Southern California; Duke University, where Dr. J. Fred Rippy spoke to the

students of Latin American history and to members of the Foreign Relations Club on the meaning of Pan Americanism; and the University of Florida, whose special program of music and addresses in English and Spanish was sent by radio to all parts of the continent.

Among the primary and secondary schools taking part in the observance of the day were the Bellows Falls High School, Vermont, which featured a tableau representing the 21 American nations and addresses on the Pan American Union, Simón Bolívar, San Martín, O'Higgins, and the Monroe Doctrine; the Pan American School of Richmond, Virginia; the East Orange High School, New Jersey; the Saxonville Junior High School, Framingham, Mass.; Proctor Academy, New Hampshire; and the schools throughout the



PAN AMERICAN DAY CELEBRATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, TUCSON, ARIZONA

State of New York. In the James Monroe High School, of New York City, the enthusiasm of the Pan American Club was too great to be expressed within the official time limit; so Pan American Day became Pan American Week.

The observance of April 14 held in the United States Public School in Montevideo was noteworthy in the Uruguayan celebrations. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the United States, the superintendent of schools, and other officials were present. At the close of the speeches the diplomatic representative of the United States presented to the school an album prepared and signed by the students of one of the New York public schools.

The Government of Venezuela, the fatherland of the Liberator, joined enthusiastically in the celebration of Pan American Day as a symbol of the sovereignty of the American nations and of their



voluntary union in a continental association. Special classes and lectures were held in the public schools, in accordance with the presidential decree of September 24, 1930.

#### OTHER CELEBRATIONS

In view of the enthusiasm aroused by Pan American Day, many civic organizations and other bodies throughout the continent joined in the celebration.

In Rio de Janeiro the Brazilian Federation for Feminine Progress held a meeting at which Dr. Ormenda Bastos, Sra. Mercedes de Gomes, and Stra. Bertha Lutz spoke. These addresses, broadcast by the Radio Club of Brazil, set forth the important role being played by American women for the closer fellowship of sister nations.

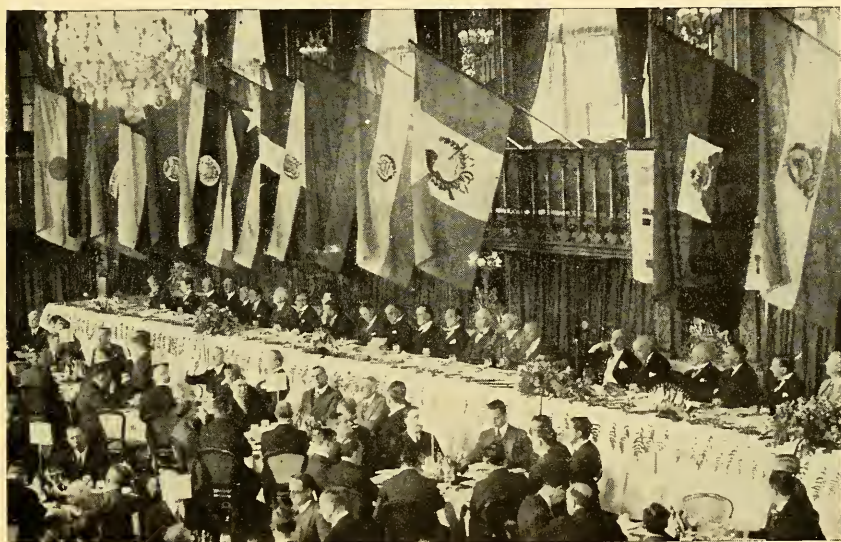
The Organizing Committee of the Seventh Scientific Congress, which is to meet in Mexico City in February, 1932, celebrated Pan American Day with a banquet in Chapultepec Park. The chairman gave a detailed account of the labors of the committee up to the present time. Dr. Luis Sánchez Pontón, Chairman of the Section on Social and Economic Sciences of the committee, was the speaker at the banquet; he said that the future of America depends on the idea of American union, and that when the Anglo-Saxon and the Hispanic cultures unite, frontiers disappear, prejudices melt away, egotism and misunderstanding are dissipated, and the goal of continental equality will be reached.

Another meeting in Mexico City was held in the Alvaro Obregón Civic Center under the auspices of the Civic League, a dependency of the Bureau of Civic Affairs of the Federal District. The main address was delivered by a distinguished Mexican lawyer, Sr. Francisco de P. Herrasti, who spoke of the meaning of Pan Americanism for all the American nations and of its importance for world equilibrium.

The Rotary Club of Lima gave a luncheon to the diplomatic representatives of the Pan American nations, which was an occasion of good fellowship. The Rotary Club of Panama observed the day in a similar manner; speeches were made by Sr. Enrique Fonseca Zúñiga, Minister of Costa Rica; Sr. Eduardo Rueda, Chargé d' Affaires of Colombia; and Mr. James Zetec, entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In the United States the Pan American Society of New York gave a splendid banquet in the Hotel Biltmore, at which the Consuls General of the other American Republics were guests of honor. The great ballroom of the hotel was decked with the flags of the 21 American nations, hung from the balconies and draped over the speakers' table. The speeches delivered at the official celebration of the day in Washington and the message of the President of Mexico from Chapultepec Castle were brought to the gathering by radio. At

the close of the broadcast Mr. Mallet-Prevost, ex-president of the society, read a resolution expressing the condolences of the society to the nation of Nicaragua for the suffering and loss of life and property caused by the recent earthquake. The resolution was approved, and copies ordered sent to the President of the Republic, to the Minister of Nicaragua in Washington, and to the Consul General in New York, who, being present, thanked the society on behalf of his Government. The president of the society, Mr. John L. Merrill, then welcomed the guests in the name of the society, introducing each member of the consular corps by turn. The Consul of Uruguay answered for his colleagues. The society concluded the meeting by



PAN AMERICAN SOCIETY LUNCHEON IN NEW YORK CITY ON APRIL 14, 1931

A section of the speakers' table at the society's luncheon on Pan American Day.

sending messages of congratulation to the Presidents of the Latin American Republics, and of thanks to President Hoover, to the Secretary of State as Chairman of the Governing Board, and to the Ambassador of Mexico for their brilliant speeches at the Pan American Union.

The San Francisco and Los Angeles chapters of the society also celebrated Pan American Day with banquets, to which were invited the consular representatives of the American nations in those cities.

The day was celebrated with great pomp in the city of Miami, Fla., under the auspices of clubs and civic organizations and with the cooperation of neighboring towns. There was a special parade in which allegorical floats were featured, and a special section of 21

school girls, each representing an American nation. In the morning a bronze plaque was presented to the University of Miami; in the afternoon there were maneuvers by a squadron of airplanes and the planting of a memorial tree in Bayfront Park. Among the speakers were Dr. Victor Belaúnde, of Peru, professor at the University of Miami, whose subject was "The New Pan Americanism," and Judge Gautier, who addressed the gathering on "Pan American Day, Its Meaning and Its Possibilities." In the evening a gala festival was held as a tribute to Pan American womanhood, in honor of the students who had represented the American nations earlier in the day.

The American Red Cross Society, which was holding its annual meeting on April 14, approved the following resolution:

Whereas the President of the United States of America has by proclamation designated the 14th day of April as Pan American Day:

*Be it resolved*, That the American National Red Cross in annual convention assembled give expression to the spirit of continental solidarity and to the sentiment of cordiality and friendly feeling so happily and thoroughly established between the Government and people of the United States and the peoples and Governments of the other nations of the American Continent.

*Be it further resolved*, That we send our especial greetings to the Red Cross organizations of the nations comprised in the Pan American Union and crave to unite with them in service to the common good.

#### COMMENTARY OF THE PRESS

Throughout the Western Hemisphere the press united in giving prominence to the celebration of Pan American Day, and in setting forth the significance of April 14, a date established by common accord in all the nations members of the Pan American Union. From the vast number of editorials published on that day, some favorable, some critical, the following extracts have been selected:

Argentina and all the other countries of this hemisphere are observing a holiday to-day. It is a holiday of broad significance, a day of friendly cordiality, on which all the nations of America fraternize together, united in a common aspiration—harmony, peace, mutual understanding. . . . To-day's date is a direct challenge to American brotherhood. Instituted by mutual agreement of all the sister republics, it gives substance to a desire that has been cherished from the very beginning of the emancipation of the continent, when our great leaders dreamed a Utopian dream of the spiritual union of all the sons of America.—*La Razón*, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Athwart the differences that have arisen between American nations, the spirit of America has always inclined to union and solidarity on a plane where respect, mutual interests, and common aspirations develop without the predominance of any one nation and to the advantage of all. It may be said without exaggerating that the great men of America have sought in tangible form to demonstrate that the promised land could be found for humanity.—*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, Argentina.



This holiday, which makes its first appearance to-day, will grow greater with each year. It will have an enormous educational value. For as now our children inquire about the holidays of historical origin, to-morrow they will ask about April 14 and its meaning will be explained to them: harmony, affection, union, that community of interests which should exist among the countries of the New World, the only united front that we can present to the enormous interests which are launched from the other side of the Atlantic in opposition to the interests of Pan America. This great labor of cooperation, of mutual acquaintance, and mutual sympathy is made incarnate on this day, Pan American Day, which we are observing for the first time and which is one more link added to the great chain of international peace, a labor to which no one can refuse his aid.—*El Mercurio*, Antofagasta, Chile.

In appointing April 14 as "Pan American Day" or the "Day of the Americas," the Pan American Union has but completed its fruitful labor of American approximation, offering to the youth of our countries an opportunity to remember the ties which bind them together and to carry on the work of real spiritual communion which complements the material and commercial relations which unite all America.—*El Mercurio*, Cartagena, Colombia.

To-day as we celebrate Pan American Day for the first time and America entire observes this day—the dawn of its political resurrection, of its international solidarity—we should all unite our efforts to make the ties that bind us together ever stronger, so that we may become great, great in the present and great in the future, all united and all seeking the prosperity and aggrandizement of the New World of Columbus. We may perhaps differ in racial character, in religion, or in language, as Francisco García Calderón asserts, but we all have the same ideal of equality inherent in our free democracies and we have as standards arbitration and peace, holy and blessed peace, which is the end that we all pursue.—*El Imparcial*, Barquisimeto, Venezuela.

It remains to be seen if Pan Americanism is going to evolve also in its application or in the consequences of its acceptance by the Latin American nations. These nations also have problems of commercial life, moral peace, and international security. Pan Americanism as a plan for harmony must also show that it is a plan for reciprocity and bilateral cooperation. And if plans for regional concord in Europe are based on mutual commercial and tariff concessions, it is not too much to hope that Pan Americanism will take the direction of practical arrangements, of mutual advantages in the New World, on the idea of an economic unit in which nations will achieve an accommodation of their material interests, realizing that a definitive consolidation of their rights as free, equal, autonomous nations is indispensable. This should be the modern Pan Americanism.—*El Nacional*, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

The Hispanic American nations are animated by the highest purposes of solidarity and concord, and they desire sincerely to cooperate to form a great American fatherland where the nations are recognized and take their places as members of a single international family. And the first requisite for this is that the elder brother treat them like brothers, without using his power to attain ends which are at odds with the concord and union in which true Pan Americanism should be inspired.

Those who govern the American people should understand that the best way to foster Pan Americanism is to make Pan Americanism effective, and that the basis of this policy of peace and amity consists in never wounding the dignity,



AMERICAN PAN AMERICAN DAY CARTOON

This drawing by Keith Temple, appeared under the title of "For Friendship and Republican Ideals" in the April 14th issue of the New Orleans "Times Picayune."

Courtesy of "The Times Picayune," New Orleans.

the sovereignty, or the material interests of the countries of this hemisphere which sincerely desire the enthronement in America of an era of real and fruitful international solidarity.

The United States to-day abounds in statesmen, thinkers, and publicists who believe as we do and who are endeavoring to set Pan Americanism firmly on a foundation of justice and international solidarity. This movement is prospering in the United States, and to-day there are many who desire sincere harmony and effective union with the Hispanic American nations. When this spiritual state holds full sway, then will the words of Hoover be fulfilled and Pan American Day become "an outward symbol of the constantly strengthening unity of purpose and unity of ideals of the Republics of this hemisphere."—*El Comercio*, Lima, Peru.

The first period of the movement toward American unity was of Latin American origin and embraces, more or less, two-thirds of the nineteenth century. But with the failure of the second congress of Panama, called by Colombia in 1881, the most Utopian became convinced that the Hispanic American nations had still too many problems of their own in widely separated territories to unite in one great union. The Pan Americanist spirit was willing, but the flesh was weak. Then arose the idea of seeking another road to the realization of this ideal, a formula more practicable, broader, less rigorous and strict. And then the second period of Pan Americanism made its appearance, the period through which we are now passing, when the United States took the lead in the movement, calling the first Pan American Congress to meet at Washington in 1889. From then



Courtesy of C. K. Berryman.

#### A PAN AMERICAN DAY CARTOON

C. K. Berryman's drawing reproduced in the "Evening Star" of Washington, April 14, 1931.

until now several similar congresses have taken place and the Pan American Union has been created as the institution representative of Pan Americanism, the organizer and leader of its manifestations.—*El Comercio*, Lima, Peru.

To-day a new holiday is born, international in scope and destined, we hope, to become of such importance as to make the date historic.

We have our own George Washington. Argentina has her San Martín, Bolivia has her Sucre, Brazil her Silva, Chile her O'Higgins, Cuba her Martí, and so on down the alphabet to Venezuela and her immortal Bolívar.

The Monroe doctrine needs modernization. It should be made to fit a hemisphere where there is not just one important nation but a number of important nations. The Monroe Doctrine should be transformed into a Pan American doctrine to be upheld not by one of 21 but by the entire 21 American republics.—*The Press-Scimitar*, Memphis, Tenn.

Pan American Day was celebrated yesterday in Washington and in most of the Republics of Central and South America. Many orators maintained that distrust of the United States was lessening in the southern nations and that greater cooperation will prevail in the future.



That seems a reasonable enough assumption. The great handicaps to closer relationships are the ignorance of people here about the southern Republics and the suspicions of our motives, which are widespread from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn. These are not as acute as they were a few years ago. They will not be eradicated in a hurry, but it is satisfactory to know that they are being lessened by the growth of cooperative business.—*The Post*, Boston, Mass.

Present conditions, not only in the American Continents but throughout the world, have emphasized the need of American solidarity. It is not a new ideal, but it is one which year by year takes on a more serious meaning. It shone in the very dawn of American republicanism, when the infant nations of Latin America first achieved their political independence. A quarter century ago the former President of Uruguay, José Battle y Ordóñez, said:

"Born on the same continent and in the same epoch, ruled by the same institutions, animated by the same spirit of liberty and progress, and destined alike to cause republican ideas to prevail on earth, it is natural that the nations of all America should approach nearer and nearer to each other and unite more and more amongst themselves; and it is natural, also, that the most powerful and the most advanced amongst them should be the one to take the initiative in this union."—*The Tribune*, Chicago, Ill.

To-day, and for the first time, the value of Pan American solidarity will be emphasized in 21 countries of the Western Hemisphere by appropriate exercises, in which the schools have a part and governments officially participate, with the aid, also, of the most extensive short-wave hook-up in radio history. It should have important influence toward increasing the international friendliness of two continents, and in spread of appreciation of how much this may mean for the strengthening of the intimacy of peoples whose political situations have similar historic origin, and whose kinship in other respects should be more and more realized in the decades of modern progress.—*The Times*, Hartford, Conn.

A decade ago we of this country knew very little about our neighbors to the south of us. Distances were great, means of communication were few, and there was little travel between those countries and ours. We did not understand them; they did not understand us.

The various countries are coming closer together. Pan American Day will be one other opportunity to strengthen the chains of interest which are binding us so closely. Miami should celebrate the day with enthusiasm, remembering how much it means in actual material and cultural prosperity that must come to us if we properly cultivate the relations that already exist between this favorably located city and South and Central American cities.—*The Herald*, Miami, Fla.

Overcoming prejudice and difficult obstacles, the Pan American Union has succeeded in constantly strengthening the relations of friendship among the nations of this hemisphere, and its important work, which may be said to have commenced but yesterday, will undoubtedly have ever greater and more practical results in the future. "The Lord has made us neighbors; let justice make us friends," said one of the greatest spirits of the great democracy of the north, and, responding to this highly human postulate, the Pan American Union is working and building to make a single cooperating family from all the different nations situated from end to end of the continent.—*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

It may be said that the precursor and greatest representative of the highest Pan Americanism was the Liberator, conscious, as no one else has been, of the high destiny of the New World and the heavy obligations which the new nationalities were assuming toward themselves and toward other nations.

But Pan Americanism is not only a creation, or rather a fiction of theorizers; it is a definite reality with a positive, practical significance fully demonstrated in a thousand aspects of continental life.—*El Universal*, Caracas, Venezuela.

Moreover, much publicity was given to the "Message to American Youth on Pan American Day" by the famous Chilean poet, Gabriela Mistral; the "Letter to the Students of America" from the Director and the Assistant Director of the Pan American Union; and to an article on the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union as interpreter of Pan Americanism.

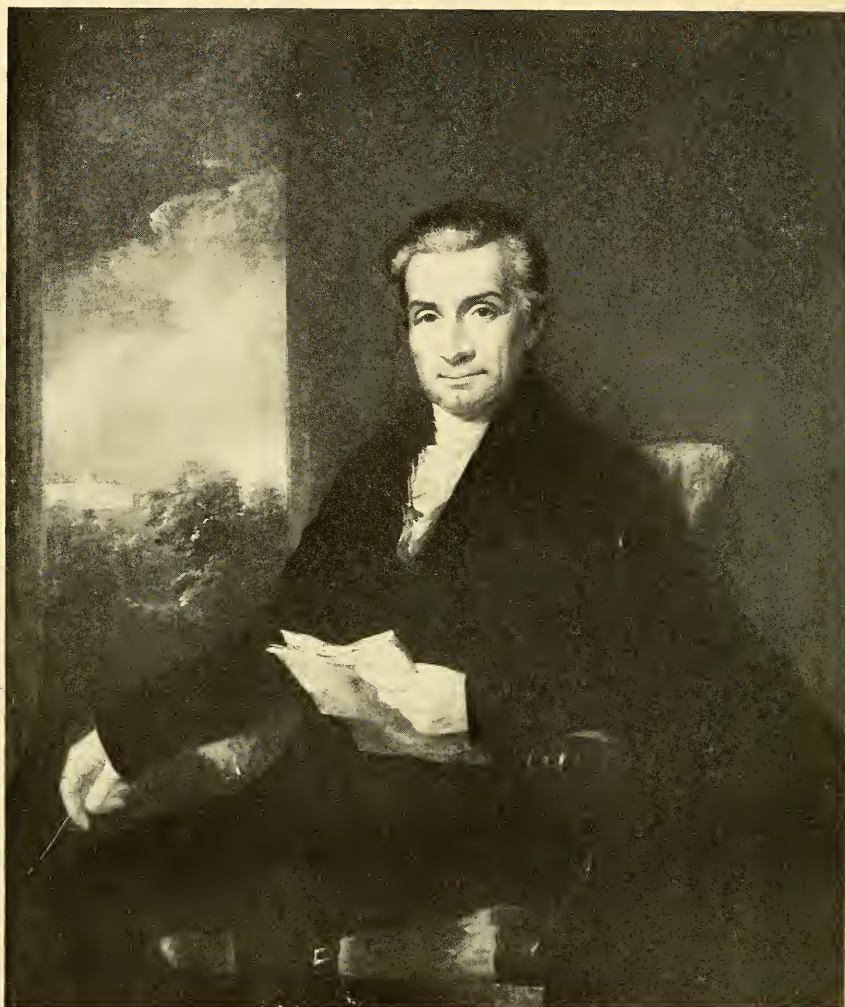
Thus did the good ship Pan Americanism, flying proudly the flags of the 21 nations of America, sail the seas of international peace and friendship, leaving a shining wake of good will which will ever widen as the sister nations of this hemisphere continue the annual celebration of Pan American Day, inaugurated under such favorable auspices on April 14, 1931.



Courtesy of Dr. Henry S. West.

#### TABLET UNVEILED AT UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA

With this plaque, dedicated on April 14, the freshman class of Miami University paid homage to their brother students in the Latin American Republics.



Courtesy of the James Monroe Law Office National Shrine.

JAMES MONROE

The fifth President of the United States, 1817-1825.  
Born April 28, 1758, his death occurred 100 years ago, July 4, 1831.



# THE CENTENARY OF THE DEATH OF JAMES MONROE, FIFTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

April 28, 1758–July 4, 1831

By A. CURTIS WILGUS, Ph. D.

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## I

IN many respects no President of the United States has had more of the characteristics of George Washington than James Monroe. Both were born in Virginia. Both were tall and broad shouldered, with great physical strength and stamina. Both loved the open life and were good horsemen. Both served in the Army of their country and in the legislature of their State. Both were twice elected President of the United States in periods of transition and reconstruction. Both had exceptionally competent cabinets. Both took a keen interest in foreign relations and diplomacy. Both held many of the same political principles. Both were conciliatory, conservative, tactful, sometimes cautious, but always frank, courteous, hospitable, eminently honorable, with a strong sense of fidelity, and of unblemished integrity. And finally, both were gifted with an uncommon amount of what is generally called common sense.

Yet in a number of respects the two men differed. The biographer of James Monroe must deal with contradictions and frequent unreconciled facts, for his character was sometimes enigmatic. Theodore Roosevelt, writing in the capacity of historian, considered that Monroe's greatness was "thrust upon him." The historian Bancroft wrote: "No man liked better than Monroe to lean for support on the minds and thoughts of others. He desired to spread his sails to a favoring breeze, but in threatening weather preferred quiet under the shelter of friends." Professor Muzzey has written that James Monroe was not, like Jefferson, of first-class ability, but that his patriotism, openness, industry, and intellectual patience were unquestioned. At the same time he was plodding and visionless, and too opinionated and insistent in small matters. And one of his best biographers, George Morgan, speaks of him as being slow, sober, lacking a gift of humor, and having little talent as an orator and writer.

On the other hand, his contemporaries spoke most favorably of Monroe. Thomas Jefferson said of him: "He is a man whose soul might be turned wrong side outwards without discovering a blemish to the world." James Madison remarked that "his understanding was very much underrated; his judgment was particularly good; few men have made more of what may be called sacrifices in the services of the public." And the discerning John Quincy Adams spoke of Monroe's mind as "anxious and unwearied in the pursuit of truth and right, patient in inquiry, patient of contradiction, courteous even in the collision of sentiment, sound in its ultimate judgments, and firm in its final conclusions."

Unlike Washington, about whose name a great literature has been built up, James Monroe has been the subject of comparatively little writing. One reason may be found in the fact that the latter has been partially overshadowed and obscured by a host of great contemporaries, including George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Marshall, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, Patrick Henry, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, and others. Another reason seems to lie in the fact that many of the events of Monroe's administration, because of their exceeding importance in the history of the United States, have attracted attention to themselves and away from the Executive. Such are the Missouri Compromise, the purchase of Florida, the Monroe Doctrine, and to a less extent the Seminole War, the agreement with England of 1818, the Land Purchase Act of 1820, the neutrality legislation of 1817 and 1818, the recognition of the Latin American States in 1822, and other affairs with all of which Monroe was closely connected. But whereas these events have all had their historians, the man behind many of them has suffered from a want of biographers. None of Monroe's contemporaries gave adequate accounts of his activities, and all too few of his recent biographers have succeeded in placing him in the proper setting of historical breadth, depth, and perspective. For these reasons a new study of Monroe's life would be welcome.

## II

James Monroe was born on April 28, 1758, in the midst of Virginia aristocracy and blue bloods, yet without being one himself. But, as Woodrow Wilson once wrote of George Washington, he was "bred a man of honor in the free school of Virginia society." As in the case of John Marshall, who was barely three years his senior, there flowed in his veins Scotch and Welsh blood. The Gaelic name of Monroe, according to Mr. Morgan, his best and most recent biographer, means "red bog."

Comparatively little is known of his, as of George Washington's, early boyhood but, like other boys of his time, he must have taken a great interest in the stories told of the French and Indian wars; and later he certainly must have been profoundly impressed and agitated by the news of the Stamp Act and the events which followed so rapidly upon that momentous legislation. At 11 the youth went to school to the uncle of the tutor selected for the young Patrick Henry. In the same school John Marshall and probably James Madison received



Courtesy of James Monroe Law Office National Shrine.

MRS. JAMES MONROE

A portrait by the famous artist, Benjamin West, painted in 1796.

a portion of their early education. At 16 young James went to the justly famous William and Mary College, where he remained through the soul-stirring days of 1774, 1775, and 1776.

It was in 1776 that Monroe joined the Third Virginia Regiment, serving as a lieutenant under the immediate command of Capt. William Washington, a kinsman of the commanding general, at the Battles of Harlem Heights and Trenton. In the latter engagement, when assisting in the capture of a Hessian battery, Monroe was wounded in the left shoulder, and carried the bullet the remainder



of his life. For this deed he was promoted to a captaincy. When he recovered from his wound he took part in the Battle of Brandywine with Lafayette, a year his senior, and in the Battle of Germantown. He was thereafter promoted to the position of aide-de-camp to Major General Sterling, and as such he spent the terrible winter of 1777 at Valley Forge. In the summer of 1778 he took part in the Battle of Monmouth. He was now a major, although not yet 21 years of age. George Washington, writing at this time to Col. Archibald Cary, said of Monroe: "It is with pleasure [that] I take occasion to express to you the high opinion I have of his worth. He has in every instance maintained the reputation of a brave, active, and sensible officer."

Leaving the Army because there was no command for him, Monroe was appointed by Gov. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, a military commissioner from that State to the Southern Army in the summer of 1780. From this task he returned in the same year to Richmond, where he took up the study of law under Jefferson. In this way he gained that great statesman's lifelong friendship and confidence, and prepared himself consciously or unconsciously for the political career which he was destined to follow.

### III

In 1782, when Monroe was 24 years of age, a political opportunity presented itself, and, with the assistance of George Washington, he became a member of the Virginia Assembly, in which body Patrick Henry was so vigorous a leader. In the same year Monroe was chosen a member of the Executive Council, or Governor's Cabinet, as James Madison had been before him and as John Marshall, Monroe's close friend at the time, was to be after him. Like Madison also, Monroe represented Virginia in the Continental Congress, where Thomas Jefferson was then serving. It was while this body was meeting at Annapolis that Monroe saw George Washington surrender his commission, and he must have carried in his mind a picture of this memorable event much like that depicted by the artist Trumbull upon his immortal canvas. On January 14, 1784, while still serving in Congress, Monroe participated in the ratification of the treaty of peace which ended the American Revolution. In the same year he helped to select the site for the National Capitol overlooking the broad Potomac. And in the same summer and in the following summer and fall, with George Rogers Clark and others, he made a tour through the Northwest and Canada in order to learn more of that vast region, so that he might vote more intelligently when questions arose concerning the western lands. During his three terms in the Continental Congress, from 1783 to 1786, Monroe served in a noteworthy and frequently conspicuous manner, being studious, hard working, circumspect, and sagacious.

In 1786 occurred the first of a series of events which led to the establishment of the Constitution of the United States. In September of that year Monroe was a delegate, with George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, John Dickinson, and others, to the Annapolis convention, where it was decided that a new constitution was necessary if the young Republic was to be saved from its enemies and from itself. The result of this meeting was the convening at Philadelphia in May of the next year of the famous Constitutional Convention. Monroe was not a member of this important body, although he seems to have known what was taking place behind its closed doors. Instead, he was living in Fredericksburg,



Courtesy of James Monroe Law Office National Shrine.

#### MONROE'S LAW OFFICE, FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA

The building wherein James Monroe began his career in the practice of law is now a national shrine. Here have been assembled for exhibition an interesting collection of the possessions of James Monroe and his wife.

Va., with his wife, Eliza Kortright, whom he had married early in 1786 in New York; but Monroe was not idle, for he was practicing law and serving in the State legislature. Mrs. Monroe was of Dutch extraction, some of her progenitors having settled in Brazil in the seventeenth century under Maurice of Nassau-Siegen. But when that ill-fated colony collapsed the family moved, with others, to British North America. It was from his wife and her relatives that Monroe learned much about the Spanish and Portuguese colonies in South America. This early interest and indirect contact led later to an intimate knowledge of these peoples which he was to put to most useful advantage.

When the Constitution was finally submitted to the several States for consideration, Monroe was chosen a member of the Virginia convention. In that body he stood for modification by amendments, but when he was outvoted and the Constitution ratified, he was among the first to accept it and to recognize its importance. Soon after it became the law of the land Monroe, then at the age of 32, was elected to the United States Senate, where he served from 1790 to 1794 in a conspicuous and exemplary fashion.

#### IV

In the summer of the latter year Monroe was appointed by President Washington United States Minister to the French Government, and, with his wife and 7-year-old daughter, he sailed in June for France, where he succeeded the eccentric Gouverneur Morris. This was a time "that tried men's souls," and no doubt Monroe lived over again his experiences during the American Revolution. When Monroe arrived in Paris he found that ardent democrat, Tom Paine, whose writings so profoundly affected many of the patriot leaders in Latin America and the United States, in prison expecting execution at the hands of Robespierre. Thanks to Monroe's assistance, however, that distressed gentleman was freed from his difficulties; his liberator soon fell under his remarkable influence and became an ardent partisan of the Revolution. It was at this time also that the American Minister did what he could to free Madame Lafayette and her husband from prison, but he was successful only in relieving their distress. The brief stay of the democratic Monroe in Paris was greatly embarrassed by the activities of the Federalist Jay in London, where he was negotiating his famous treaty, and the inevitable outcome was Monroe's recall on August 22, 1796.

Upon his arrival home Monroe found politics conflicting and stormy. Caught in this maelstrom, he did what he was later ashamed of—he wrote a volume of more than 400 pages (published in 1797) containing his instructions as minister, together with the official correspondence and other letters pertaining to his activities while in France. This was a vindication of his conduct abroad and bore the title *A View of the Conduct of the Executive in the Foreign Affairs of the United States Connected with the Mission to the French Republic During the Years 1794, 1795, and 1796*. But this work can be laid to political heat rather than to a personal animosity toward George Washington, and seems in no way to have ruined Monroe's upward path toward the Presidency. Soon after this event he became one of the founders of the Jeffersonian "Democratic-Republican" Party.

From 1799 to 1802 Monroe was governor of his native State, and shortly after his term expired he was again called to represent the



United States abroad. In January, 1803, he and Robert R. Livingston were selected by President Jefferson to attempt the purchase of New Orleans from Napoleon's government. Reaching Paris in April, they negotiated a treaty for the purchase of all Louisiana, which was signed on May 2. Thus Monroe was instrumental in starting a chain of events of utmost significance not only in his own life but in the history of the United States, a chain which included the purchase of Florida, the recognition of the independence of the revolting Spanish colonies, the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine, the slavery

AN UNUSUAL CORNER  
IN "ASH LAWN,"  
VIRGINIA

Several unique architectural details distinguish this home of James Monroe, near Charlottesville, which was designed by Thomas Jefferson. Here Monroe lived after his return from France.



crisis and the Civil War, and numerous problems which have not as yet been solved.

After completing his mission in France, Monroe went in July, 1803, to England, whither he was sent by President Jefferson as United States Minister to succeed Rufus King, the friend of that great Venezuelan precursor of independence, Francisco Miranda. There he and his family spent a number of unpleasant months, owing to the climate, the high cost of living, and the social snubbing which they received at the hands of London society. Consequently Monroe welcomed his appointment by President Jefferson as Minister to Spain in October, 1804. In that country Monroe found himself

doing something in which he was interested, for he now had the authority to offer \$2,000,000 to Spain for the purchase of East Florida. But in his negotiations he made the mistake of attempting to obtain Texas and all of Florida for the United States. The diplomatic bickering on these questions lasted from January to May, and ended with Monroe's demanding his passport and leaving the country for England. There in December he and William Pinkney signed a treaty with the British Government which, because of its colorless provisions, was rejected by President Jefferson. The next

year Monroe returned to the United States, and soon after wrote a 10-page defense of his diplomatic activities while in England.

## V

Again his reputation seems not to have suffered from his overseas mistakes, and honors quickly followed. Early in 1810 he was elected to the legislature of his native State for the third time, and the next year he became governor of his State for the fourth time. During this period he again took up farming and, like most of his neighbors, cultivated tobacco. From the office of governor Monroe resigned on April 2, 1811, to become Secretary of State under his close friend, President James Madison. He was now one step



MONROE'S DESK

This desk, on which the Monroe Doctrine was written, was brought from France by James Monroe, and is now in the National Shrine.

nearer the Presidency and, as it was soon to prove, only one step removed from that office.

Monroe's duties brought him again into close contact with European affairs; it was his destiny to hold this post during the second war with England, and to be continually in the midst of diplomatic controversy and international responsibility. In this trying time he served, as John Quincy Adams wrote, "with untiring assiduity, with universally acknowledged ability, and with a zeal of patriotism which counted health, fortune, and life itself for nothing in the ardor of self-devotion to the cause of his country." He was in this office, as in others, writes a biographer, Daniel C. Gilman, an honest and patriotic citizen, discharging the duties of an exalted station.

To add to his experience he was appointed, after the capture of Washington by the British, *ad interim* Secretary of War, in which position, says Professor Pratt, he displayed "more energy and purpose than had any of his war-time predecessors." He thus served in this dual capacity from September 26, 1814 (although actually from August 31), to March 1, 1815, a period which included the critical end of the struggle and the negotiation of the treaty of Ghent which ended the war. With peace came the end of the Federalist Party, and political animosities nearly ceased. Thereafter commenced an "era of good feeling."

## VI

Such was the political state of the country when, in the fall of 1816, Monroe was elected President of the United States by an electoral vote of 183 to 34, his opponent being Rufus King. On Tuesday, March 4, 1817, as the fifth President of the United States and the fourth from Virginia, Monroe took the oath of office from the friend of his youth, Chief Justice John Marshall. For a time the Monroe family lived in the temporary White House, while the government was housed in the temporary Capitol until the buildings recently burned by the British should be repaired.

As President of the United States Monroe served for two terms, during which time, remarks Professor Bassett, he "gave the country eight years of political peace, which is more than can be said of any other President." He hoped, wrote the historian Schouler, to model his administration upon that of George Washington, but in this he was not entirely successful. The President enjoyed for most of these years great popularity and general confidence. Yet this was a period of recovery from war and one in which new issues were taking form: sectionalism soon became disturbing, aggravated largely by the Missouri Compromise and the slavery issue, which, as Jefferson said, startled many "like a fire bell in the night" and foreshadowed the great conflagration which was to cause brother to kill brother. As a transition period this was one of the most significant in the history of the United States.

In the solution of many of his problems the President sought the advice of his friends—Jefferson in retirement at Monticello and Madison in retirement at Montpelier. John Adams, the second President of the United States, was still living and frequently expressed his mature views for the benefit of Monroe, as did Andrew Jackson, a close friend of the President. Moreover, President Monroe selected a strong cabinet, for he had decided to fill it with the best material available. John Quincy Adams was made Secretary of State, and soon showed that he was to be one of the greatest men to fill that important office, while John C. Calhoun was selected as



Secretary of War after the position had been offered to Henry Clay. The latter soon after became Speaker of the House of Representatives, where he served his country vigorously, but, as Professor Fish remarks, "with a dashing opposition" to the administration.

The newly elected President prepared for his duties by making a tour of the eastern and western parts of the country, where he inspected military works. The next year (1817) he undertook a journey of 5,000 miles through the Southern States. In this same year several problems confronted President Monroe: The questions of the neutrality of the Great Lakes, the fishing privileges in Canadian waters, and the trade with the British West Indies complicated



Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

#### OAK HILL, VIRGINIA

The residence of Monroe, to which he retired after serving as the nation's chief executive for eight years.

friendly relations with England. Conflicts in Latin America led to the strengthening of United States neutrality laws in 1817 and in 1818, and again in 1820 and in 1823. During parts of 1817 and 1818 the Seminole Indian War centered attention upon Florida, and in 1819 that region, long desired by Monroe, was purchased from Spain. In 1820 the Missouri Compromise brought a premature crisis in the slavery issue. This was also the year of the presidential election, and Monroe was reelected by 231 electoral votes, while Secretary of State Adams received 1 vote. As March 4, 1921, fell on Sunday, the President was inaugurated on the 5th, this being the first time such a situation had occurred.

Monroe's second administration was to be most noteworthy and to have a much wider significance in the history of the world than could be foreseen at the time. The first of two great events in this period was the extension of recognition in 1822 to the revolting Spanish colonies. More truly might Monroe have said when this act was consummated, than did Canning when he spoke of the significance of the Monroe Doctrine, that he had "called the New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old." Such action on the part of Monroe seems to have been contemplated for several years. As early as 1804, when he was Minister to England, he had shown great sympathy for the plans of Miranda, and actually suggested to Lord Holland that the United States and England act jointly in what would be a declaration in favor of the independence of those regions so that their ports would be free to the commerce of both nations. Again, in 1812, he had been deeply interested in the movement for independence in Mexico and had sympathized with the patriots and their aims. Similar views were expressed again in the first year of his Presidency.

The second event was of even greater significance, for the doctrine contained in the President's message of December 2, 1823,<sup>1</sup> was to

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<sup>1</sup> ". . . At the proposal of the Russian Imperial Government, made through the minister of the Emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg to arrange, by amicable negotiation, the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the northwest coast of this continent. A similar proposal has been made by His Imperial Majesty to the Government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. . . . In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American Continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers. . . .

"In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole Nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. . . . Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government *de facto* as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting, in all instances, the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none. But in regard to those continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can anyone believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference. . . ." (J. D. Richardson, *A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897*, Vol. II.)

prove, says the English historian Trevelyan, "the most formidable and far-reaching of all diplomatic weapons"; and, in the words of an American historian, Prof. Dexter Perkins, it was "one of the most important diplomatic acts in the whole of United States history." Monroe was at the time 65 years of age, and the views expressed in his memorable message were the product of a mature judgment. Eight years before he had hoped for assistance from Great Britain in promoting and maintaining the independence of Spanish America, but now his views were changed. According to Calhoun, the central idea of the doctrine was Monroe's, although he was considerably influenced by his friends John Quincy Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and others. But this subject has been treated so admirably and in such detail elsewhere that it need not detain us further here.

In the summer of 1824 Lafayette made his last visit to the United States as a guest of the American people. Monroe welcomed his old friend and military comrade with great joy and entertained him in his home. In the midst of the great patriot's visit came the presidential election, and, following the precedent set by Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, Monroe did not offer himself as a candidate. Once again a Secretary of State succeeded to the Presidency, and John Quincy Adams, after an election in Congress, was selected as the new Executive. On March 4, 1825, Monroe retired from office, leaving the city of Washington to take up his residence on his estate at Oak Hill, in Virginia. He had left the Central Government stronger than he had found it, and, as Professor Hart adds: "The dignity and influence of the Nation abroad showed that it had become one of the world's greatest powers." But the new age in which Adams began his administration was an "era of ill-feeling."

## VII

At his home Monroe could not remain long in retirement or idleness and, like Madison, became a justice of the peace. At the same time (in 1826) he was elected regent of the University of Virginia. But this year was a sad one for the ex-President, for on July 4, two of his dear friends, Jefferson and John Adams, passed away, exactly five years to the day before he himself was to close a busy life. In 1828, together with James Madison, John Marshall, and other close friends, Monroe was chosen a member of the convention called to revise the Virginia constitution, and soon after the assembly convened he was selected to preside over its deliberations.

But the historical drama of the ex-President was fast approaching the end. In 1830 Mrs. Monroe was stricken, while at the same time Monroe was forced to sell his country estate to meet his personal obligations. He therefore moved to New York City, where he lived with his daughter's family for the brief remainder of his life. Even in New York he was unable to live in retirement, for he was called



upon to preside over a meeting at Tammany Hall, his numerous admirers paid homage to him, and he was honored by having a street named after him. But all the time he was suffering from the rigorous climate, and grew more and more feeble in health. At last, at half past 3 on the afternoon of Monday, the 4th of July, 1831, the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States, the great man passed away. The following Thursday occurred the largest funeral that the people of New York had ever witnessed. The city was draped in mourning and business ceased. The president of Columbia College (now Columbia University) delivered the funeral oration on the steps of the City Hall. Final rites were performed at St. Paul's Church, and burial was in the New York City Marble Cemetery. When the Nation learned the tragic news the whole country went into mourning, and flags were flown at half-mast. Twenty-seven years later, in 1858, the year of the centenary of Monroe's birth, his mortal remains were removed to Richmond, in his native State, where they were placed in Hollywood Cemetery in an appropriate tomb. Truly it might be said, in the words of Solomon, "His memory shall not recede, and his name shall be looked for from generation to generation."



## JAMES MONROE IN THE HALL OF FAME

IN May, 1930, the quinquennial election of notable Americans to the Hall of Fame of New York University took place; Matthew Fontaine Maury, James Monroe, James Abbot McNeill Whistler, and Walt Whitman were elected. A year later, on May 14, 1931, the busts of these American Immortals were unveiled with impressive ceremonies.

The bust of James Monroe, by Hermon A. MacNeil, was the gift of the James Monroe High School of New York City, and was presented on behalf of the school by its principal, Dr. Henry E. Hein. At the unveiling, in which Hon. Henry Morgenthau, former ambassador to Turkey, Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes, great-granddaughter of Monroe, and the Band and Glee Club of the James Monroe High School took part, the following letters, from President Hoover and Hon. Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, to Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, Director of the Hall of Fame, were read:

MY DEAR DR. JOHNSON:

I am deeply interested to learn of the unveiling of busts in the Hall of Fame in recognition of the enduring quality of the works of President Monroe, Maury the scientist, Whistler the artist, and Whitman the poet. Naturally my first interest is in my great predecessor, whose enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine was conceived in the friendliest spirit toward the struggling republics of Latin America and which has formed the firm foundation upon which has steadily

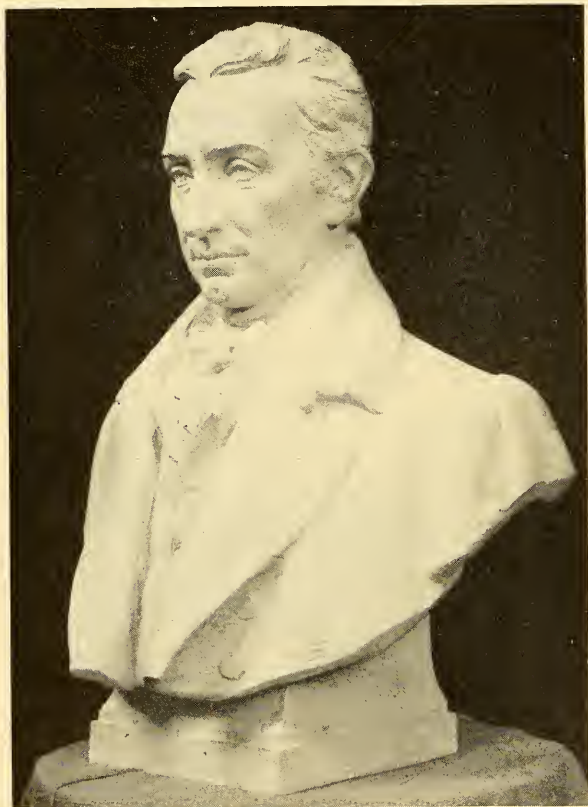
grown an ever-increasing mutual respect and good will between our own country and these advancing nations to the south of us. It has been one of the great satisfactions of my tenure of the Presidency that it has given opportunity for this Administration in many ways to show its deep sympathy with and interest in the well-being of our sister republics.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER.

MY DEAR MR. JOHNSON:

I regret that it is not practicable for me to attend upon the unveiling of the bust of President Monroe at the Hall of Fame on the 14th of this month.



Courtesy of the Hall of Fame.

JAMES MONROE

Bust by Hermon A. MacNeil,  
unveiled in the Hall of  
Fame, New York University,  
May 14, 1931.

I think that on this occasion, designed to honor Monroe, something should be said to repel a quite common misunderstanding or misrepresentation which tends to belittle the great declaration that bears his name. It often happens that citizens of the United States who get into trouble in other American countries or who wish the aid of their own Government to promote projects for business profit in other American countries, or who wish some wrong redressed within the territory of some other American country, demand action by their own Government in the name of the Monroe Doctrine.

It often happens that the United States asserts its rights and the rights of its citizens against some other American country upon grounds of international law

regulating the conduct of independent states toward each other, and in discussion of the Government's conduct in such cases those who approve the conduct are quite likely to say that it was justified under the Monroe Doctrine.

Now the Monroe Doctrine has nothing whatever to do with any such cases. It neither asserted nor implied any right or claim of right by the United States to intermeddle or interfere with the independence of the other American states or with their rights incident to independence. On the contrary, the declaration asserted the independence of these other countries. It described them as "the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged," and in that declaration the United States formally acknowledged itself subject to all the rules of international law protecting the rights of those independent states.

The late Doctor Drago, the distinguished Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, justly described this policy in these words, "The traditional policy of the United States without accentuating superiority or seeking preponderance, condemned oppression of the nations of this part of the world and the control of their destinies by the great powers of Europe." The declaration stated the essential ground for this attitude in these words, "It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness."

It is common to say that the occasion for the declaration of Monroe has passed. That is at least premature. Anyone who reads thoughtfully the diplomatic history of Europe for the period preceding August, 1914, will see the methods of procedure, the modes of thought and feeling, the standards of conduct, the frames of mind, incident to that political system, bringing on the Great War. That is what Europe is now trying to escape from with the League of Nations and the proposed United States of Europe. And that is a part of what the Monroe Doctrine has kept out of the Americas.

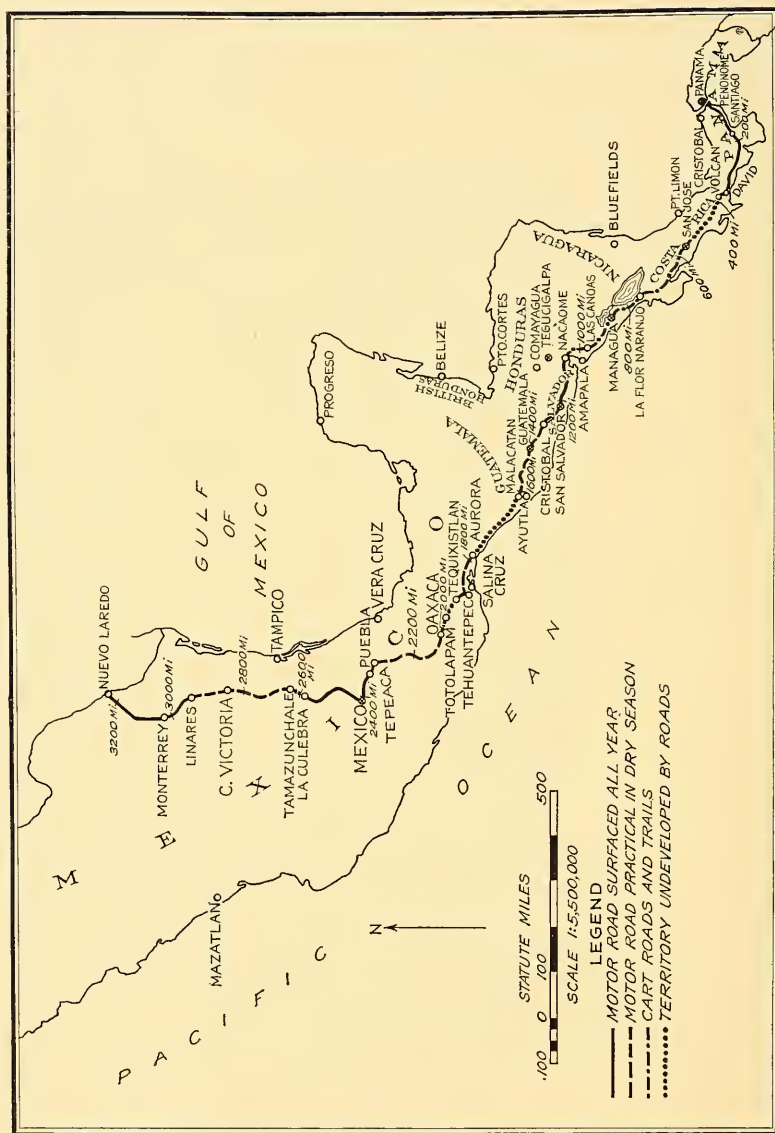
The declaration of Monroe, far from dealing with petty intermeddling or abuse of power, was a political act of wide and far-reaching importance, in favor of liberty and peace, and it was inspired by extraordinary intelligence and vision.

Faithfully yours,

ELIHU ROOT.







# THE INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

Tentative route as reported to the first meeting of the Inter-American Highway Commission, Panama, March 16-21, 1931.

# THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY<sup>1</sup>

By E. W. JAMES

*Chief, Division of Highway Transport, Bureau of Public Roads, United States  
Department of Agriculture*

FOLLOWING the First Inter-American Highway Congress of October 7-12, 1929, held in Panama, the project of advancing the construction of an inter-American highway has moved steadily forward along lines suggested at that Congress and embodied in its resolves. In the "First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1930," passed by the Congress of the United States and approved by the President on March 26, 1930, the sum of \$50,000, previously authorized, was made available to "enable the Secretary of State to cooperate with the several Governments, members of the Pan American Union, when he shall find that any or all of such States have initiated a request or signified a desire to the Pan American Union to cooperate in the reconnaissance surveys to develop the facts and report to Congress as to the feasibility of possible routes, the probable cost, the economic service, and such other information as will be pertinent to the building of an inter-American highway or highways."

On April 7, 1930, the Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe, notified the Secretary of State of the United States that Guatemala and Nicaragua had requested assistance in reconnaissance, and that Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama, and El Salvador

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<sup>1</sup> In recurrent notes and articles appearing with reference to highway construction in Central and South America, frequent use is made of the terms Pan American Highway and Inter-American Highway as if they were two entirely distinct conceptions. In fact, they are not distinct, but the first is strictly inclusive of the second. It appears that the first distinct statement relative to a Pan American Highway probably occurs in the program of the Latin American Highway Commission formulated 1924 at the conclusion of an extensive inspection trip which visiting engineers from Central and South America made at the invitation of the Highway Education Board of the United States. In the agenda for a proposed first Pan American Highway Congress, there appeared the following item: "Construction of a Pan American Highway which will unite the capitals of all the countries members of the Pan American Union." This expression at once named and defined the magnificent project involved in a group of international highways between the capitals of all the Latin American States.

The first Pan American Highway Congress was held at Buenos Aires in 1925, and other conferences have since been held at Rio de Janeiro and at Panama. The meeting at Panama in 1929 was no doubt the direct result of action which had been taken by the Congress of the United States providing for an investigation of feasible routes for an Inter-American Highway from North America to South America. This investigation was to be conducted only in the event that each of the several States through which the survey might be carried should cooperate by requesting the survey and by assisting in its execution. The inter-American Highway referred to in a statute of the United States is a part of any Pan American Highway that is likely to be developed through Mexico, the Central American Republics and Panama to a connection with South America.

This word of explanation should remove from the minds of readers any confusion otherwise likely to occur from the use of the two general terms—Pan American Highway and Inter-American Highway.

had designated representatives on the Inter-American Highway Commission as proposed by resolution of the Panama Congress of 1929. Subsequent advice from Doctor Rowe indicated that Panama and Honduras had also requested assistance.

Advice indicates that the question of an application from Costa Rica has been favorably considered by the President and Minister of Foreign Affairs of that country, and that the way will presently be open for reconnaissance over the very important section of the route lying through that Republic.

In El Salvador a route has already been reconnoitered by the Public Works Department, and nothing more appears to be needed than an



HIGHWAY BRIDGE, PANAMA

On the road between San Carlos and Anton.

inspection in order to determine the possible place of this section in the general route and to secure necessary data for making an estimate.

The specific limitations of the law as worded by Congress prevent assistance in any form to those nations which fail to make request through the Pan American Union.

As soon as possible after it became apparent that activities under the law must be developed because of the applications received, plans were made by the Bureau of Public Roads to arrange for opening an office for the Technical Committee of the Commission in Panama as implied in the resolves of the Inter-American Highway Congress of 1929, and to locate there a small engineering field force to carry on the reconnaissance work.

The engineering party left the United States June 21, 1930, and the office was opened in Panama about July 1. Through the courtesy and



official consideration of the Panamanian Government, an invitation was extended to the Department of State to make use of space in the Palacio Nacional in Panama for an office of the engineering group, and this invitation was accepted. This incident has in effect increased the fund at the commission's disposal for carrying on the work by an amount equal to a charge for rent, and is a contribution to the funds in that amount by the Republic of Panama.

By reason of the special appropriation it became necessary to equip the office largely with new purchases, and the beginning of active field operations was unavoidably retarded. But progress has been made in Honduras and in Panama.

In Honduras a reconnaissance has been made entirely across the Republic, and in Panama the field work is completed in that section west of the capital city through which it was helpful to operate. The *Junta Central de Caminos*, under Ingeniero Tomás Guardia, had practically completed location along the proposed route as far as El Volcan, leaving still to be studied about 25 miles to the Costa Rican frontier.

Preliminary studies of the probable route to a point on the Mexican border at the Suchiate River near Ayutla indicate that the probable length from Panama to that place will be 1,584 miles, and to Laredo on the Rio Grande River, between Texas and Mexico, 1,663 miles more, a total of 3,247 miles. Of this distance much of the route has not only been reconnoitered, but a considerable part has been surveyed and some sections even built. The total distance needing reconnaissance study is approximately 550 miles. A tabulation of the approximate condition of the entire route to the Texas-Mexico border with relation to the reconnaissance survey is given below.

*Tabulation of distances*

Country	Approximate distances compiled by technical committee	Distances improved to wagon-road condition or constructed	Distances surveyed and line determined	Distances unreconnoitered	Reconnoitered to February, 1931
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Mexico.....	1,663		1,663		
Guatemala.....	311	302		9	
El Salvador.....	214	184	30		
Honduras.....	80	8			72
Nicaragua.....	242	102		140	
Costa Rica.....	348	52		296	
Panama.....	389	361			28
	3,247	1,009	1,693	545	100

Although the most promising route for a feasible highway through the Central American Republics was generally agreed upon as following the Pacific slope of the mountains, a broad study of the whole terrain has been made from maps, photographs, former surveys, and

meteorological data; and after conferences with individuals, both engineers and laymen, who are more or less familiar with the unreconnoitered sections, the general route to be followed in each country has been approximately determined in such a way as to make the greatest advisable use of existing highways. The map on p. 718 shows the general route being followed.

In Panama the national highway already surveyed to El Volcan is used to that place and a reconnoitered line has been carried through to the Costa Rican frontier. From Panama City the route will develop the ferry line now projected to cross Balboa Basin, the road to Arraijan now under construction, and a piece of highway recently graded and graveled by the road authorities of Panama between Arraijan and



A COSTA RICAN HIGHWAY

A view of the road connecting San José and Heredia, on one of the alternate routes proposed for the Inter-American highway.

Chorrera. At this point the existing national highway is joined and follows through Chame, Anton, Penonome, Aguadulce, Santiago, Sona, David, and Concepcion to El Volcan, where the elevation is about 4,200 feet.

The line then extends to the westward, crossing the Chiriqui Viejo River and intersecting the Costa Rican frontier on the Llanos de Canas Gordas.

In Costa Rica the route will be longer than in any of the other Central American countries. The distance to be reconnoitered is likewise longer than in any of the other Republics, and several alternate routes are presented. It might be possible to enter the Meseta Central by Cartago, or to go direct to San Jose by way of San Marcos.

Leaving San Jose, it might be possible to develop a route down the Sarapiquí River to the lowlands of the San Juan Valley, or to go from San Jose over the proposed route of a national highway down the San Carlos. This latter line has already been located to the San Carlos River via Heredia, Alajuela, Naranjo, San Juanilla, Zarcere, La Laguna, Tapezco, and Buena Vista. It will make contact with the San Carlos River at Las Muelles. This road has been hard surfaced to Alajuela and graded to Naranjo. Another national highway in Costa Rica is projected from Naranjo via San Ramon to Esparta. Of these the latter appears to be of special significance, as it makes possible a location for the inter-American highway along the lower Pacific slope and assures a direct connection from such location to San Jose and the numerous cities of the Meseta Central.

From the available information and the thorough discussion of the several routes, it appears that the best location in Costa Rica will be found along the Pacific slope, generally staying under 2,500 feet elevation after leaving the Panama frontier.

The line to be reconnoitered will leave the Llanos de Canas Gordas by the ridge lying between the Brus and Limon Rivers and extending in a northwesterly direction to Paso Real on the Diquis River, and be developed down the Diquis on the more favorable side to the foot of the mountains between Palmar and Pejivalle. From this point to the mouth of the Uvito River the coastal plain affords an open location.

As an alternative, a line will be examined from Paso Real up the Diquis River and the Rio General in order to secure a line through the latter valley, if feasible. This line will be in higher altitude and will give direct access to the General Valley which is reputed to be potentially rich, although now undeveloped and not easily accessible. This route would go by Caracol and Repunta, crossing the divide to the headwaters of the Uvito and continuing down that river to the coastal plain. The divide is probably not above 1,800 feet.

From the Uvito the line will follow the edge of the coastal plain at elevations ranging from 50 to 300 feet to the Pirris River. At this point the proposed route is in closest contact with the very important and substantial developments of the Meseta, and the line should be carried up the broad flat ridge existing between the Rivers Pirris and Tusubres to connect with and use, if possible, the wagon road existing between Playa Bonita and Santiago Puriscal. Whether the wagon road can be used or not, the development to Puriscal should be made, because in this region the difference in actual and potential value between the higher and a lower route along the coast is so marked as to control any decision. The total rise to Puriscal is about 3,500 feet, to be made in approximately 28 miles. From Puriscal the route should utilize the existing wagon roads, so far as





#### AN ASPHALT ROAD OF NICARAGUA

Curves in the Managua-Carazo highway. The route of the Inter-American Highway through Nicaragua will be determined by its location across Costa Rica.



Courtesy of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

#### ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN HONDURAS

A new grade between Choluteca and Pavana in the Department of Choluteca.

possible, to Orotina, where the national railroad will be crossed, to San Mateo, and thence to Esparta.

From Esparta the line offers no difficulties via Guacimal, La Ceiba, La Soledad, Las Canas, Bagaces, Liberia, and La Esperanza to Santa Rosa. Beyond this point there is a relatively low but somewhat difficult divide to the headwaters of the Sopo River. The line extends over this divide to Lake Nicaragua in that Republic.

A decision regarding the route in Costa Rica practically determines the general location across Nicaragua. Unless a mountain location is used in the former country, making use of the slopes of the San Juan Valley to reach the lowlands again, the line in Nicaragua is confined to the area between the lakes and the Pacific.

Such a route appears to be entirely feasible and especially advantageous, for it makes possible the use of wagon roads already existing and indicates a location which will connect Rivas, Mandaime, Granada, Masaya, Managua, Leon, and Chinandega.

The location of El Salvador along the Pacific coast, the existing wagon roads throughout nearly the entire length of the Republic, and the determination of the route in Nicaragua, set control on the location in Honduras.

Here the route follows the Pacific coastal plain through Choluteca and Nacaome. This region is not especially rich in Honduras and is not a section across which the nation would ordinarily locate a main route. But the general control is so strong as to indicate this location. The total length in Honduras is relatively short (approximately 80 miles), and near Nacaome the existing road between Tegucigalpa and its port of San Lorenzo is intersected. These facts remove much of the objection to the route that might otherwise exist. A route between Managua and Tegucigalpa could not be made to any greater advantage through the mountains than by way of Nacaome and the San Lorenzo Road. It is improbable also that a route could be built across the ranges between Tegucigalpa and San Salvador on a line actually shorter than via the connection proposed. The location to be reconnoitered, therefore, will follow the coast, entering El Salvador at a point on the Goascoran River approximately at Santa Clara.

In El Salvador the line will probably follow the developed line and existing road via Jucuapa, San Vicente, Cojutepeque, Ilopango, Sayapango, San Salvador, Santa Tecla, Coatepeque, and Santa Ana to the Guatemalan frontier en route to Jutiapa. This route traverses El Salvador from end to end and passes through the capital city.

In Guatemala a route will be examined along the coast, but a higher line across the plateau to the east of the volcanic range is preferred because it serves a larger population, passes through a more

diverse region, and can utilize in considerable degree existing wagon roads. The last report of any crossing of Guatemala by automobile indicates that in the dry season it is possible to drive along the existing roads from Santa Ana in Salvador via Jutiapa, Guatemala City, Antigua, Chimaltenango, Solola, Totonicapan, Quezaltenango, and San Marcos to a point about 9 miles from the Suchiate River which marks the frontier of Mexico. This is the route being reconnoitered at present.

From the site of the international bridge at the Suchiate, the Mexican National System of Highways provides for a line through Oaxaca,



Courtesy of R. W. Hebard & Co.

#### A THOROUGHFARE IN SAN SALVADOR

Existing roads through El Salvador will be incorporated in the international highway.

Puebla, Mexico City, Pachuca, and Monterrey to the United States border at Nuevo Laredo.

There are possible alternate routes in northwestern Guatemala to connect with roads through Motocinta, Mexico, or Nenton, Guatemala. Mexican officials have recently approached Guatemala on the question of changing the international route from a crossing of the Rio Suchiate between Tapachula and Ayutla to one of the above-mentioned alternate junction points. Any such change will involve considerable new road undertakings in Guatemala.

Due to the fact that much of the wealth of the Central American Republics is potential and hypothetical rather than exploited or developed, it is impossible to determine economically the most valuable



route in any of the countries crossed. In all probability such a route, if it were susceptible of definite location, would be one of the most expensive to build, because it would keep to the coffee or banana regions. In the first case, this would mean a location continuously above 3,000 feet elevation and through a very rough and broken terrain. In the other case, it would require a continuously low elevation, where the location would be in dense jungle, often swampy and unhealthful, with a very high annual precipitation. Alternation between these two conditions would require excessive rise and fall, increasing the necessary length and losing all advantage of sustained direction. Obviously the capital charges for such construction would be large, and might be prohibitive.



Courtesy of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

#### AN IMPROVED GUATEMALAN ROAD

A side hill development in the Department of Solola, about 185 miles from the border of El Salvador, on one of the routes being reconnoitered.

Advantage has therefore been taken of the fact that in many places the largest money producing crops, coffee and bananas, can be produced at altitudes that frequently overlap, owing to favorable soil conditions, and the route has been located generally in the low coffee altitudes or close to that elevation, and in the upper areas of banana production. Regions where some initial development indicates considerably potential wealth are also crossed or reached by the route. Such areas are represented by the Chiriqui plateau in Panama and the Brus and General Valleys, as well as the cattle-producing Province of Guanacaste, in Costa Rica.

One of the most certain indices of economic location in a new or undeveloped region is the distribution of centers of population, and

this fact has been recognized as fully as possible, having due regard to distance and changes in elevation. In Costa Rica and Honduras the route does not climb to the central highlands, where population is most concentrated, but in both of these countries there are existing or projected, as parts of the proposed national system of highways, adequate connections from the highlands to the route as outlined. In some cases two or more such connections exist. In all other cases the location follows the line of heaviest population, reaching, as it does the capital cities of Panama, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Mexico.



A BOULEVARD IN THE MEXICAN CAPITAL

A palm-bordered avenue leading to Chapultepec Castle.

In Panama and Costa Rica the route is above the minimum elevation for successful coffee production for approximately 66 miles. Much of this distance is entirely undeveloped at present. In Guatemala and El Salvador the route passes through large areas of developed coffee land, and improvements in transportation should be felt in decreased production and marketing costs and in the development of additional coffee lands, if desirable. In Panama the road will undoubtedly afford an avenue for the transportation of small fruits and vegetables of the temperate climate of Chiriqui to the large market for such products that exists in and adjacent to the Canal Zone. In El Salvador and Guatemala the existence of wagon roads in varying stages of improvement along practically the entire projected route in these countries indicates the demand of the present population there

for adequate means of communication, such as the inter-American highway will afford. To some degree this holds true also of Nicaragua.

On the basis of recorded city populations, the proposed route accommodates the following per cent of the total of record in each country:

	Per cent		Per cent
Panama.....	50	Honduras.....	12
Costa Rica.....	9	El Salvador.....	85
Nicaragua.....	60	Guatemala.....	55

It is noted that the low percentages occur in the two countries whose capital cities are not directly in the line of the projected location. A weighted average based on recorded city populations of the six countries gives 53 per cent of the population on the proposed route.

For a single route crossing sparsely settled areas, with a scattered concentration of population, this showing is believed to be a satisfactory evidence of economic support.

The inter-American highway, when completed and adequately equipped with the facilities required for intensive motor traffic, will certainly have unusual attractions as a route for tourists. In and around Mexico City, within a radius of about 75 miles, there may be found more archæological remains of an older and different civilization than ours than can be found in any like area in the western world. In Guatemala are ruins of great interest and value scattered widely among the mountains. Side roads and the other parts of a national highway system, built around the main route, can give access to these unique and curious remains. The scenery along the volcanic range in that country, with its 18 distinct cones of major proportions, provides such a vista as can not be observed anywhere else in all the world. The tropical conditions to be encountered at intervals along the entire route south of Oaxaca in Mexico will furnish a new variety of attraction and scenery unrivaled elsewhere. The mere fact of having an overland route between the United States and the Isthmus of Panama, will create interest and travel.

The results of tourist expenditures in some of the States of the United States, in France and Switzerland, and in Panama are evidence of the economic value of tourist travel. It is capable of reversing an existing balance of trade; and in the case of the inter-American highway as projected, this potential source of national wealth will be entirely in favor of the Central American Republics.

The difficulties of reconnoitering in the wet season are such as to make almost impossible a definite estimate of the time needed to complete the indispensable field work. About 14 per cent is now done. Over 50 per cent more is under way in Guatemala, and it is expected that the balance can be completed by the beginning of the next dry season, in November of this year.



If these arrangements to complete the field work can be carried out, a report to the Congress of the United States at the next session in December will be possible.

It has not been found advisable to adopt definitely fixed standards of width and other details of design for all possible conditions, but wherever new construction is involved the estimates will be based on a width of graded roadway of 28 feet and a surfaced width of 18 feet. A maximum grade of 7 per cent will be used except where alignment of existing roads is satisfactory on steeper grades. Minimum radius of curvature will be kept at 164 feet. The estimates will provide for a graded road with all structures complete, and such



THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE SPANNING THE RIO GRANDE

The northern terminal of the highway which will traverse seven republics in its length of 3,247 miles.

surfacing as local materials will provide, varying as needed between selected material from excavations, gravel, and water-bound macadam. In addition, a separate item of the estimate will show the cost of a modern surface to be applied to each national section of the route.

The reconnoitered location will be described in detail with reference to control points and topographic details, with numerous photographs of the controls and topographic features to aid in future identification of the points. The entire line will be shown on maps of adequate scale, and consideration is being given to the matter of having aerophotographs of the entire route, on which the line may be shown in greater detail.

# THE MAGDALENA RIVER OF COLOMBIA

By MAJOR L. M. GRAY

*Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers*

THERE are three great river systems on the South American Continent—the Amazon, the Plata-Parana, and the Orinoco. All of them discharge their waters into the South Atlantic. The Mississippi-Missouri is the world's longest river, but, measured by extent of area drained and by the volume of water it pours into the sea, the Amazon is by far the greatest river on the face of the globe. This mighty stream drains the enormous area of 2,700,000 square miles, or four-tenths of all of South America. It is navigable by ocean steamers for a distance of 2,300 miles from the sea and for steamers of light draft for another 500 miles inland. It rises in the glacier-fed lakes of the high Andes in Peru and flows eastwardly across the continent to the sea; it joins the ocean directly on the girdle of the earth. The drainage area tributary to the Amazon includes most of Brazil; portions of Bolivia and Peru, eastern Ecuador, and the great plains of southern Colombia; the moisture-drenched eastern slopes of the Andes; and that region of excessive rainfall, equatorial Brazil.

The Rio de la Plata is the estuarial avenue through which the waters of the Parana and the Uruguay reach the sea. With the aid of these rivers and their tributaries it drains an area of 1,200,000 square miles, including Paraguay and parts of Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. On its banks are two great cities, Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

The Orinoco drains an area of 365,000 square miles lying in Venezuela and Colombia. The region of the river's source is still unexplored, but an American expedition is now making its third attempt to reach the headwaters. Years ago Humboldt called attention to the possibility of going from the Orinoco into the Amazon by canoe, as during the flood season certain tributaries of these two rivers are united.

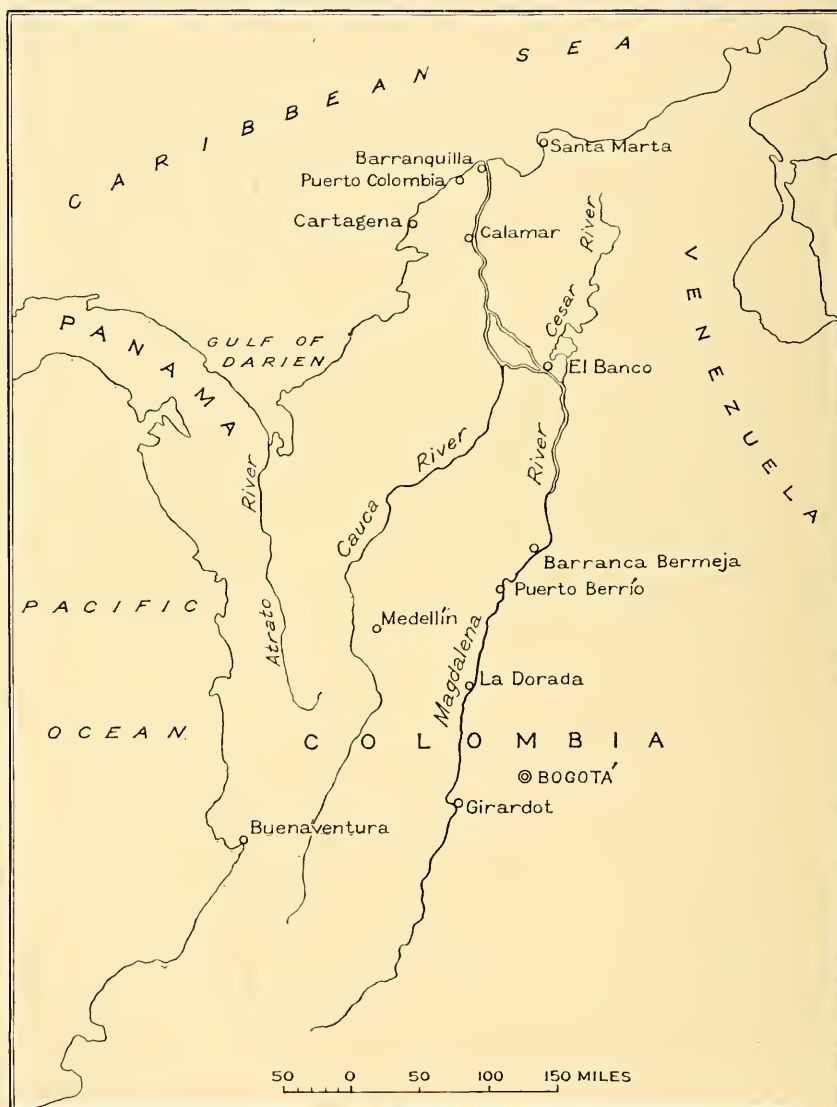
The great river systems of the world have been compared as follows:

1. Amazon: Drains 2,700,000 square miles and is 3,400 miles in length.
2. Congo: Drains 1,425,000 square miles, and is 3,000 miles in length.
3. Mississippi-Missouri: Drains 1,250,000 square miles, and is 4,200 miles in length.
4. Rio de la Plata: Drains 1,200,000 square miles, and is 2,400 miles in length (Plata-Parana).
18. Orinoco: Drains 365,000 square miles, and is 1,800 miles in length.

## THE MAGDALENA, "EL RIO GRANDE" OF QUESADA

In addition to these three great waterways, South America has many secondary but by no means small river systems, one of the principal of which is the Magdalena.

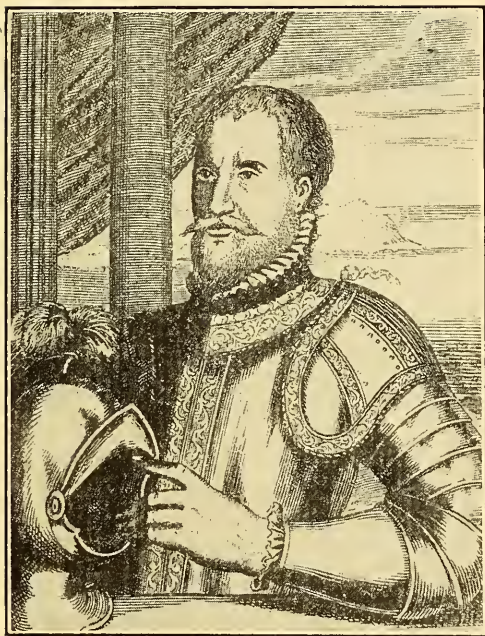
The Magdalena was discovered and named by Rodrigo de Bastidas in 1501. The north coast of what is now Colombia was first visited by Europeans in 1499, when Ojeda, a companion of Columbus on his second voyage, and Vespucci skirted the coast. It is possible that



MAP SHOWING THE MAGDALENA RIVER SYSTEM



Columbus sailed as far west as this on his third voyage in 1502, although it is generally agreed that the great explorer turned north from the island of Margarita, off the coast of Venezuela. But in 1501 Rodrigo de Bastidas, accompanied by a most competent cartographer and by Vasco Núñez de Balboa, that able and humane adventurer-explorer who was later to discover the Pacific, in command of two small vessels explored the coast from the present eastern limits of Colombia to the Gulf of Darien. The records of this expedition indicate that the ships were in danger at the mouth of the Magdalena. The mouth was again located and charted by an expedition sent out in 1515. In 1530 the Portuguese, Melo, reached the mouth of the



GONZALO JIMÉNEZ DE QUESADA

Conqueror of New Granada, now the  
Republic of Colombia.

Cauca, and a year later the German, Alfinger, the worst of all the captains sent out by Spain, came down the Cesar to the Magdalena. But the credit for the exploration as for the conquest of the hinterland rightly goes to still another famous explorer, Quesada.

The conqueror of New Granada is not so famed as Cortés and Pizarro, for the country of the Chibchas was not so productive of gold as Mexico and Peru, nor had the people attained the high degree of civilization of the Aztecs and the Incas; and Quesada has never had a Prescott. With our increasing interest in the nations to the southward comes a desire for a better understanding of their history and a fuller appreciation of the amazing feats of the men who gave these empires to Spain. Among all the records of the conquest there

are few that appeal more to the imagination than the discovery of the Amazon by Orellana (1541), and Quesada's expedition up the Magdalena.

When Don Fernando de Lujo, Adelantado de Santa Marta, failed to find the gold he sought in the Santa Marta Mountains, he determined to seek it in those far to the south, where he had been told there dwelt a rich and powerful people. Accordingly an expedition was organized and a lawyer, Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada, who had only recently come out from Spain and who had had no military experience, was selected to lead it. Events justified the Governor's choice of a commander. The expedition, consisting of 800 men and 100 horses, started on April 6, 1536, from Santa Marta; 600 men, together with the horses, were to march overland to the Magdalena River and 200 men were to go around by sea in five small boats (*bergantines*), which they had built for that service, and join the main party on the river. In an effort to enter the stream one of the five boats was lost on the bar, two succeeded in their attempt and eventually joined the expedition, and two, discouraged by the heavy seas on the bar, gave up the venture and sailed for Cartagena. Subsequently three other boats were dispatched from Santa Marta and managed to reach Quesada. Since the passage of the boats up the river was hotly contested by the Indians, their success in getting through was no inconsiderable achievement. The course of the main party was westward to the river and then up the right or east bank of the stream. There were then, as now, no roads or trails through the jungle, and a passage for men and animals had to be cleared. Eight months were required to reach the place where the party was to turn away from the river for the ascent of the mountains—eight months of terrible hardships, of struggle with the jungle, of fighting the hostile Indians whose country they were in, and of suffering from disease. To anyone familiar with the part of Colombia along the lower Magdalena, the difficulties surrounding such an undertaking would seem to be almost insurmountable. Marching day after day through a swampy jungle alive with mosquitoes and a myriad other pests, compelled to wear in that torrid heat an armor of cotton-padded garments for protection against the poisoned arrows of the Indians who hung on their trail, drenched by the incessant rains, drinking the water of the swamps through which they toiled, and lacking medicines and often food, it is a marvel that any of the party survived. Cortés had fewer natural obstacles to overcome than did Quesada.

When the final camp on the river was reached, about 400 miles from the sea, near the present site of Barranca Bermeja, the force had been cut down to half the original number and a third of the horses had been lost. Yet Quesada, in spite of the urgings of his captains,

refused to consider turning back. With 200 men and 60 horses he turned toward the mountains and early in 1537 reached the plateau with his force intact. The empire of the Chibchas was open before him and its conquest was begun. Santa Fe de Bogota was founded on August 6, 1538, and the name of New Granada was given to the conquered country. Quesada accomplished his mission; his name is high on the roll of the conquistadors. Pizarro was a lesser man and Cortés hardly a greater than the conqueror of New Granada, now known as the Republic of Colombia. The "Great River" of Quesada lies wholly within this Republic, through which it flows northward from its source in the high Andes to its union with the Caribbean. It rises in the lofty plateau of the Andes, where the mountains break



Courtesy of E. W. James.

#### RIVER BOATS AT GIRARDOT

Typical boats plying between Girardot and Ambalema on the Magdalena.

into three divergent ranges, choosing for its course the narrow valley between the Central and the Eastern Cordilleras. Its source is about 125 miles north of the Equator and about the same distance from the Pacific Ocean; it empties into the Caribbean just north of the eleventh parallel of north latitude. About 25 miles west of the source of the Magdalena and separated from it by the beginning of the Central Cordillera is the head of the Cauca, its principal tributary, which also flows northward, draining the region between the Western and Central Cordilleras and uniting with the greater stream about 200 miles from the sea. That portion of the mountain park in which these two rivers start their journeys also sends melting snow down the Yapura on its way to the Amazon.



Aided by its tributaries, the Magdalena drains about 150,000 square miles of the area between the Western and Eastern Cordilleras; its length, independent of its wanderings, is about 800 miles. At its source it is about 14,000 feet above the sea, but its navigable course is through the torrid lowlands from an elevation of 1,000 feet to sea level. At its headwaters it is a raging mountain torrent; at Girardot, where it meets the railroad to Bogota, it is a narrow ribbon of swiftly moving water between the towering walls of the enclosing ranges. From Girardot to Ambalema, 40 miles, the river is navigable for the smaller river steamers allocated to that service. Between Ambalema to La Dorada stretch the Honda Rapids, which impede river navigation and around which a railroad has been built. La Dorada, at a distance of about 500 miles from the sea, is the head of navigation of the lower river, and from this place to the mouth the course is generally through an alluvial plain of the stream's own making, although at places the hills close in and spurs from the main ranges form the banks. Across this plain the river has wandered back and forth, constantly seeking the path of lesser resistance and the way of doing its work with least effort, and leaving as evidence of its occupation the lakes and cienegas which now form natural reservoirs for its flood waters.

Puerto Berrio, about 400 miles above the mouth, is the railhead for the line to the Cauca Valley and to Medellin, the capital of Antioquia and the third city of the nation. About 40 miles below Puerto Berrio is Barranca Bermeja, the seat of the producing oil fields of Colombia, from which a pipe line carries the crude product to the seaboard at Cartagena. This river port has almost the same location as the last camp of Quesada by the river, where he left it for his final ascent of the mountains. It is also the head of year-round navigation of the Magdalena. From here to the mouth steamers may navigate at all stages of the river; between here and Puerto Berrio are shoals at which, during periods of low water, steamers are sometimes held for weeks.

At El Banco, about 200 miles from the sea, the Cesar River comes in from the east. This stream drains the region between the main range of the Eastern Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, the towering heights of which are, as their name suggests, always snow-covered. It was down this river that Alfinger came in 1531; he reached the Magdalena, but was compelled to turn and fight his way back to Venezuela.

Forty miles farther down is the junction with the Cauca. Below the mouth of the Cauca the Magdalena, during the rainy season, is often covered from bank to bank with grass and lilies in which are tangled whole trees, logs, and bushes. When this mat breaks, the parts seem to be floating islands rushing down the river. The lower Magdalena carries to its mouth an enormous amount of such débris.

It constitutes a menace to navigation and a source of danger to wharves and other structures built out into the river.

The town of Calamar, about 70 miles from the mouth, may be considered as the head of the delta of the Magdalena. Prior to the last seismic change in land levels the waters of the river evidently poured into a coastal bay which extended from this place eastward to the Santa Marta hills and westward to the high ground around Cartagena. The *digue*, or canal, which now extends from Calamar to the bay at Cartagena, is probably part of an ancient outlet left after the emergence of the coastal plain and the gradual filling of the present delta. Since the process of delta-forming has been going on for ages, the river's mouth has been constantly and steadily extending seaward.



BARRANCA BERMEJA

Situated on approximately the site of Quesada's final camp on the Magdalena, Barranca Bermeja is now an important oil distributing center.

The land-building has been aided by the waves, which roll the sand from the ocean floor onto the beach, and by the winds, which blow almost constantly from one direction and move this sand inland. Within comparatively recent times the river has occupied almost all of the area from the hills along its western bank to the hills south of Santa Marta; as late as the time of the Conquest the mouth was far to the eastward of its present location, but within the past quarter of a century alone it has moved westward about 1 mile to the place where it is now fixed by partially completed jetties.

The Valley of the Magdalena is covered with a luxuriant forest growth, which extends far up the slopes of the bordering ranges; this tropic jungle looks invitingly cool when viewed from the river, but it would prove to be a veritable green hell to anyone who, like Que-

sada, attempted to penetrate it. The green depths hide a wealth of forest products and support varied forms of bird and animal life. Many species of monkey chatter in the branches; there is one big-jawed variety which produces a sound resembling the roar of a lion. Sloths, armadillos, porcupines, jaguars, and pumas (*tigres*) abound. The streams are alive with alligators, which in this region attain a length of about 20 feet. Lizards are abundant. One of this family, the iguana, is esteemed as food; on the lower river specimens attain great size, some being as large as a medium-sized alligator. There are many and various kinds of snakes, from the small but dreaded coral to the great boa. Condors and eagles dwell in the high Andes where



Courtesy of Stephen Q. Hayes.

#### TROPICAL GROWTH ALONG THE MAGDALENA

At this point forest-clad hills rise abruptly from the river's edge.

the river has its source; in the lower valley there are representatives of all the classes of birds which inhabit the Tropics, as well as migratory waterfowl. Hawks and buzzards are plentiful, of course; parrots, parroquets, macaws, and toucans fill the air with noise and color. Waterfowl, including cranes, storks, and many species of duck, throng the cienegas. The Magdalena valley is famous for its butterflies.

#### BARRANQUILLA AND THE BOCA DE CENIZA

On the west bank of the Magdalena, 10 miles from its mouth, is Barranquilla. This capital of the Department of Atlantico has 140,000 inhabitants and is the second city of the Republic.

A settlement was made at the site of the present city in 1629, but until the middle of the last century this remained little more than a



fishing village. An impetus was given by the construction of the railroad to the ocean port in the eighties, but progress was slow, and even at the beginning of the present century there seemed little possibility of Barranquilla contending for supremacy among the cities of the Caribbean. Its renaissance is of recent years; its population has more than doubled within the past 10 years and tripled since the date of the opening of the Panama Canal.

Barranquilla has no historical associations, no monuments of the past. Other cities of Colombia tell of the glories of the golden age of Spain: Bogotá has witnesses of the 400 years of her story; and there remain massive walls and fortifications, a great cathedral, and a house of the Inquisition to remind one that Cartagena of the Indies was a seat of empire in the days when the Caribbean was truly the Spanish Main. But Barranquilla is a modern city, not shackled by tradition nor tied to an age that is gone. It is of the present and the future, not the past. Its people are energetic and progressive, and determined that their city shall realize its manifest destiny as the Queen City of the Caribbean. Toward this end they have on their own account initiated and carried through an ambitious program of public works for the betterment of the city, and they have insisted that the Government undertake those other works, national in character, necessary for improving the river and for making Barranquilla an ocean port.

In order to insure for their city and for the Greater Barranquilla an ample supply of pure water, they have, within the past few years, acquired a waterworks system that is among the best in South America. The water is taken from the river above the city and is filtered and chlorinated; Barranquilla is one of the very few cities in tropical America where one may safely drink the water as it comes from the hydrant. A new sewer system is now being built and the downtown streets are being paved. The new commercial structures that are being erected are of concrete and steel. The light and power plant, belonging to a great American corporation, is thoroughly modern. The new residence section, El Prado, on the hills back of the older city, a monument to Karl Parrish and evidence of his faith in his adopted city, is the site of modern and palatial homes and would be a credit to any city. There are many new and modern hotels in the downtown district, and the recently opened Prado Hotel compares favorably with the famed Washington in Colon, Panama. The Country Club and splendid golf course and tennis courts provide means for recreation.

Situated at the sea end of the main commercial artery of Colombia, Barranquilla is the natural distributing center for the vast area tributary to the river; and by far the greater bulk of the products of the country destined for foreign markets, except oil, reach the sea



Courtesy of "Colombia"

#### BUILDINGS OF MODERN BARRANQUILLA

Located 10 miles inland, the progressive city of Barranquilla will become a seaport on completion of the work of opening the Boca de Ceniza for passage of ocean-going vessels. Upper: The New Hotel del Prado. Lower: The Commercial Bank of Barranquilla.



Photograph by Stephen Q. Hayes.

through Barranquilla. While means of transportation will change by the expansion of the railroad system and the construction of highways, the flow of traffic will continue to be along the old trade route down the valley of the Magdalena. In its present unimproved state the lower river is navigable as has been said, as far as La Dorada, and many lines of steamers operate between this place and Barranquilla. For the past 10 years the valley has been served by one of the most successful air lines in the world, the Compañía Colombo-Alemana de Transportes Aéreos, or, as it is more generally known, the Scadta. This company operates a daily service in both directions from Barranquilla to Girardot, where a connection is made with the railroad for the capital. Barranquilla is also served by the Pan American Airways, whose planes bring passengers and mail from Colon each week.

The means of transportation in the valley of the Magdalena include the most primitive and the most advanced—the mule and the airplane, the dugout canoes and modern river steamers. There are important places to reach which one has the choice of days on muleback or hours in a plane. The trip up river from Barranquilla may consume weeks by steamer; it is made in six or seven hours by regularly scheduled airplanes.

At the present time the great city of the Magdalena is not an ocean port. It has access to the sea only by means of a 1-track narrow-gage railroad which links it to a single pier in the bay at



Copyright by Seadta,

#### MOUTH OF THE MAGDALENA

Air view taken from above the construction camp at Las Flores, about 4 miles from the mouth.

Puerto Colombia, 17 miles to the west. It is separated from the ocean by a sand bar at the Boca de Ceniza, the "Mouth of Ashes." The bar is so named because the fine gray sand brought down and deposited by the river resembles wood ashes in color. This crescent-shaped bar extends across the entrance to the river from Punta Faro on the east to Cabo Agosto on the west; its length along the crest is about 2 miles, and the depth of water in the main channel, the location of which shifts with the seasons, varies from 10 to 15 feet. The current at the mouth is strong, sometimes reaching a velocity of 4 miles per hour, and is always seaward. The Caribbean is practically a tideless sea, the average range of tides being only 10 inches, and there is no reversal of current at the mouth of the river at flood



tide. From the meeting of the strong river current, the incoming ocean swell, and the littoral current on the bar, high seas and cross currents result, making it a place to be dreaded. During the period when the trade winds are blowing—from December to May—the waves on the bar reach a height of 16 feet from trough to crest, and the distance from crest to crest of these waves being much shorter than that normally found between crests of ocean waves. Such is the force of the majestic though muddy Magdalena that the water outside the entrance is discolored for a distance of 20 miles seaward and for a greater distance east and west of the mouth. The surface water out to the crest of the bar is sweet and the boatmen dip it up and drink it. There are times when the winds die down and the seas over the bar are smooth and may be crossed by small boats; there are generally a few days in May when this condition



JETTY CONSTRUCTION AT MOUTH OF THE MAGDALENA

View towards the land from end of the east jetty trestle, with open sea and bar at left; river at right. The engineers' plans contemplate the construction of two such jetties at the Boca de Ceniza, each one about 7,500 feet in length.

obtains, and usually it is also true during the period of heaviest rains, in September and October. But with the exception of these brief periods it is rough and dangerous and has been, for the 400 years since it claimed Quesada's boat, a graveyard for ships.

In order to make Barranquilla an ocean port it is only necessary to provide a fixed channel of adequate width and depth across the bar, since from the mouth of the river to and far beyond Barranquilla the channel of the river is deep enough and wide enough to accommodate the largest vessels. The ideal section of the river below Barranquilla has a width of about 2,300 feet, of which a section of 2,000 feet has a least depth of 33 feet. Near the mouth the width between banks is about 4,300 feet, but the channel section at this place narrows to 1,000 feet and increases in depth to 60 feet.

The normal discharge of the river is about 280,000 cubic feet per second, but at extreme flood stages it pours about 400,000 cubic feet of water into the sea each second.

The people of Barranquilla have long realized that in order to insure the continued progressive development of their city and of the resources of the nation they must have access, down the river, to the sea. For years the "opening of the Boca" has been the main feature of their program, and they have held tenaciously to this objective. Many surveys and studies were made, many plans and estimates prepared. Finally, in 1925, the Government entered into a contract with an American firm for the execution of the work in accordance with the project of the engineering firm of Black, McKenney & Stewart, of Washington, D. C. Work was started in the summer of 1925 and continued for four years; unexpected difficulties were encountered in construction and the costs found to exceed all preliminary estimates. Finally, in 1929, due to the economic slump, work was discontinued. The project was about two-thirds completed and \$6,000,000 had been expended; another \$3,000,000 would be required to complete the jetties.

The project adopted contemplated the construction of two jetties of the rubble-mound type, used successfully at the mouths of rivers at many places in the United States, together with such auxiliary features as were necessary to insure the safety of the structures and the permanence of the channel. The jetties were each to be about 7,500 feet long and about 3,000 feet apart and parallel for the last 3,900 feet of their length; the east or windward jetty was to have a height above mean low water of 7 feet and the west jetty of 3 feet.

It was anticipated that when these jetties were completed a channel of a depth of 10 meters, or 33 feet, and a width of about 2,000 feet would have been scoured out, thus allowing more than 80 per cent of the world's ocean carriers to pass safely and easily to and from the river.

In the latter part of 1930 the Congress of Colombia passed an enabling act authorizing the President to grant a concession for the completion of the jetties at the mouth of the river and for the construction and operation of the port of Barranquilla. This concession has not yet been awarded, but it is probable that before the year is out the contract will have been signed and the way thus opened for the completion of this most important work. Possibly by 1936, or 400 years after the expedition of the conquistador crossed the bar, it will be possible to transfer cargoes, loaded at foreign ports, directly from their ocean carriers into river steamers at Barranquilla, or to load there into ocean steamers the varied products of the rich and fertile hinterland.

Colombia is a country of great potential wealth, and no part of the Republic offers greater promise for the future than the area tributary to the "Great River" of Quesada.

# GUATEMALA AND DON PEDRO DE ALVARADO

By LILY AGUIRRE DE BREWER

CENTRAL AMERICA was discovered by Christopher Columbus on his fourth trip. The land, bathed on either coast by the two great oceans, the Atlantic and the Pacific, lies between North and South America. It is a tropical country, where luxuriant vegetation never dies, remaining ever green and florid in the midst of its jungles of coconuts and palms. There, on the coastal region, the temperature varies between 75° and 85° Fahrenheit; in the interior on the plateaus it remains between 50° and 63°. One enjoys both the torrid and temperate climates and a great variety of fruits produced by a fertile soil.

Both on the coast and in the high altitudes coffee is cultivated on a large scale; that grown in Guatemala is considered among the best in the world. Sugarcane, bananas, and cocoa are also grown, and the haciendas where cattle are raised offer pastures which are always fresh and succulent.

On the high plateaus are the important cities with all the refinements of western civilization. Lofty cordilleras cross the territory, and the pure air of the mountains fills our lungs deeply and gives us a joy of living which adds to our spirited social life.

The city of Guatemala is the capital of the Republic of the same name, the most northerly of the five that constitute the Central American isthmus. The capital is situated 5,000 feet above sea level, in an extended valley surrounded by beautiful mountains.

The climate there is neither warm nor cold; the sky is bright, and in its deep blue can be compared to the azure heavens of Naples. The pure atmosphere is saturated with oxygen. On the southern horizon are the outlines of five volcanoes from 12,000 to 14,000 feet in elevation, among them being the famous Volcán de Agua, which destroyed our first capital. Guatemala is the land of eternal spring, where there is neither the sadness of winter nor the melancholy of autumn. It is the perpetual festival of nature.

Because of the configuration of the land, tourists can enjoy the most beautiful countryside of the Tropics, climb high mountains, descend into sloping valleys, and feel the palpitation of life while contemplating the gorgeous multicolored sunsets of the coast. From there, one returns to the heights to breathe deeply the balmy air laden with the fragrance of centenarian pines.



The city of Guatemala, where I had the good fortune to be born, has a colonial aspect; its houses are in the manner of southern Spain, with large patios full of flowers. The ear is immediately captivated by the sweet song of the *zenzontles* and other birds, which in their cages add to the ornamentation of the homes. The gardens, whose beauty is exquisite because of the glorious array of flowers which bloom all year round, have in the center fountains with delicate sprays of crystalline water.



DON PEDRO DE  
ALVARADO  
1486-1541

Spanish conqueror of the Indian tribes of Guatemala. (From a portrait in the Municipalidad of Guatemala.)

Family life in Guatemala is almost patriarchal; the ties that bind are so strong that only death can break them. Life centers around the home, and in the evenings the family gathers in a *tertulia* for conversation and, perhaps, music.

The virtues of domestic life, the remarkable beauty of the women, and the cultured manners of the men remind us of colonial days when a gentleman would give up his life for his God, his lady, and his king.

This country of mine was conquered, in 1524, by Don Pedro de Alvarado y Mesía, who came to Mexico with Hernan Cortés and was one of the leading captains who helped him in the conquest of the Empire of Montezuma.

\* \* \*

Don Pedro de Alvarado y Mesía was born at Badajoz, in Spanish Extremadura, in 1486. He sailed in 1510 for the New World and remained some time in Cuba and Santo Domingo. In 1518 Velásquez, the Governor of Cuba, dispatched him under the command of Grijalva



A CONFLICT BETWEEN THE SPANIARDS AND INDIANS

to explore the shores of the new continent. So news was brought of the immense wealth of the Aztec Empire.

In February, 1519, Alvarado sailed with Cortés from Habana for the conquest of Mexico. Later, during the absence of the leader, Alvarado gave a party to which he invited a great number of Aztec nobles, all of whom he murdered.

On that famous night, called *la noche triste* (July 1, 1520), when the Spaniards had to retreat, he saved his life almost miraculously by a leap which he executed with the help of his long spear and which became famous as the *salto de Alvarado*.

After the conquest of Mexico, Cortés decided that Alvarado should subdue the tribes of Central America. At that time the land was inhabited by numerous races, including the Mayas, whose civiliza-

tion has been so greatly admired, the Quichés, and the Cachiqueles, whose governments were absolute monarchies.

Don Pedro left Mexico with 300 Spaniards, 600 Tlascaltec Indians, 4 pieces of artillery, and 60 horses. With this small army he threw himself into the adventure of subduing the people of that region. He engaged in many battles, vanquished the Indians, burned their cities, and devastated their fields. He hung their kings, enslaved their subjects, and took possession of the land in the name of the King of Spain.

Alvarado typified the bold conqueror. He was cruel, valiant, very prodigal with the riches of others, ambitious for glory and power; he had an indomitable will and knew no obstacles to his desires. He would blaze trails through forests and across mountains, personally leading the way through new roads with his own sword.

He founded cities, towns, and villages, discovered ports, organized the government and was rewarded by the King and Emperor Charles V with the title of *Adelantado y Capitán General del Reyno de Guatemala*.

Tall and strong, he was muscularly built, had a fine upright carriage, and presented an elegant and distinguished appearance. Although severe when giving orders, his manners were polished and soft when addressing the ladies. Blue eyed and fair haired, he wore his beard in a vandyke. The Indians called him *Tonatiu*, which means "Son of the Sun." His sword may still be seen in the City Hall of Guatemala; from its dimensions and weight it is hard to believe that any man was ever strong enough to wield it. For combat he wore a suit of armor made of steel, and in private life the very elegant costumes characteristic of that epoch. He not only loved to conquer subjects for his majesty, but enjoyed conquering the hearts of the ladies for himself.

A severe charge was brought against him which forced him to go to Spain. On this occasion the Bishop of Guatemala, Don Francisco Marroquin, wrote a letter to the King, dated May 10, 1537, in which he said: "I do not want to express my opinion of Don Pedro's return to our Government, but if you decide to send him back I say that he ought to return married and be told that he can not take more than he has."

The Adelantado wrote to the *Ayuntamiento* of Guatemala that he was returning married to Doña Beatriz de la Cueva, who was very good; that she was bringing with her 20 handsome ladies in waiting, daughters of knights of high birth; and that he believed that this "merchandise" would not stay in the shop long but would be sold at a high price.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The letters mentioned above were recently found in the archives of the *Municipalidad* of Guatemala by Dr. Don Carlos Salazar, one of our most cultured men, whose friendship I value greatly and whom I thank very sincerely for the information.—AUTHOR.





PALACE OF THE CAPTAINS GENERAL, ANTIGUA, GUATEMALA

The military headquarters of the Spanish conquerors, erected in 1526, is still in official use. Antigua, the former capital of Guatemala, was also the principal city until its destruction by earthquake in 1773.

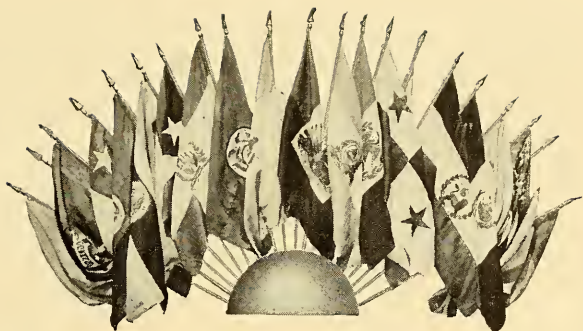
The nucleus of Spaniards, who aided Alvarado in his conquest of Guatemala, had mixed with the Indians. As Don Pedro had foreseen, the "merchandise" did not last long, for the Spaniards, tired of the company of the Indians, began to court the beautiful señoritas in knightly fashion, and serenading led to wedding bells.

After Guatemala had been subdued, Don Pedro concentrated his ambitious efforts on conquering South America. He landed with 500 men and penetrated the interior, crossing the Andes, but he met the troops of Pizarro and agreed to retire if an indemnity were given to him. Subsequently the Government of Honduras was entrusted to him in addition to that of Guatemala.

This brave warrior perished in a battle with the Indians near Guadalajara (western Mexico) in 1541, crushed under his fallen horse.

Such was Don Pedro de Alvarado y Mesía. His moral and physical characteristics give an idea of the type of men who were the conquerors of Central America.

Later on more humane noblemen came to complete Spanish colonization—they were the founders of the old families of the Guatemala of to-day.



## GOVERNING BOARD NOTES

*New members welcomed.*—At the regular meeting of the Governing Board held June 5, 1931, two new members were welcomed to its deliberations. They were the Ambassador of Brazil, Señor Rinaldo de Lima e Silva, and the Minister of Colombia, Dr. Fabio Lozano, who bring to the work of the board wide experience in Pan American affairs.

*The Seventh International Conference of American States.*—The Minister of Uruguay, Dr. Jacobo Varela, informed the Governing Board that it would be a matter of gratification to his Government if the Seventh International Conference of American States, to be held at Montevideo, would assemble in December, 1932. The Governing Board unanimously adopted this suggestion with the understanding that it should be finally ratified at the meeting in November.

The committee on program for the conference presented its report, embodying a compilation of a list of subjects from which ultimately the topics of the definitive program may be selected. The Governing Board received the report with the understanding that it be transmitted to the Governments, members of the Pan American Union, for their comment and suggestion.

*Inter-American cooperation in cases of national disaster.*—His Excellency Dr. Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Ambassador of Peru, presented the report of the committee, of which he was chairman, appointed at the special meeting of the Governing Board on April 7, 1931, to make a study of possible measures of cooperative inter-American action in cases of national disaster. The report, which was unanimously adopted, reads as follows:

The committee appointed to report on the possibilities of cooperation among the countries members of the Pan American Union when a great catastrophe occurs in any one of them, has the honor to submit the following suggestions to the Board:

When a catastrophe occurs in any country member of the Pan American Union which, by reason of its nature and magnitude, requires the aid of the other countries members of the Union, the Pan American Union will transmit to the members of the Governing Board the information communicated to the Union by the Government of the country affected regarding the havoc that the catastrophe has caused.

The Pan American Union will keep in communication with the Government of the country affected and will inform the representatives of the Governing Board of all phases of the situation and of the most urgent needs.

The Pan American Union will in the most efficacious manner second any effort at Pan American cooperation for the alleviation of the sufferings of the nation afflicted by a national calamity.

Whereas in accordance with a resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States, the Pan American Union is charged with aiding the development of the activities of the National Red Cross Societies in the countries of America, the Pan American Union will suggest to the national societies that they consider the possibility of extending their respective programs of action to include cooperative action by all the Red Cross Societies in America for the relief of suffering in any country member of the Union affected by the consequences of a catastrophe.

The Pan American Union will request the National Red Cross Societies to send suggestions on the form in which they may believe it would be possible to organize a permanent plan of cooperation in cases of catastrophe, and in view of the suggestions received will formulate a plan of cooperative action which it will transmit to the Pan American Red Cross Conference and to the Seventh International Conference of American States.

*Agricultural credit.*—His Excellency Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, Minister of Nicaragua, chairman of the Permanent Committee on Agriculture, presented the report of the committee on the study of national and international agricultural credit conditions. The report, which recommended the gathering and classification of data on agricultural credit conditions in the American countries, as well as of data on international systems being tried out in other parts of the world, was unanimously approved.

*Resolution on the death of Señor Mathieu.*—The chairman of the Governing Board, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, presented a resolution on the occasion of the death of a former member of the board, Señor Beltrán Mathieu, at one time Ambassador of Chile at Washington. In presenting the resolution, which was unanimously approved by a rising vote, Secretary Stimson said:

We have all learned with sorrow of the passing of Señor Don Beltrán Mathieu, former Ambassador of Chile to the United States. During the long period of his service as a member of this board he labored unremittingly for the fulfillment of the purposes for which the Pan American Union was founded. As Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile he was untiring in promoting inter-American good feeling. His high qualities of mind and heart endeared him to everyone who had the privilege of knowing him. I feel, therefore, that I am giving expression to what is in your minds when I submit the following resolution:





DISTINGUISHED COSTA RICAN VISITOR

A recent visitor to the Pan American Union was Dr. Andrés Venegas, one of the three named by Congress, in accordance with the Costa Rican constitution, to become chief executive in the event of the death, resignation, absence from the country, or incapacity of the President. Left to right: Señor Don Manuel Castro Quesada, Minister of Costa Rica in Washington; Dr. Venegas; and Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union.

*Whereas*, The Governing Board has learned of the death on May 12, 1931, of Señor Don Beltrán Mathieu, eminent citizen of Chile, who as cabinet minister, diplomat, and member of this Governing Board, rendered distinguished services to his country and to the Pan American cause;

*Whereas* during the long period of his services on the Governing Board, of which he was at one time vice chairman, his kindliness and generosity of character and his nobility of mind won for him the affection of his colleagues, while his experience, talent, and devotion to work contributed in large measure to the successful development of the Pan American movement;

Therefore, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union

*Resolves*, To place on record an expression of the sincere sorrow felt by the members of the board at the death of Señor Mathieu, and to charge the Director General to express the condolences of the Governing Board to the Government of the Republic of Chile and to the widow of the deceased.

In seconding the chairman's motion, Dr. Jacobo Varela, the Minister of Uruguay, paid the following tribute to Señor Mathieu:

As I had the privilege of being Señor Mathieu's colleague for many years, I can bear witness to the eminent services he rendered to the Pan American Union as member of the Board and as the first vice chairman of the institution when that position was created. Señor Mathieu was a person of unusual prestige. He was possessed of a high degree of sociability and oratorical powers seldom equaled here. When he had to speak in the name of the Pan American Union at difficult moments, he interpreted the general thought with such fidelity that to each one it seemed his own thought, and this was true even though he had to give expression to feelings that were often contradictory in times of serious disagreement. He added luster to the Pan American Union and to continental diplomacy. We should give our unanimous approval to this resolution, and let us rise in solemn homage to the memory of our illustrious friend.

*Resolution on the death of Mr. Penfield.*—The following resolution, presented by Dr. Harmodio Arias, Minister of Panama, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas the Governing Board has learned with the deepest regret of the death of Walter S. Penfield; and

Whereas Mr. Penfield served the Pan American Union in an honorary capacity for many years as legal adviser: Therefore, be it

*Resolved* by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, to place on record its deep sense of loss at the passing of Mr. Penfield; and be it further

*Resolved*, that the Director General express to the members of Mr. Penfield's family the sincere sympathy of the Governing Board and forward a copy of this resolution.

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## COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

*Chilean Committee on Bibliography.*—The Ambassador of Chile, Dr. Carlos G. Dávila has notified the Pan American Union that the National Technical Cooperating Committee on Bibliography of Chile has been appointed by his Government. There are now 15 Republics members of the Pan American Union which have appointed bibliographical committees to cooperate with the work of the Columbus Memorial Library. The Chilean committee is composed of the following members: Dr. Eduardo Barrios, Director of the National Library; Ricardo Donoso Novoa, Chief of the National Historical Archives; Tomás Thayer Ojeda, Chief of Division of the National Library; and Raúl Silva Castro, Chief Librarian, and Guillermo Feliú Cruz, Librarian of the José T. Medina Collection, both also of the National Library.

*Commemorative library in Trujillo.*—Through Dr. Pedro Manuel Arcaya, Minister of Venezuela, the Pan American Union has received from the government of the State of Trujillo official notice that the *Biblioteca 24 de Julio*, established as a part of the centennial of the death of the Liberator, Simon Bolívar (July 24, 1783–December 17, 1830), has been opened in the city of Trujillo. The notice states that the aims of the library include the promotion of a better understanding of men and nations, and requests that cultural organizations in all countries send it copies of their publications.

*New books received.*—During the past month the library received 395 volumes and pamphlets from individual authors and other friends of the library. Noteworthy contributors included the Department of Foreign Affairs, Guatemala City; Dr. Juan V. Ramírez, Asunción; the National Library of Chile, Santiago; the Cultural Lecture Association, Rosario; the Governor of the Department of Valle del Cauca; the Director of the National Printing Office, Bogotá; the Congressional Library, Caracas; the Bureau of Mines, Buenos Aires; Dr. Alberto Giesecke, Lima; A. Moncorvo Filho, Rio de Janeiro; and the Children's Bureau, Rio de Janeiro. Among the titles especially noted were the following:

*Fuego del hogar.* Poesías. Por Rosa Graciela Valdés López de Miró. Buenos Aires, 1929. 179 p.

*En la Cátedra.* (Prontuario sobre las relaciones de los pueblos.) Por Pedro Itriago-Chacín. Segunda edición, corregida y aumentada. Caracas, Tip. Americana, 1930. 713 p.

*Derecho penal.* Por el Dr. Teodosio González. Asunción, La Colmena, 1928. 3 vols.

*Riqueza y pobreza del Uruguay.* Estudio de las causas que retardan el progreso nacional. Por Julio Martínez Lamas. Montevideo, Palacio del Libro, 1930. 439 p.

*Bolívar conductor de tropas.* Por Eleazar López Contreras. Caracas, Lit. y Tip. Vargas, 1930. 215 (26) p. maps. illus.

*Infortunios del Paraguay.* Por Teodosio González. Buenos Aires, L. J. Rosso, 1931. 577 p.

*El Paraguay Independiente.* 1845–1852. Tercera edición. Autorizada por ley No. 962 y hecho a base de la 2a edición de 1858 bajo la dirección de la Comisión adhonorem compuesta de los H. Diputados Nacionales, Dr. Justo Pastor Benítez, Dn. César Augusto Vasconcellos, Dn. Eusebio Aveiro Lugo. Tomo 1, [1845–1847]. Asunción, Imprenta Nacional, 1930. 651. [A collection of documents.]

*Manual del turista en Honduras.* Editor, H. F. Komor. Tegucigalpa, Tip.-Lit. Nacionales, 1930. 232 p. illus.

*Caja de crédito hipotecario.* Monografía. Organización, operaciones, evolución, reforma de 1925. Por Luís Barros Borgoño. [Valparaíso, 1930.] 240 p. plates, tables.

*Crónicas del Guayaquil antiguo.* Por Modesto Chávez Franco. Guayaquil, Imprenta y Tall. Municipales, 1930. 141, iv p.



*Almanaque nacional La Rural.* Agricultura, ganadería e industrias rurales. Publicado bajo la dirección del Ing. Agr. Francisco J. Olivé Balsells. . . . Año 2. Asunción, Editorial "La Rural," 1931. 383 p. maps. illus.

*La opinión universal sobre la Doctrina Estrada.* Expuesta por el Gobierno de México, bajo la Presidencia de Don Pascual Ortiz Rubio. México, Publicaciones del Instituto Americano de Derecho y Legislación Comparada, 1931. 253 p.

*Cobre viejo.* Por José E. Machado. Caracas, Tip. Americana, 1930. xv, 332 p.

*La indumentaria en la antigua cultura de Paracas.* Por Rebeca Carrión Cachot. Lima, Emp. Ed. "Excelsior," 1931. 52 p. illus.

*Por tierras del Inca.* Itinerario descriptivo-histórico-romántico de un viaje por el sur del Perú. Por Aquiles Vergara. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta "La Sud América," 1931. 161 p. illus.

*Historia diplomática del Paraguay.* Precedida de un estudio sociológico de los pueblos mediterráneos que concurrieron a la formación de la nación española. Por Cecilio Báez. Tomo 1. Asunción, Imprenta Nacional, 1931. 242 p.

*Tradiciones y cantares de Panamá.* Ensayo folklórico. Por Narciso Garay. [Brussels, l'Expansion Belge], 1930. 203 p. illus. plates. music.

*Litografías de Taxco.* Por Roberto Montenegro. Con un prólogo de Genaro Estrada. México, Ediciones del Murciélago, 1930. folio. 4 p. less text. 20 plates.

*Minas e o bicentenário do caféiro no Brasil.* 1727-1927. Contribuição da Secretaria de Agricultura do Estado de Minas Geraes. Belo Horizonte, Imprensa Oficial, 1929. 558 p. illus.

*New magazines.*—Magazines received for the first time during the past month are as follows:

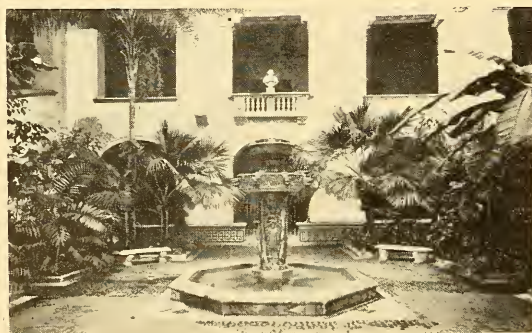
*Irradiación.* (Revista de tifiología, ciencias varias, arte, y amenidades), Órgano del Instituto Colombiano para Ciegos—Ministerio de Educación Nacional. Bogotá. Vol. 1, No. 5, abril 1931. 120 p. illus.  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$  inches. [Monthly.]

*Escuela Activa.* (Revista de estudios pedagógicos). Montevideo. Monthly. Año 1, No. 1, marzo de 1931. Illus.  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$  inches. 48 p.

*Wira Kocha.* (Revista Peruana de Estudios Antropológicos.), Lima. Quarterly. Vol. 1, No. 1, enero-marzo, 1931. 116 p. illus. 7 x 10 inches.

*Boletín de la Asociación del Comercio de Panamá.* Panamá. Monthly. Año 1, No. 1, mayo de 1931. 38 p.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$  inches.

*Revista Nacional.* (Órgano mensual del Partido Nacional Revolucionario sostenido por los empleados del propio partido). México, D. F. Monthly. Vol. 1, No. 1, 1 de abril de 1931. 64 p. illus. 8 x 11 inches.



# PAN AMERICAN PROGRESS

## TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

### CHILE-COLOMBIA

ARBITRATION CONVENTION.—Ratifications of the Convention of Arbitration, signed in Bogota November 16, 1914, by plenipotentiaries of Chile and Colombia, were exchanged in Bogota on February 14, 1931. (*Diario Oficial*, Santiago, March 14, 1931.)

### CHILE-PERU

PASSENGER TRANSIT BETWEEN TACNA AND ARICA.—On February 20, 1931, President Ibañez proclaimed the convention of passenger transit between Tacna and Arica signed by plenipotentiaries of the two Republics on December 13, 1930. The convention, which defines frontier formalities for passengers going from one country to the other by land, went into effect January 1, 1931, and will terminate three months after its denunciation by either signatory. (*Diario Oficial*, Santiago, March 14, 1931.)

### CUBA

COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF COMPARATIVE INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION.—Acting in accordance with a resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States, which met in Habana from January 16 to February 20, 1928, President Machado has appointed the permanent committee for the study of comparative legislation and uniformity of legislations of international law. The committee, which will function under the Pan American Bureau of the Department of State, is composed of the following members: President, Sr. Enrique Hernández Cartaya, delegate to the Sixth Conference; secretary, Sr. Carlos Márquez Sterling, Director of the Pan American Bureau; Sr. Fernando Sánchez de Fuentes, Sr. Juan C. Zamora, Sr. Antonio L. Valverde, Sr. Santiago Gutiérrez de Celis, Sr. Pedro G. de Medina, and Sr. Gustavo Gutiérrez Sánchez. The Cuban committee, as well as the other two provided for in the same resolution—one to function in Rio de Janeiro for the work relating to public international law, the other in Montevideo for the work dealing with private international law—will present a report or statement of the matters ready for codification and legislative uniformity and compile other suitable material for incorporation in suitable form into the program of a forthcoming international conference. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, March 31, 1931.)

## LEGISLATION

### BOLIVIA

ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT COMMERCIAL OFFICE.—In view of the results already secured through the work of the commercial office which has been functioning for some time as an extra-official division under the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Government recently issued a decree providing that the office be a permanent part of that department. The duties of the newly established division, according to the decree, include the preparation of a complete index of all Bolivian products, together with information on their uses and the average amount of production; the compilation of a list of names of persons who can supply these articles in sufficient quantities for sale on foreign markets; the carrying on of an active campaign through the consular offices abroad for the promotion of interest in national agricultural, animal, and mineral products, at the same time supplying data on the price, transportation charges, and customs duties of such commodities; and the maintenance of permanent exhibits of national products in the principal consulates. The office will also study problems relative to the foreign trade of the Republic, the results of which will be later made available for the use of producers and other persons who may be interested. It is expected that ultimately the whole cost of maintaining the office can be met by the commissions charged the producers for sales transacted through it. Until the receipts from this source are sufficient for this purpose, however, all necessary funds will be provided by the Department of Foreign Affairs, being taken from the annual appropriation for that department in the budget. (*El Diario*, La Paz, April 24, 1931.)

### BRAZIL

LABOR LEGISLATION.—The Provisional Government issued a decree on March 19, 1931, regulating the formation of labor unions and employers' associations and giving in detail their rights and duties. This measure has been characterized by Dr. Lindolfo Collor, Minister of Labor, Industry, and Commerce, as "the first systematic initiative toward the rational organization of labor in Brazil." The decree provides the procedure to be followed in the formation of such organizations in order to obtain recognition from the Government and to enjoy the privileges accorded to them by law. The following are the principal conditions to be fulfilled:

Every group must consist of at least 30 adult members of either sex; at least two-thirds of the associates must be native-born or naturalized Brazilians; all aliens included in the number eligible for membership must have resided in Brazil



for at least 20 years; the administrative or representative officers of the organization must be native-born or naturalized Brazilians who have resided in the country for at least 10 years; they shall be elected for a term of one year only, without the right of reelection, and must serve without remuneration; social, political or religious propaganda within the organization unrelated to its character and purpose is prohibited; the constitution and by-laws of the organization, accompanied by a list of members, with the name, age, profession, civil status, nationality, residence and business address of each, must be approved by the Ministry of Labor, Industry, and Commerce.

Provision is made for the formation of regional federations in each of the States, in the Federal District, and in the Territory of Acre, with headquarters in the respective capitals, as well as for a Brazilian Confederation of Labor and a National Confederation of Industry and Commerce, with headquarters in Rio, to be formed after at least five regional federations of labor and five employers' federations have been organized in Brazil.

The decree states that these unions or associations are empowered to create and administer welfare funds, employment bureaus, hospitals, schools, and other similar institutions. They will also be considered as consultative and technical boards to cooperate with the Federal Government, through their representatives or those of their respective federations, in the solution of economic and social problems affecting their interests. They will cooperate, too, in the application of laws relative to the settling of conflicts between employers and employees by permanent mixed boards of arbitration and conciliation.

The unions will have the right to sign or sanction labor contracts between their associates and other associations, concerns, and employees in accordance with future legislation to this effect; unions and associations may sign between themselves agreements and conventions safeguarding and guaranteeing their reciprocal interests, subject to ratification by the Ministry of Labor. They will also have the right to propose to the ministry protective measures and subventions for their educational and welfare institutions; the creation of social welfare services which for lack of resources they can not finance themselves; the regulation of working hours, especially those of women and children; the improvement and standardization of wages for both sexes; the establishment of minimum wages for urban and rural workers; the regulation of working conditions; and measures to prevent and punish infractions of guaranties and rights.

Members of a union or association are not allowed to affiliate themselves with an international organization under penalty of expulsion from the national organization; likewise, national unions or associations may be federated with similar organizations abroad only with the consent of the Ministry of Labor. Article XIII of the law prohibits employers from dismissing, suspending, or lowering in grade, wage, or salary their laborers or employees by reason of association with labor unions or the expression of ideas or attitudes divergent to the views of the employer and imposes severe penalties for infractions of this rule in the form of indemnities to be paid by the employer to the employee. Provision is also made for the supervision of the activities of unions and associations by the Ministry of Labor. The decree does not include Government employees and domestic servants, for whom separate regulations will be issued. (*Jornal do Commercio*, Rio de Janeiro, March 25 and 26, 1931.)

#### CHILE

FISHING INDUSTRY.—In order to protect and encourage the fishing trade in the Republic, the Ministry of Promotion issued on March 12,

1931, a decree law regulating the industry. The principal provisions of the decree, which went into effect on the date of its publication in the *Diario Oficial*, include the following:

All fishermen must be licensed; those fishing in lakes, rivers, and estuaries must procure a special license. The President of the Republic, through the Ministry of the Marine, may grant concessions for the exclusive use of certain beaches or sections of the shore, for a period of not more than 20 years, to be used as hatcheries of fish or mollusks; concessionaires must comply with marine traffic and police regulations. Similar concessions, subject to existing regulations, may be granted for periods of three years in lakes, rivers, and estuaries.

Every fisherman or company engaged in any branch of the fishing industry must permit Government inspection of the books and equipment. A list of all licensed fishermen or fishing companies or societies must be submitted to the Government during January or February every year, and the customs offices of the Republic must submit monthly statistics concerning the arrival and exportation of marine products.

The Department of Fisheries of the Ministry of Promotion will henceforth be known as the Bureau of Fishing and Hunting, and be responsible for all Government fishing and hunting regulations. The bureau shall carry on technical and scientific studies and experiments to stimulate the fishing industry of the nation. It shall also propose legislation and protective measures. The importation and placing of fish, mollusks, crustaceans, and other aquatic animals shall be regulated by the Ministry of Promotion, which shall also decide the methods, materials, and equipment to be used. Fishing by means of explosives or poisonous substances is prohibited, as is also the pollution of waters by agricultural, industrial, or mining establishments. Penalties for infractions of any provisions of the law are provided.

The law concludes with certain general provisions, empowering the President to authorize the establishment of Government fish markets for the better and more hygienic distribution of sea foods, to set aside lands for founding fishing communities, and to provide means of credit for those engaged in the industry. The General Bureau of Fishing and Hunting is commissioned to provide the necessary facilities to enable the University of Chile to establish in its laboratories and elsewhere an Institute of Industrial Biology. (*Diario Oficial*, Santiago, March 17, 1931.)

AGRICULTURAL GRANTS TO THE UNEMPLOYED.—A decree law, issued on March 27 by the Ministry of the Southern Territories, authorizes the establishment of agricultural settlements for the unemployed on public lands, or on lands acquired for the purpose by the ministry. The amount of land in each lot will be determined by the productivity of the soil and the number of persons who may be supported on it. Each lot will have a modest dwelling, to cost not more than 5,000 pesos, and such necessary farm equipment as tools, stock, and seeds. The construction of these dwellings and barns will be undertaken by the Bureau of Public Works, in accordance with the terms of the cheap housing law. The cost of marking the divisions, allotting the lands, and providing the equipment for beginning an agricultural life will come out of the extraordinary budget; this cost shall not exceed 2,000 pesos per family. The farmer shall pay for his land and equipment in 20 annual installments, beginning at the close of the harvest

of the fourth year after settling. The purpose of the law is to place up to 3,000 families on the land, within a year from the date of its publication in the *Diario Oficial*. In forming settlements, those laborers who were thrown out of work on account of the depression in the nitrate industry will be considered first. Regulations for the selection of settlers and the formation, organization, and administration of the settlements will be issued by the President. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, March 28, 1931.)

#### COLOMBIA

**MATCH MONOPOLY AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS.**—A law approved by Congress on April 11, 1931, authorizes the Government to contract for the establishment of a match monopoly, the agreement for which must be concluded by the President by July 20, 1931. Should a contract be signed with a private corporation for the administration of the monopoly, the concessionaire must make the Government a 20,000,000-peso loan, 60 per cent of the proceeds of which will be used for highway construction. He must also pay the Government a sufficient amount to meet the service and amortization of the loan, as well as an unspecified amount to be fixed later according to the consumption of matches in the country. The quality of the matches must be at least equal to those sold in Colombia at present. The concessionaire, according to the provisions of the law, must pay an indemnity to all employees and laborers thrown out of work through the establishment of the monopoly. Fifty per cent of the matches consumed in Colombia must be manufactured within the Republic. Provisions are also to be made in the contract as to the percentage of employees and laborers of Colombian nationality which the concessionaire must employ.

Should the Government decide not to contract with a corporation, it is authorized to organize and regulate the business as may seem most convenient to public interests and to obtain a loan sufficient to establish the monopoly. The law also authorizes the Executive to levy a 5-peso tax on each automatic lighter imported into the country. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, April 15, 1931.)

**PROTECTION OF UNCIVILIZED INDIANS.**—The uncivilized Indians of the Apostolic Parish of Uraba will no longer be subject to the general laws of the Republic, but will be governed in accordance with the special judicial and police powers granted by an Executive decree issued on April 20, 1931, to the missionaries in charge of their protection and instruction. According to the provisions of the decree, the penalty for misdemeanors committed by the Indians will be 1 to 5 days at corrective labor, and for felonies 5 to 90 days. The missionaries are to promote the formation of Indian communities, see that children of both sexes attend school, settle disputes, protect them in all their



dealings with outsiders, and inform the Ministry of Government of any violation of the prerogatives and rights of the Indians which the missionaries themselves may not be able to prevent or correct. The decree restates the provisions of article 3 of Law 38 of 1921, which forbid the utilization of the services of Indians without adequate compensation. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, April 25, 1931.)

#### COSTA RICA

ADDITIONAL FUNCTION OF NATIONAL INSURANCE BANK.—According to a decree passed by Congress and signed by the President on March 30, 1931, the National Insurance Bank is empowered to add to its legal functions that of general bonding companies. Not only may the bank issue fidelity bonds for public and private employees, but it may deal in any kind of surety bonding. All government functionaries and employees handling State funds must be bonded by the National Insurance Bank; in other cases bonds from any authorized bonding company will be accepted. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, April 1, 1931.)

#### PERU

MONETARY LAW.—In view of recommendations recently made to the Peruvian Government by the Kemmerer Commission and subsequently approved by the Director of the Reserve Bank, a decree was issued by the National Council of Government on April 18, 1931, providing that—

The gold sol, which will not be coined but which will theoretically contain 42.1264 centigrams of fine gold, shall be the established monetary unit of the Republic. All debts contracted in Peruvian pounds will be payable in soles at the rate of 10 soles to the pound. Silver soles shall be legal tender in individual payments up to the amount of 20 soles; silver coins of less than 1 sol denomination to the amount of 5 soles, and nickel coins to the amount of 1 sol. Except in cases where the law or contracts entered into by the Government otherwise specify, national silver and nickel currency will be received by the Government in unlimited amounts at par as payment for taxes and other debts. The increased number of soles held by the Reserve Bank and the Central Reserve, respectively, as a result of the revaluation of the gold sol in accordance with the present decree, will belong to these banks; however, the equivalent of the amount in excess shall be paid to the National Government in shares of the bank, series C, on a basis of 1,000 soles per share, as soon as the revaluation shall have been effected. The present decree abrogates Law No. 6749 of February 11, 1930, as also all other legislation which in whole or part is contrary thereto. (*La Crónica*, Lima, April 19, 1931.)

CREATION OF BUDGETARY COMMISSION.—Faced by an impending fiscal deficit and the impossibility of increasing the existing taxes, the National Council of Government issued a decree on April 10, 1931, providing for the creation of a special commission to be entrusted with the revision of the national budget. It is specified by the council that the new budget shall be based on expenditures during

the year 1918, when prices were considerably higher than at present, and be so planned as to insure a balance sufficient to provide funds for necessary public works. The commission, which has been appointed for a period of four months and which will be known as the Central Budget Commission, is empowered to revise and reduce the appropriations for the various Government departments and services, subject to the approval of the council. To this end it has been authorized to make a complete investigation of the organization, personnel, and functions of all public offices, as well as those of tax-collecting and other companies in which the Government has an interest. Officials of Government offices and the companies mentioned will be obliged, without exception, to furnish any data or information the commission may need and to place all the facilities of their respective offices at its disposal. The Central Commission, which is composed of 15 members, is further authorized to establish subcommittees to assist in the work. Membership on subcommittees will not be limited to the personnel of the Central Commission, although each subcommittee must have at least one member from the commission to act as its chairman. A vice chairman, elected from among the members of the committee, will serve on the Central Commission in place of the chairman should the latter be unable to attend the sessions of that body. (*La Crónica*, Lima, April 12, 1931.)

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## AGRICULTURE

### ARGENTINA

COOPERATIVE GRAIN ELEVATOR AT ARMSTRONG.—On Sunday, May 3, 1931, the completion of the first cooperative grain elevator in the Province of Santa Fe was appropriately celebrated. At the service, which was attended by over 2,000 farmers, addresses were made by a representative of the local cooperative society, by the representative of the Minister of Agriculture, and by the Secretary of the Treasury of the Province. At the conclusion of the ceremony, opportunity was given for a detailed inspection of the elevator in operation.

The elevator was built by the Cooperative Agricultural Society of Armstrong, aided by the Association of Argentine Cooperative Societies and the Argentine Grain Pool. It is the fifth in a chain of cooperative elevators planned by the association to cover the wheat-growing district of the Republic. (See BULLETIN for October, 1930.) The elevator has a capacity of 7,000 tons; it is capable of receiving and discharging 60 tons an hour, and is equipped with modern machinery for cleaning, classifying, and drying the grain. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, May 2, 3, and 5, 1931.)

**SUGAR STATISTICS.**—In view of the universal overproduction of sugar during the past few years, the Provisional Government has decreed, as a defensive measure to avert serious consequences from the temporary state of overproduction, that the National Sugar Commission shall determine before the 10th day of each month the minimum price at which sugar may be exported, in such a way that the price of refined sugars after clearing the customs shall be not less than 0.18 peso gold per kilogram (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds). The following table gives sugar statistics for the last 10 years:

Year	Stock at Jan. 1	Production	Importation	Total	Exportation	Available for consumption	Consumption
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
1921.....	61,806	195,567	58,400	315,773	-----	315,773	225,000
1922.....	90,773	209,119	68,226	368,118	-----	368,118	250,000
1923.....	118,118	<sup>1</sup> 253,904	14,000	386,022	-----	386,022	265,000
1924.....	121,022	<sup>1</sup> 246,000	15,350	382,372	-----	382,372	295,000
1925.....	87,372	<sup>1</sup> 380,000	<sup>1</sup> 70,000	547,372	-----	547,372	330,000
1926.....	217,372	<sup>1</sup> 461,000	1,200	679,572	-----	679,572	330,000
1927.....	349,572	<sup>1</sup> 410,000	739	760,311	62,637	697,674	330,000
1928.....	367,674	<sup>1</sup> 375,000	1,130	743,804	34,269	709,535	350,000
1929.....	359,535	<sup>1</sup> 340,000	1,795	701,330	9,100	692,230	350,000
1930.....	342,230	<sup>1</sup> 381,000	<sup>2</sup> 4,000	727,230	4,230	723,000	365,000

<sup>1</sup> After deducting shrinkage during refinery process.

<sup>2</sup> This figure is provisional.

(*Business Conditions in Argentina*, Argentina, Buenos Aires, April, 1931.)

## CHILE

AGRICULTURAL GRANTS TO THE UNEMPLOYED.—See page 758.

## CUBA

**FRUIT EXPORTS FROM THE ISLE OF PINES.**—The larger part of the fruit and vegetable crops of the Isle of Pines is exported to the United States, the grapefruit being shipped before the arrival of the Florida crop and peppers, eggplants, and cucumbers during December, January, and February. The following table gives the exports of fruits and vegetables from this island during the last seven years:

Commodity	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31 <sup>1</sup>
	<i>Crates</i>	<i>Crates</i>	<i>Crates</i>	<i>Crates</i>	<i>Crates</i>	<i>Crates</i>	<i>Crates</i>
Grapefruit.....	242,152	219,689	270,387	105,852	137,759	205,739	230,436
Oranges.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,163	6
Eggplant.....	15,779	18,616	4,097	16,411	13,276	27,239	6,092
Peppers.....	66,920	121,491	49,084	53,853	56,890	48,279	11,484
Cucumbers.....	2,958	11,151	18,163	17,140	23,456	40,022	63,167
Tomatoes.....	2,899	1,198	192	1,769	852	1,178	312
Squash.....	50	6	130	481	1,291	790	-----
Okra.....	252	117	-----	-----	-----	29	-----
Pineapples.....	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	3
Watermelons.....	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Potatoes.....	-----	134	279	-----	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> To Mar. 1, 1931.

(Report of United States Assistant Trade Commissioner, Habana, April 27, 1931.)



COFFEE PRODUCTION.—The National Bureau of Statistics has recently published figures showing the increased production of coffee in Cuba during the last few years. In 1926, 7,108,122 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) of coffee, valued at \$3,950,046, were imported, while in 1930 the imports amounted to only 5,004,616 kilograms, worth \$1,734,397. Most of the coffee grown on the Island comes from the Province of Oriente, where in 1930 there were 4,138 plantations, totaling 37,045 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres), with a production of 518,630 quintals, valued at \$9,335,340. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, April 20, 1931.)

## ECUADOR

LIVESTOCK IMPORTS RESTRICTED.—Only pedigreed livestock for breeding purposes may be imported into Ecuador, according to a decree issued by President Ayora on March 30, 1931, which forbids the importation into the country of cattle, pigs, and sheep for slaughter. A special permit will be issued by the Ministry of Agriculture to those interested in importing purebred cattle, sheep, and pigs. The Province of Loja is exempt from the provisions of the decree. The measure became effective on the date of issue, but did not apply to livestock already in transit or loaded and ready for shipment on that date. (*El Telégrafo*, Guayaquil, March 31, 1931.)

## PANAMA

AGRICULTURAL PROMOTION.—As part of the agricultural promotion program of the Government of Panama, an executive decree was issued, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works, on April 29, 1931, providing for the establishment of a new model farm at Las Tablas and the reorganization of those already existing at Matias Hernandez and Aguadulce. The decree regulates their operation and establishes rules which officials of the Bureau of Agriculture believe will give greater importance to these stations than they have heretofore enjoyed.

Among other things, the decree provides for the establishment of the following sections at the various model farms: Agronomy, pathology, and entomology, fruit culture, physics and chemistry, animal industry, statistics, agricultural machinery, and irrigation. Each model farm will operate a small dairy and a poultry farm, both of which will always be open for inspection by the public. Lectures are to be given periodically on agricultural topics of general interest to farmers; students will be given an opportunity for practical work, in accordance with regulations to be issued later. Whenever possible, the personnel and equipment of these farms may be loaned for private agricultural work by special arrangements with the officials concerned. The decree does not make any changes in the model farm now oper-

ating at David in accordance with an executive decree issued in 1927. (*The Star and Herald*, Panama, April 30, 1931.)

### URUGUAY

**LIVESTOCK CENSUS.**—Final figures on the livestock census taken in Uruguay during 1930 were issued by the Director of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Statistics during April. According to this report there were 7,127,912 head of cattle and 20,558,124 sheep in the Republic at the date of the census. The number of cattle and sheep reported in the previous census, which was taken in 1924, were 8,431,613 and 14,443,341, respectively. By comparing these figures with those of the past census it is found that there was a decrease of 15.46 per cent in the number of cattle during the past six years, but that the number of sheep, on the other hand, increased by 6,114,783, or 42.34 per cent, over that reported in the former census. Statistics on the distribution of cattle and sheep by Departments are as follows:

Department	Cattle	Sheep	Department	Cattle	Sheep
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Artigas.....	607, 029	1, 566, 091	Rio Negro.....	433, 187	1, 022, 471
Canelones.....	141, 234	98, 121	Rivera.....	409, 375	698, 821
Cerro Largo.....	575, 723	1, 602, 155	Rocha.....	362, 743	1, 490, 138
Colonia.....	283, 517	289, 998	Salto.....	564, 106	1, 700, 832
Durazno.....	469, 104	1, 949, 229	San Jose.....	188, 068	250, 410
Flores.....	190, 675	933, 987	Soriano.....	382, 718	768, 589
Florida.....	379, 671	1, 486, 357	Tacuarembó.....	658, 750	1, 821, 683
Maldonado.....	118, 261	968, 074	Treinta y Tres.....	319, 183	1, 110, 735
Minas.....	373, 306	1, 401, 425			
Montevideo.....	11, 560	1, 064	Total.....	7, 127, 912	20, 558, 124
Paysandu.....	629, 372	1, 349, 805			

(*La Mañana*, Montevideo, April 24, 1931.)

**XV CONGRESS OF RURAL FEDERATION.**—The XV Annual Congress of the Rural Federation of Uruguay was held in San Carlos March 21–22, 1931. The congress was formally opened with addresses by the retiring President, Sr. José M. Elorza, and the Minister of the Interior, Dr. José Espalter, who acted as the personal representative of the President of the Republic, following which the sessions were devoted to the reading and discussion of papers presented by the various delegates. Among the subjects thus considered were the rural school and cooperative organization, labor problems, modern agricultural methods, the establishment of a national sheep-raising farm, and the utilization of gas produced from wood instead of gasoline as a combustible in tractors and other farming machinery. Before the congress adjourned amendments were made to the constitution of the federation, and members of the board of directors and financial committee elected. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, March 22, 24, and 25, 1931.)

**PUBLIC WAREHOUSES.**—It was announced during April, 1931, that 15 public warehouses have already been established throughout the agricultural sections of Uruguay, in accordance with the provisions of the law of September 4, 1929, which authorized the establishment of places where farmers might store grain and other agricultural products pending their sale. Arrangements were also made whereby persons depositing their crops in these warehouses might secure advance credit, proportionate in amount to the value of the products stored, at a very nominal interest rate from the Bank of the Republic. Already many farmers have taken advantage of the benefits derived from the law. According to the press, even during the relatively short period from January 1 to March 15 of the present year, 251 loans totaling 247,000 pesos, or approximately 1,000 pesos a loan, had been made by the bank on products stored in the warehouse; these necessarily represent only a small proportion of all the operations carried on by the bank since the establishment of the first warehouse. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, September 11, 1929, and *La Mañana*, Montevideo, April 9, 1931.)

## FINANCE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE

### ARGENTINA

**INCORPORATED COMPANIES.**—During 1930, according to reports compiled from the records of public corporations, 121 new incorporated companies were organized in Argentina. Of these, 57 were for commercial and industrial purposes, classified as follows:

Wine industry.....	1	Finance and real estate.....	8
Chemical products.....	8	Banking.....	1
Insurance.....	3	Mines and petroleum.....	4
Savings banks.....	2	Publishing houses.....	5
Construction and public works.....	6	Radio, telephone, and telegraph.....	2
Colonization.....	1	Sanatorium.....	1
Livestock and agricultural.....	7	Navigation and transportation.....	8

The balance sheets of 1,091 incorporated companies were examined in 1930, and 941 in 1929; these showed the following results:

	1929 (941 companies)		1930 (1,091 companies)	
	Paper pesos	Gold pesos	Paper pesos	Gold pesos
Subscribed capital.....	1, 996, 257, 943	345, 812, 985	2, 297, 144, 723	386, 405, 705
Paid-in capital.....	1, 884, 600, 159	342, 879, 195	2, 196, 592, 980	382, 364, 029
Funded debt.....	133, 322, 108	3, 549, 206	203, 301, 205	13, 642, 019
Reserves.....	388, 592, 760	53, 243, 063	517, 326, 801	30, 351, 213
Profits.....	227, 170, 113	23, 877, 260	191, 465, 087	53, 345, 895
Losses.....	16, 031, 739	2, 198, 198	30, 027, 364	3, 142, 126

(Report of United States Commercial Attaché, Buenos Aires, May 2, 1931.)



## BRAZIL

**HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENTS IN BRAZIL.**—The Chaminé hydroelectric generating station, which has created considerable interest throughout Brazil not only because of its commercial and industrial importance but also on account of the unusual engineering features involved in its construction, was inaugurated at Curityba, capital of the State of Parana, on March 15, 1931, with high Federal, State, and municipal authorities in attendance. This station, named after the waterfalls near which the power plant stands, is located in a mountainous region near the South Atlantic coast of Brazil, approximately 35 miles east and slightly south of Curityba, a modern city of about 100,000 inhabitants, which is the center of the *herva matte* (Brazilian tea) trade. The power plant, constructed by Empresa Electricas Brasileiras, S. A., at a cost estimated at over 40,000 contos de reis, has a capacity of 11,000 horsepower, but is so designed and laid out that its capacity may be doubled by certain alterations and additions. This capacity is said to be sufficient not only to take care of present needs but also to meet the increased requirements of electric energy in Curityba for many years to come. At present there are about 500 hydroelectric power plants throughout Brazil, with a total combined capacity of over 700,000 horsepower. (Release, Departamento Nacional do Commercio, Rio de Janeiro, March 16, 1931; *Revista das Estradas de Ferro* and *Brazilian Business*, Rio de Janeiro, March, 1931.)

**IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.**—A decree issued by the Provisional Government on March 7, 1931, limits the importation of industrial machinery into Brazil during the next three years. The object of the decree is to reduce overproduction in the textile and other national industries. All industrial establishments are to send to the Ministry of Labor, Industry, and Commerce a detailed inventory of their machinery, showing the units which are idle or under repairs, the date of their respective installation, and their normal productive capacity. The import restriction applies to all machinery to be used in industries which the Government deems overproductive. The Ministry of Labor, Industry, and Commerce is authorized to issue special licenses for the importation of machinery for replacing useless equipment, for improving the quality of the manufactured product, or for establishing a new industry. The decree became effective upon publication, but will not affect orders for industrial machinery placed before that date. (*Diario Oficial*, Rio de Janeiro, March 12, 1931.)

## CHILE

**BANK STATEMENTS, DECEMBER 31, 1930.**—The total assets of the 16 Chilean and 7 foreign banks on December 31, 1930, as reported to

the National Supervisor of Banks, were 2,383,064,577 pesos. A summary of the report is as follows:

	Chilean banks	Foreign banks
Assets:	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
Cash on hand.....	147, 655, 213	150, 160, 088
Loans.....	1, 017, 281, 038	608, 933, 447
Investments.....	165, 798, 617	42, 511, 996
Accounts due.....	5, 330, 828	2, 397, 517
Other assets.....	51, 428, 377	191, 667, 456
Total assets.....	1, 387, 494, 073	995, 570, 504
Liabilities:		
Drafts at sight or less than 30 days.....	244, 445, 769	166, 899, 988
Drafts at 30 days or more.....	426, 418, 286	334, 579, 768
Deposits of other banks.....	31, 205, 269	110, 518, 269
Other deposits.....	21, 544, 787	6, 510, 159
Other liabilities.....	184, 825, 103	212, 791, 341
Capital and reserve.....	479, 054, 859	164, 270, 979
Total liabilities.....	1, 387, 494, 073	995, 570, 504

(*Diario Oficial*, Santiago, February 3, 1931.)

## COLOMBIA

COMMUNICATIONS.—The Government has concluded a contract with the All America Cables to establish wireless telegraph and telephone stations at Medellin, the former service to be inaugurated within two years and the latter within five. The company is at present constructing a similar station at Bogota. When these stations are finished, direct communication will be possible between Colombia, the United States, and Europe. The Government has also granted permission to private citizens in Cali and Barranquilla for the establishment of experimental radio stations for the transmission of concerts, lectures, and similar programs. (*El Espectador*, Bogota, April 22, 1931; *Diario Oficial*, April 11, 1931.)

## COSTA RICA

OPENING OF SANTA ANA AIRPORT.—On Sunday, March 12, 1931, the new airport at Santa Ana, outside San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, was dedicated in the presence of the President of the Republic, cabinet officers, members of the Air Corps, and other distinguished citizens. Among the features of the occasion were the flights of the trimotored planes over the city, 24 passengers being carried on each flight. The airport was especially constructed for the service of planes operating on an international schedule. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, April 14, 1931.)

## CUBA

VALUE OF CATCH OF CUBAN FISHERIES, 1927-1930.—According to statistics issued by the Department of Agriculture, the value of the catch of Cuban fisheries increased in the four years from 1927 to 1930 from \$3,581,981 to \$4,442,949. The greatest percentage of increase

occurred in the crustaceans, the catch of which was valued at \$146,985 in 1927 and at \$302,665 in 1930. The following table gives detailed figures:

Class	1927	1928	1929	1930
Fish.....	\$3, 035, 348	\$2, 671, 588	\$2, 797, 653	\$3, 234, 073
Lobsters.....	82, 400	55, 992	67, 232	73, 256
Stone crabs.....	48, 738	86, 671	151, 299	99, 017
Crabs.....	940	1, 311	1, 667	2, 862
Shrimps.....	5, 961	39, 657	104, 825	118, 140
Crawfish.....	8, 946	3, 868	6, 844	9, 390
Clams.....	11, 621	15, 913	29, 322	23, 949
Squids.....	759	53	380	5
Cuttlefish.....	1, 727	2, 511	2, 916	2, 332
Oysters.....	81, 956	67, 803	96, 036	90, 083
Turtles.....	622	2, 469	939	8, 684
Sponges.....	302, 963	813, 854	938, 659	781, 158
	3, 581, 981	3, 761, 690	4, 197, 772	4, 442, 949

(Report of United States Assistant Commercial Attaché, Habana, May 7, 1931.)

**MOTOR SERVICE BETWEEN HABANA AND SANTIAGO.**—A regular passenger-car service of 7-passenger sedans recently began to operate on a fixed schedule between Habana and Santiago over the Central Highway. The cars leave Habana at 7.30 in the morning, stop for lunch and dinner at Santa Clara and Victoria de las Tunas, respectively, and arrive in Santiago de Cuba at 11.30 at night. The new service is more rapid than the railway, for to go by train requires over 20 hours; moreover, at the rate of 2 cents per kilometer (kilometer equals 0.62 mile), the cost of the trip is much less than the first-class railway fare with Pullman. The distance covered by the automobiles is 973 kilometers. (Report of the United States Trade Commissioner, Habana, May 6, 1931.)

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

**SALE OF TELEPHONE SYSTEM.**—The automatic telephone system of Santo Domingo, which since its inauguration has been under Government operation, was sold to a private corporation on March 28, 1931, in accordance with the authorization granted the day before by Congress at the request of the Executive. The purchase price was \$110,000. In addition the Government will receive 2 per cent of the gross revenue of the company, in consideration of which the latter was exempted from the payment of all taxes. The purchaser, the Compañía Dominicana de Teléfonos, recently inaugurated an automatic telephone system at San Pedro de Macoris and is installing similar services in other cities of the interior; the percentage of the gross revenue and the tax exemption just mentioned, however, refers only to the telephone system which serves the capital and its suburbs. The telegraphic service will continue to be operated by the Government exclusively. As published in the May, 1931, issue of the



BULLETIN, President Trujillo Molina has already leased the national lottery, and is authorized by Congress to enter into negotiations with a national or foreign corporation for the leasing of the aqueduct and the Central Railway. (*La Opinión*, Santo Domingo, March 26 and 28 and April 1, 1931.)

#### ECUADOR

CONGRESS OF MUNICIPALITIES.—A Congress of Municipalities convoked by the National Government met at Quito on March 4, 1931, with representatives from the capitals of the various Provinces of Ecuador in attendance. The sessions were held under the chairmanship of Dr. M. A. Albornoz, Minister of Government and Social Welfare. Before adjournment the delegates visited schools, hospitals, social welfare centers, and other municipal establishments in Quito. In convoking the Congress of Municipalities, the first of its nature to meet in Ecuador, it was the aim of the Government to bring together representatives from all the sections of the Republic so that they might discuss their respective agricultural, commercial, financial, and sanitary problems informally and recommend measures to be studied by the Executive and the National Congress as a basis for legislative measures to alleviate the present economic depression. Some of the measures of a protectionist character suggested by the congress have already been the object of Executive decrees. (See p. 763.) (*El Comercio*, Quito; *El Telégrafo*, Guayaquil, March 4-11, 1931.)

AERO CLUB OF ECUADOR.—A group of aviation enthusiasts interested in the promotion of civil aeronautics in the Republic met at Guayaquil on March 10, 1931, for the purpose of organizing the Aero Club of Ecuador. Sr. Leonardo Sotomayor y Luna was elected president of the newly constituted organization. The honorary president is the Minister of War, Navy, and Aviation. As a mark of appreciation for the part they have played in the development of aviation in Ecuador, President Ayora, ex-President Tamayo, and ex-Minister of Aviation Ycaza, as well as Dr. José Abel Castillo, director of the newspaper *El Telégrafo*, were elected honorary members of the club. A modern airport is at present being constructed in Guayaquil at a total approximate cost of 515,000 sucres; when completed it will contain two landing fields, three hangars, and a ramp for seaplanes. (*El Telégrafo*, Guayaquil, March 12, 1931.)

#### EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—According to statistics submitted by the President to Congress at its opening session in February, 1931, the total revenue collections during the year 1930 amounted to 21,964,881 colones. Expenditures during the same period were 23,048,451 colones. The collections from the various sources of

revenue and amounts expended by the several Government departments and services compare with those of the year 1929, as follows:

*Receipts*

Source	1930	1929	Source	1930	1929
Customs revenues:	<i>Colones</i>	<i>Colones</i>	Internal revenues—Con.	<i>Colones</i>	<i>Colones</i>
Imports.....	9, 914, 711	12, 977, 844	Direct taxes.....	1, 234, 619	1, 459, 189
Exports.....	3, 922, 325	3, 163, 180	Miscellaneous taxes.....	1, 531, 405	1, 965, 101
Internal revenues:			National services.....	1, 069, 610	1, 134, 174
Liquor taxes.....	3, 550, 742	4, 525, 002	National properties.....	7, 037	18, 768
Stamps and stamped paper.....	734, 432	903, 901	Total.....	21, 964, 881	26, 147, 159

*Expenditures*

Destination	1930	1929	Destination	1930	1929
	<i>Colones</i>	<i>Colones</i>	Departments—Continued.	<i>Colones</i>	<i>Colones</i>
National Assembly.....	202, 985	128, 210	Foreign Affairs.....	715, 130	750, 568
Presidency.....	138, 709	149, 498	Treasury.....	1, 836, 362	1, 757, 658
Departments:			Public Credit.....	7, 096, 402	8, 726, 042
Government.....	2, 635, 451	2, 819, 941	Industry and Commerce.....	20, 255	39, 591
Promotion.....	2, 059, 281	2, 641, 822	War, Navy, and Aviation.....	3, 780, 168	5, 071, 390
Agriculture.....	155, 546	112, 803	General expenses.....	385, 988	526, 248
Labor.....	8, 949	8, 308	Total.....	23, 048, 451	27, 219, 238
Public Instruction.....	2, 138, 458	2, 380, 815			
Justice.....	1, 020, 440	1, 077, 819			
Public Welfare.....	574, 850	727, 260			
Public Health.....	279, 477	301, 265			

(*Mensaje Presidencial*, San Salvador, 1931.)

**PUBLIC DEBT.**—The total public debt of El Salvador as of December 31, 1930, was reported by President Romero Bosque in his message to Congress in February, 1931, to have been 43,626,921 colones. Of this sum, 7,611,528 colones represent the outstanding internal indebtedness of the Republic and 36,015,393 colones the external indebtedness. According to the President, the internal debt was increased 3,878,382 colones during the year 1930; since the amount of the external debt was reduced 2,972,345 colones, however, the actual increase was only 906,037 colones, or considerably less than it would at first seem. (*Mensaje Presidencial*, San Salvador, 1931.)

GUATEMALA

**ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1929-30.**—Actual receipts during the fiscal year 1929-30 (July 1-June 30) amounted to 13,426,739 quetzales and actual expenditures to 14,342,811 quetzales, according to the President's message and the report of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit submitted to the National Legislative Assembly during its last sessions. The import tax is the principal source of Government revenue in Guatemala, the proceeds therefrom

usually representing over 40 per cent of the national income. During the year under review the proceeds of this tax amounted to 5,735,247 quetzales, as compared with 7,255,971 quetzales the previous year, a reduction of over 1,500,000 quetzales. The proceeds of the export tax, on the contrary, showed an increase of 159,190 quetzales as compared with the amount collected from this source in 1928-29. The following tables show the actual receipts and expenditures in detail:

*Actual receipts, 1929-30*

	Quetzales		Quetzales
Import taxes.....	5,735,247.09	Police, Government printing, asylums, hospitals, lottery.....	438,888.86
Export taxes.....	2,289,126.01	Central Bank profits.....	150,248.42
Liquors and monopolies.....	2,503,630.62	Highway tax.....	12,785.76
Miscellaneous revenues.....	1,175,418.03	Chiquimulilla Canal Committee.....	1,543.37
Mails, telegraphs, and telephones.....	772,046.00		
Consular fees.....	347,804.77	Total.....	13,426,738.93

*Actual expenditures, 1929-30*

	Quetzales		Quetzales
Legislative power.....	270,989.10	Promotion.....	1,813,003.64
Presidency of the Republic.....	278,685.50	Agriculture.....	1,440,166.54
Judicial power.....	367,210.41	Treasury.....	1,458,397.97
Government and Justice.....	1,871,156.62	Public debt.....	2,213,048.70
Foreign Affairs.....	524,873.90	Miscellaneous expenditures.....	54,536.67
War.....	2,018,281.35		
Public instruction.....	1,432,461.02	Total.....	14,342,811.42

(*El Guatemalteco*, Guatemala City, March 2 and 17, 1931.)

## HONDURAS

AQUEDUCT AT COMAYAGUELA.—The Board of Promotion (*Junta de Fomento*) of the city of Comayagua has accepted the proposal made by a local engineer to draft the plans for the aqueduct which is soon to be constructed in that city. (*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, April 28, 1931.)

## MEXICO

EXPORTS DURING 1930.—The total value of articles exported from Mexico during the year 1930, according to figures issued by the General Bureau of Statistics, was 458,674,489 pesos, a sum which compares unfavorably with the value of exports during the years 1929 and 1928, whose totals are stated to have reached 590,658,603 and 592,444,048 pesos, respectively. The value of the individual classes of commodities exported during the year 1930 was as follows:

Class of commodity	1930 value
	<i>Pesos</i>
Animals and animal products.....	16,741,282
Vegetable products.....	114,212,416
Mineral products.....	323,206,002
Manufactured products.....	4,514,789
Total.....	458,674,489



Commodities listed under animals and animal products include livestock, hides, fresh and salted meats, fat, dairy products, eggs, honey, and shellfish; those under vegetable products include cereals, vegetables, flour, fruits, coffee, cacao, sugar, spices, oils, conserves, and woods; those specified as mineral products comprise precious and industrial metals and mineral fuels; and those classified as manufactured products include leather articles, footwear, tanned hides, furs, cigars and cigarettes, alcohol, perfumes, and articles of native arts and crafts. (*Excelsior*, Mexico City, April 29, 1931.)

#### NICARAGUA

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF MANAGUA.—The Nicaraguan press reports renewed activity on the part of the inhabitants of Managua in the reconstruction of their city. The few homes which remained standing are being repaired, government offices are functioning in temporary buildings, and stores and markets are again doing business. Much is being done in the way of sanitation, which is the principal concern at present. All the avenues and many of the buildings are again supplied with electric-light service and the water supply improves daily.

Inspired and encouraged by the attitude of many commercial concerns, which, undaunted by the reverses which they suffered, have enthusiastically begun the work of reconstruction, the citizens have overcome the feeling of depression inevitably following a catastrophe of such magnitude, and are showing a spirit of growing confidence in the future. Two important banks have already made plans for the erection of new reinforced concrete buildings, and a construction company is buying lots on which it plans to erect substantial earthquake-proof homes.

The Government is interested in having the city reconstructed as soon as possible with a maximum of safety for its inhabitants. The Ministry of Promotion has already asked engineers and contractors to submit suggestions on the technical regulations that should be adopted in order that the city may be reconstructed in such a manner as to guarantee safety and permanency. A local reconstruction board has been created to draft these regulations and make them effective. On April 17 a town crier read a presidential decree asking the inhabitants of Managua not to rebuild their homes until after the visit of members of the reconstruction board, who will inspect all buildings and decide whether they should be repaired or demolished. (*El Diario Nicaragüense*, Granada, April 15-24, 1931.)

#### PANAMA

SUGAR IMPORT RESTRICTIONS LIFTED.—Advised that the production of the sugar mills of the Republic has been considerably reduced on

account of a severe drought and other unfavorable conditions affecting the national sugarcane industry, the Government of Panama has awarded a contract for the importation of 3,000,000 pounds of refined sugar duty free. The annual consumption of sugar in Panama is estimated at about 85,000 quintals (quintal equals 100 pounds), and the production of the local mills this year has been calculated at a little over 50,000 quintals. According to this estimate, the 1931 crop would supply the local market only until August and September. In order to secure the amount of sugar necessary to carry over until next year's crop is available, Government action was necessary because Panama has a high protective tariff on foreign sugar. Bids were invited and the contract was awarded by the Treasury Department. The wholesale price at which the imported sugar will be sold when the domestic supply has been exhausted has been fixed at \$6.75 per quintal. (*The Star and Herald*, Panama, May 1 and 6, 1931.)

## PARAGUAY

**PUBLIC DEBT.**—According to information submitted to Congress by President Guggiari during April, 1931, the balance due on loans comprising the foreign debt of the Republic on November 30, 1930, was as follows:

Loans	Pounds sterling	Equivalent in pesos gold
London loan, 1871-72.....	<sup>1</sup> 503,490	2,517,450
Loan of Nov. 23, 1912.....	<sup>2</sup> 247,040	1,245,081
Certificates without interest.....	<sup>1</sup> 11,909/6/6	59,547
Argentine National Bank loan.....		56,856
Total.....		3,878,934

<sup>1</sup> At 5 per cent.

<sup>2</sup> At 5.04 per cent.

These figures show a reduction of 340,454 pesos gold in the foreign debt as reported for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1929, when the balance due was stated to have been 4,219,388 pesos gold.

The internal debt of the Republic as of November 30, 1930, was 2,798,530 pesos gold and 37,644,328 pesos paper, which, with the outstanding foreign debt, made a balance due in all accounts of 6,677,464 pesos gold and 37,644,328 pesos paper. (*Mensaje del Presidente al Honorable Congreso Nacional*, Asuncion, April, 1931.)

**RAILWAY STATISTICS.**—It was stated by President Guggiari in his message to Congress at the opening of its sessions in April, 1931, that there was an appreciable increase in the number of passengers carried by the Central Railway of Paraguay during the year 1930 as compared to the previous four years. Freight traffic, on the other

hand, diminished during the year, but this was undoubtedly the result of the general economic depression. Actual figures on the operations of the Central Railway during the past five years are as follows:

Classification	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Passengers leaving Asuncion.....number..	188, 322	173, 829	196, 228	174, 339	247, 076
Passengers entering Asuncion.....do.....	193, 442	181, 363	211, 348	179, 292	242, 912
Total number of passengers transported.....	513, 927	471, 868	542, 290	479, 951	617, 418
Parcels transported.....kilograms.....	5, 503, 415	4, 673, 340	4, 896, 445	3, 778, 740	2, 551, 666
Baggage transported.....do.....	17, 415	23, 490	19, 910	26, 835	21, 525
Freight transported.....do.....	174, 877, 420	165, 723, 230	75, 658, 840	164, 483, 940	148, 476, 380
Government telegrams transmitted.....number..	5, 668	5, 392	7, 013	6, 521	5, 471
Public telegrams transmitted.....do.....	65, 463	377, 347	61, 891	45, 475	41, 246
Service telegrams.....do.....	377, 347	403, 816	408, 393	378, 659	430, 491

(*Mensaje del Presidente de la República del Paraguay al Honorable Congreso Nacional*, Asuncion, April, 1931.)

**BUILDING OPERATIONS.**—Nine hundred and ninety-five building permits for construction work, representing a total expenditure of 45,020,443 pesos paper, were issued in Asuncion during the year 1930. During the year 1929, 773 permits for construction work, involving an estimated cost of 24,181,490 pesos paper, were issued. Compared with the number and value of building operations during the previous three years, the figures for 1930 are as follows:

Nature of construction	Number of building operations			
	1927	1928	1929	1930
New buildings.....	313	382	276	400
Repairs.....	60	75	92	115
Walls.....	106	170	124	158
Sidewalks.....	20	42	32	34
Other construction work.....	222	205	249	288
Total.....	721	874	773	995

	Estimated cost of construction			
	1927	1928	1929	1930
New buildings.....	<i>Pesos, paper</i> 30, 106, 992	<i>Pesos, paper</i> 48, 205, 455	<i>Pesos, paper</i> 20, 758, 250	<i>Pesos, paper</i> 39, 712, 258
Repairs.....	940, 620	1, 023, 400	907, 620	1, 320, 300
Walls.....	783, 335	1, 554, 840	970, 300	1, 373, 755
Sidewalks.....	79, 890	216, 100	99, 100	141, 800
Other construction work.....	2, 543, 327	4, 876, 422	2, 446, 220	2, 472, 330
Total.....	34, 454, 164	55, 876, 217	25, 181, 490	45, 020, 443

(*Mensaje del Presidente de la República del Paraguay al Honorable Congreso Nacional*, Asuncion, April, 1931.)

## URUGUAY

**EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC WORKS.**—According to the report of the National Administrative Council submitted to Congress on March 15, 1931, a total of 16,970,204 pesos was expended by the Government of Uruguay in public works during the year 1930. This sum was divided among the several classes of projects in charge of the Department of Public Works as follows:



Projects	Pesos	Projects	Pesos
Highway.....	3, 885, 099	Port works at Montevideo.....	2, 339, 749
Hydrographical.....	2, 361, 216	Montevideo-Colonia Highway.....	1, 555, 984
Topographical.....	3, 682	Maua Bridge.....	419, 209
Sanitation.....	2, 381, 948	Total.....	16, 970, 204
Architectural.....	1, 847, 462		
Railway.....	2, 175, 845		

(*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, March 16, 1931.)

FIRST NAUTICAL EXPOSITION.—On March 14, 1931, in the presence of a distinguished company, which included the President of the Republic, other high Government officials, and a large number of especially invited guests, the first nautical exposition ever held in Uruguay was formally opened in Montevideo by the president of the Maritime League, under whose auspices it had been arranged. After the official ceremonies the exhibits were thrown open to the general public and were on view daily until March 25. Many private concerns, as well as Government agencies, entered displays. Among the former were interesting exhibits of ships' supplies, boats of all classes and descriptions, and various articles useful to the fisherman. Outstanding among the exhibits by Government services was that of the National Montevideo Harbor Administration Office, which in its completeness gave the public full opportunity to become acquainted with all the details of its work. This section included plans, charts, and special life-saving and fire-fighting apparatus. Besides the Harbor Administration Office, the National Council of Hygiene, the Marine Arsenal and School for Mechanics, the Port Authorities, and the Bureau of Hydrography and Fisheries also entered fine exhibits, among which figured machinery for disinfection and fumigation and models of dredges, buoys, and beacons. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, March 14, 15, and 25, 1931.)

#### VENEZUELA

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.—Many important phases of Venezuelan national life were commented upon by President Pérez in his message to Congress at the opening of its regular sessions in 1931. Rapidly reviewing the activities of the executive branch of the Government, the President made a survey of the various public works, monuments, and statues erected in celebration of the Bolívar Centenary, and recalled, above all, the fact that Venezuela had canceled her external debt as a token of homage to the Liberator. With the cancellation of this debt, which amounted to a total of 23,757,634 bolivars, the only outstanding indebtedness of the Republic, according to the President, is the consolidated internal debt paying 3 per cent interest, whose total on January 1, 1931, was 26,487,741 bolivars.

The Department of Promotion, continued Doctor Pérez, among its other duties, exercised active vigilance over the petroleum production,

which again during the past year was second in world importance. During that year a total of 20,153,912 tons was produced, a sum which represents an increase of 208,976 tons over the production during 1929.

The postal and telegraph services were greatly improved during the past year by the increased activity of the air lines and by the establishment of the Maiquetia wireless station, which puts Venezuela in direct telegraph and telephone communication with Europe. At the present time a similar station is being constructed in Santa Rita. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Caracas, April 25, 1931.)

PEARL FISHING.—The Venezuelan pearl fisheries, which are among the best known in the world, have been nationalized by the Government and in the future will be administered and worked solely by the State. Hitherto the fisheries were leased to private firms or individuals. The principal oyster-pearl beds are found around Margarita Island, near Cubagua, El Tirano, the Gulf of Paria, Porlamar, Maracapaná, and Macanao. While the wealth of the beds has been almost proverbial since the times of the conquest, they were greatly impoverished by unscrupulous exploitation during the colonial period, and it has been only lately, by means of careful management and supervision on the part of the Government, that they have again become reasonably profitable.

During the fishing season more than 400 small craft, manned by a total of between 2,000 and 3,000 men, are constantly employed in fishing activities. The total value of Venezuelan pearl exports during 1927 amounted to 1,101,450 bolivars. The pearls are of a fine oriental color, and the fisheries are noted for the number of beautiful baroques produced. The most costly, those for which Margarita is famed, generally have very delicate rose tints, thus differing from the Colombian, Panamanian, and Costa Rican pearls, which are black, green, or bluish in color. Pearls from South America are widely sought after and appear among the crown jewels of every royalty in Europe, as well as in the papal insignia at Rome. Undoubtedly with the projected initiation of scientific methods of pearl culture by the Government, the industry will take on new life and soon become of great commercial importance for Venezuela. (*Latin American World*, London, April, 1931.)



## POPULATION, MIGRATION, AND LABOR

### BRAZIL

IMMIGRATION TO BRAZIL IN 1930.—According to statistics compiled by the National Bureau of Immigration and Colonization of the Ministry of Labor, Industry, and Commerce, 67,066 immigrants, representing 58 different nationalities, arrived in Brazil during the year 1930.

Of this total, 18,719 were Portuguese, 14,076 Japanese, 4,719 Poles, 4,253 Italians, 4,180 Germans, 3,218 Spaniards, 2,699 Russians, 1,573 Rumanians, and 1,318 Lithuanians. The immigrants composed 8,830 families of 35,015 members; 32,051 arrived singly. The principal ports of entry into Brazil are Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, which during the past year received 28,036 and 31,565 immigrants, respectively. The immigration movement to Brazil during the last few years has been as follows: 1920, 96,162; 1921, 60,784; 1922, 66,967; 1923, 86,679; 1924, 98,125; 1925, 84,883; 1926, 121,596; 1927, 101,568; 1928, 82,061; 1929, 100,424. A decree issued last December, providing measures for unemployment relief, a summary of which appeared in the March, 1931, issue of the BULLETIN, restricts immigration to Brazil during the present year. (*Jornal do Commercio*, Rio de Janeiro, April 10, 1931.)

LABOR LEGISLATION.—See page 756.

#### COLOMBIA

COLONIZATION OF THE SUMAPAZ REGION.—A decree recently issued authorizes the Ministry of Industry to grant settlers 20-hectare tracts in the Sumapaz region of the Department of Cundinamarca and to enable them to acquire the necessary elements for the cultivation of the land up to a value of 100 pesos. The ministry is also authorized to give the settlers free lodging during the first 60 days and pay them a daily wage of 50 cents while they are building a home. The sums loaned by the Government are to be paid back in easy installments without interest, and once the settler has liquidated his debt and has 50 per cent of his grant under cultivation he will be issued title to the property. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the decree has created a great deal of interest in Colombia. Both the national and the departmental governments have for some time studied the question of colonization, a similar measure to the one adopted having recently been submitted to the Legislative Assembly of Cundinamarca by Dr. Juan Lozano y Lozano, then Secretary of Government of the Department. (Release, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bogota, April 1, 1931.)

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## ART, SCIENCE, AND EDUCATION

#### ARGENTINA

MUSEUM EXPEDITIONS.—Field expeditions in charge of the directors of the departments of geology, anthropology, and paleontology, respectively, of the museum at La Plata set out early in May. Studies will be made in Punta Piedras, where the remains of a recently discovered giant fossil armadillo will be incavated; Bariloche, where early indigenous burial grounds will be explored; and Plottier, where a re-



ported find of dinosaur remains will be investigated. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, May 2, 1931.)

#### BOLIVIA

OPENING OF NORMAL SCHOOL FOR INDIGENES.—Formal ceremonies were held in La Paz on March 21, 1931, to mark the opening in that city of the first normal school to be established for the training of teachers for the indigenous schools throughout the Republic, in accordance with the provisions of the decree issued by the National Council of Government on January 21, 1931. The main purpose of the decree, which also provided for the creation of model elementary schools for indigenes to be founded in the Potosi and La Paz districts, and authorized the necessary funds for the promotion of education among the indigenes, was to establish an institution where students could receive not only the regular pedagogical training given for such work but also the cultural background so necessary for an understanding of the peoples whom they will teach. The opening exercises were held in the assembly room of the new school before a large audience, which included the Prefect of the Department of La Paz, representatives of the General Bureau of Public Instruction, other educational authorities, members of the Federation of Students, and the principals and staff of various schools in La Paz and the surrounding district. Later, those present were given an opportunity to visit the various sections of the school, which contains workshops, dormitories, fields for experimental farming, and classrooms, the latter appropriately decorated with indigenous motifs. While lack of sufficient funds makes impossible the immediate creation of more schools of this type in different parts of the Republic, others will be established as soon as possible, with the normal school in La Paz as a model and a laboratory where new ideas may be worked out before being put into practice elsewhere. (*El Diario*, January 29 and March 22, 1931.)

#### BRAZIL

SCHOOL OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SCIENCES.—By a decree of April 15, the School of Economic and Social Sciences was established in Sao Paulo under the Ministry of Public Education. The course, distributed over a period of three years, consists of the following subjects: Social psychology, dialectics, political economy, economic geography, philosophy of political history, sociology, financial methods, statistics, criminology, public and constitutional law, administrative law and administration, and public international law. Graduates from secondary, normal, naval, and military schools will be admitted to the school. Those who complete the course will be given preference in the selection of executives for public offices and of teachers for secondary and normal schools; and if any desire to enter the diplomatic

and consular service, they will be exempt from the examinations usually required. (*Diario Oficial do Estado de São Paulo*, São Paulo, April 16, 1931.)

ORTHOGRAPHY OF PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE STANDARDIZED.—The negotiations between the Brazilian Academy of Letters and the Academy of Sciences of Lisbon, which have been carried on for some time in Portugal, came to a successful conclusion on March 19, 1931, when an agreement as to the orthography of the Portuguese language was signed between representatives of these two institutions. The new official orthographic rules contained in the agreement aim to set a standard which will do away with differences in the spelling of Portuguese words in the two countries. According to press reports, the rules proposed by the Brazilian Academy differed only in minor details with the orthographic rules accepted by the Academy of Sciences of Lisbon in 1911, a fact which greatly facilitated the negotiations. (*Jornal do Commercio*, Rio de Janeiro, April 10, 1931.)

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.—The Brazilian Educational Association has recently reprinted in a single pamphlet the lists of books appropriate for preadolescent and adolescent boys and girls, published in 1928 and 1929. The association further manifested its interest in the subject by addressing a memorandum to Brazilian editors suggesting minimum requirements that children's books should meet from the point of view of make-up and contents. (Memorandum issued by the Brazilian Educational Association; *Bibliotheca para crianças e adolescentes*, Rio de Janeiro, 1930.)

#### CHILE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CONCEPCION.—Eleven years after such humble beginnings that the professor of science had for his entire laboratory equipment two empty aspirin tubes and a small alcohol lamp which he carried back and forth in his pocket, the University of Concepcion has become not only the leading cultural center of the southern part of Chile but also an institution that offers certain advantages not to be found even in the universities of the capital. To-day the University of Concepcion has Schools of Education, Chemical Engineering, Law, Medicine, and Dentistry. It has also a practice school, run by the School of Education, in which many experiments are being conducted along progressive lines; 13 laboratories; an institute of vocational guidance; and a central library. The possibility of establishing an Institute of Physical and Mathematical Sciences is now under consideration by the university authorities. A beautiful site for its campus has recently been acquired. During the year 1930 the buildings for the Schools of Chemical Engineering and Dentistry, as well as the administration building and the library, were finished. The University of Concepcion has taken an active part in the movement

of university interchange, sending abroad several faculty members to study special problems, establishing exchanges with other universities, and engaging a number of foreign specialists. (*El Sur*, Concepcion, January 15, 1931.)

PRACTICAL NURSES' COURSE.—See page 788.

ERECTION OF LARGE TRADE SCHOOL.—A large technical school, intended to be eventually one of the largest in Latin America, is now under construction. The site chosen by the trustees is a striking one, overlooking the main highway between Valparaiso and Viña del Mar. The erection of this institution, which will be known as the José Miguel Carrera Engineering and Trade School, was made possible by the Santa María Foundation, established by the will of the Chilean millionaire, Federico Santa María, who died in December, 1925, leaving his whole estate, then estimated at about 90,000,000 pesos,



Courtesy of "Chile."

JOSÉ MIGUEL CARRERA ENGINEERING AND TRADE SCHOOL, CHILE

A model of the technical school now under construction in Chile, overlooking the highway between Valparaiso and Viña del Mar.

for the creation and maintenance of a school of arts, trades, and advanced engineering. Of the total 74,000 square meters (square meter equals 10.26 square feet) occupied by the institution, 8,000 square meters will be devoted to the shops. These will be erected first. Following their completion, the classrooms and laboratories for non-resident students will be constructed, the dormitories and other buildings required for resident students being the last to be commenced. Owing to the excellent progress being made in the construction work, it is thought that some classes can be opened before the end of the present year. Night courses for laborers will be the first offered by the school. Señor Santa María established the institution with a very definite purpose in mind—to aid the student of limited resources. Consequently, ample provision is made for giving scholarships with free room and board to deserving applicants from all over the country. As specified by its founder, the School of Engineering



will cover all branches of this science, and arrangements are being made for the creation of a school of aerodynamics, recently made possible through the donation of over 3,000,000 pesos by two of the trustees. (*Chile*, New York, May, 1931.)

#### COSTA RICA

CLASSROOM IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.—On April 15, 1931, the National Museum of Costa Rica extended its services by the opening of a classroom in the west wing of the building. The room is well equipped for this purpose, and puts the resources of the museum at the command of the schools of the capital. On the opening day the third-grade children from one of the schools in San Jose were given a lesson on the Indians of Costa Rica and their customs, material from the museum being used for illustration. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, April 17, 1931.)

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals (*Sociedad Protectora de Animales*) was formed at Santo Domingo on April 19, 1931, with the cooperation of the leading fraternal, civic, social, educational, and charity organizations of the city. Dr. Teódulo Pina Chevalier, Secretary of Finance, Labor, and Communications, was elected president. (*Listen Diario* and *La Opinión*, Santo Domingo, April 20, 1931.)

#### EL SALVADOR

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.—The Executive message presented to Congress on February 10, 1931, contains the following data on the educational movement of the country for the year 1930:

There were 907 primary schools, with a total registration of 55,634 and an average attendance of 38,773, or 68 per cent of those enrolled. These schools were staffed by 1,613 teachers.

The two normal schools under Government control carried out a successful program. Other institutions rendering especially important services are a technical school for young women and another where girls who have graduated from the secondary school may supplement their training.

Secondary education was provided by the National Institute and 17 accredited private schools. In 11 of these institutions courses in commercial subjects received special attention.

The Institute of Natural Sciences was founded with the purpose of fostering the study of botany, zoology, mineralogy, and geology. The National School of Music, which has taken the place of the National Conservatory, had an enrollment of 150.

The university, composed by the Schools of Law and Social Sciences, Medicine, Chemistry and Pharmacy, Dentistry, and Engineering, had a registration of 411 students. (*Mensaje Presidencial*, San Salvador, 1931.)

## GUATEMALA

PRISON REFORM.—A number of important improvements are at present being carried out in the Central Penitentiary which mark a step in the reform of the penal system of Guatemala. Under the auspices of the director of the prison a library has been inaugurated, to which the public has already contributed numerous volumes. The Ministry of Public Instruction recently ordered that a collection of works by national authors be sent to this library and that a school for illiterates be opened at the prison. Shops have been opened and an exhibit of the prisoners' work was held in June, which the director hopes will include samples of furniture made in the wicker shop at present being installed. (*Diario de Guatemala*, April 8 and 9, 1931.)

## HAITI

PÉTION AND BOLÍVAR.—The Alexandre Pétion-Simon Bolívar Committee, organized at Port au Prince in May, 1928, is actively engaged in raising the necessary funds for the erection of a series of monuments to commemorate Bolívar's sojourn in Haiti and Pétion's participation in the South American wars of independence. Late in December, 1815, Bolívar arrived at the port of Les Cayes from the island of Jamaica, where he had been in exile since the defeat of the insurrectionists at the hands of Morillo. Alexandre Pétion, then President of Haiti, welcomed and befriended the Liberator and treated in a most hospitable manner the refugees who had succeeded in escaping from Cartagena. Despite the fact that the newly born Republic of Haiti was at the time in constant fear of an attack by the French and ran the risk of reprisals from the Spaniards, who at that time were in possession of that part of the island which is to-day the Dominican Republic, Pétion readily agreed to contribute secretly the arms, food, and ammunition which Bolívar sought for an expedition to South America. His only condition was that Bolívar should free the slaves in the Spanish Provinces which he might liberate. Faithful to his word, Bolívar freed his own 1,500 slaves and proclaimed the emancipation of all slaves in his native land. "Henceforward," he said, "in Venezuela, there will be only one class of men: all will be citizens." Defeated in his first attempt, however, Bolívar was forced to return to Haiti, where Pétion once more rendered him substantial aid and enabled him to return to the continent, this time to win the independence of five countries.

The committee plans to erect a monument at Les Cayes representing the reception of Bolívar by General Marion, hero of the Haitian War of Independence and at the time commander of the city, and at Port au Prince one representing Bolívar and Pétion, besides a statue of Pétion. In 1911 Venezuela paid homage to Pétion by the dedication of a statue to him at Caracas in one of the public squares named for

the distinguished Haitian patriot who rendered such effective assistance to the cause of independence in Venezuela's hour of need. (Communication from Dr. François Dalencour to the Pan American Union.)

#### HONDURAS

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.—The report of the Assistant Secretary of State in charge of the Department of Public Education contains the following information regarding educational activities during the year 1929-30:

The total number of schools was 1,527, of which 1,496 were under State control and 31 under private auspices. The enrollment in these schools reached the total of 57,359 pupils, the average attendance during the month of July, 1930, being 44,200. The teachers employed in these schools number 1,953.

The system of school savings was successful in its operation. Up to July 31, 1930, the total savings deposited by the school children were 32,296.33 lempiras.

The parent-teacher associations, besides taking a part in the administration of the school savings banks, lent their support to the cause of primary education in general. These associations have been organized in the most important cities and in the majority of the Departmental capitals.

The antiilliteracy campaign continues and is carried out in 48 schools for adults. An intensive antialcoholic drive has been conducted in all the primary schools by pamphlets, posters, and similar means.

In order to stimulate the literary production of the country, prizes were offered for the best biography of the eminent Honduran statesman, Juan Lindo; treatise on civic education; collection of songs for school use; collection of children's stories; and book of regional literature. The prizes consist of 500 pesos, a diploma, and 100 copies of the book.

The 13 secondary schools had a registration of 609 students, and the commercial schools 415.

The Vocational School for Girls was reorganized, the new program of studies including the following subjects: Two courses in practical arithmetic, one in bookkeeping, three in Spanish grammar, two in pedagogy, and one dealing with the elements of physics and chemistry. The number of students in this school was 157.

Teacher training received a great impetus, and as a result the number of students reached a total of 1,107.

The Government awarded scholarships to 319 students to study in different schools of the country, and the municipalities gave 18 scholarships for a similar purpose. Several young men also went abroad to study under the auspices of the Government.

The university, which has Schools of Jurisprudence and Political Sciences, Medicine, and Engineering, has recently added a School of Pharmacy to its facilities for professional education. The total number of students in the university was 179. (*Memoria de Instrucción Pública 1929-30*, Tegucigalpa, 1931.)

#### PARAGUAY

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.—In his message to Congress, President Guggiari emphasized the progress in education evident in the year



1930. Changes made in the university, with the purpose of increasing its usefulness as a research center so that it will be something more than a mere institution for the training of professional men, were followed by a reorganization of the secondary-school system and the primary schools along new and progressive lines. This practical trend was shown also in the change of the Elementary Normal School in Concepcion into an institution for the training of experts in agriculture and animal industry.

The children enrolled in primary schools of the country numbered 108,222, according to statistics available for the year 1930; the 7 normal schools had a registration of 748 students and the 20 private vocational schools for girls 615. The personnel of the normal and primary schools comprises 2,452 teachers.

NEW SECONDARY-SCHOOL COURSE OF STUDY.—The secondary-school curriculum that went into effect on March 1 provides for a five years' course, followed by one year of preprofessional study. The subjects and the number of weekly hours devoted to them are as follows:

Subject	Hours a week by years				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Spanish.....	5	5	5	3	3
Mathematics:.....					
Arithmetic.....	4				
Algebra.....		4			
Plane and solid geometry.....			4		
Trigonometry, topography, and cosmography.....				4	
English or French.....	4	4	4	3	3
History:.....					
American.....	3				
Paraguayan.....		3			
Greek and oriental.....			3		
Roman and mediaeval.....				3	
Modern and contemporary.....					3
Geography:.....					
Paraguay and the Americas.....	3				
Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceania.....		3			
Drawing.....	2	2	2		
Natural sciences:.....					
Botany, geology, and mineralogy.....	2				
Zoology.....		3			
Anatomy and hygiene.....			3		
Physics.....					4
Chemistry.....					4
Bookkeeping.....			3		
Civics.....				3	
Psychology.....				3	
Latin.....				4	4
Political economy.....					2
Philosophy and ethics.....					3
Total.....	24	24	24	23	26

Two hours a week of physical education are also required throughout the course.

Upon completion of the fifth year the student receives the degree of *bachiller*, which entitles him to enter the Schools of Pharmacy, Dentistry, Notarial Training, or Surveying of the university. There

are two preprofessional courses, one devoted to the humanities as a prerequisite for the Law School, the other scientific, in preparation for the Schools of Medicine and of Mathematics, all of the university. These courses are as follows:

HUMANITIES		SCIENCE	
Subject:	Hours a week	Subject:	Hours a week
General literature.....	5	Latin (Latin roots and rudiments of Greek).....	4
Latin.....	4	Physics.....	4
General history.....	3	Chemistry.....	4
Logic.....	3	Natural sciences.....	5
Composition and exposition.....	3	Mathematics.....	3
Pedagogy, with special emphasis on the teaching of the humanities.....	3	General pedagogy and methodology of scientific subjects.....	3
Total.....	21	Total.....	23

Upon satisfactory completion of the preprofessional course the student may teach in the secondary and normal institutes or may become a candidate for a fellowship to study abroad. (*La Reforma de la Enseñanza Secundaria*, Asuncion, 1931.)

#### PERU

COEDUCATION.—A resolution was passed by the Government on April 9, 1931, authorizing the Bureau of Examinations and Curricula to issue orders permitting the attendance of girl students at the regular Government secondary schools for boys in places where no other educational facilities have been provided for them. In deciding which schools shall be maintained as coeducational institutions, however, any action by the bureau must meet the approval of the teachers of the school concerned. Since as a result of various circumstances, especially a lack of funds, it has often been impossible for the Government to establish both a girls' and a boys' school in the same locality and because there have not been a sufficient number of private secondary schools, the present legislation answers a real need, and opens a way for the further education of many girls whose parents could not afford to send them away to school. (*La Crónica*, Lima, April 12, 1931.)

#### VENEZUELA

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.—Numerous vessels and utensils of primitive origin have recently been found by Dr. Rafael Requena, the Governor of the State of Aragua, on the banks of Lake Valencia, formerly known as Tacarigua. These articles, which reveal the artistic sense of their makers, number about 3,500 and are now in the private collection of the Governor. Such objects, and above all the human skeletal material found in the same place, give rise to new proof for the hypothesis on the possible relationship of the prehistoric peoples of America with the ancient Phœnicians and the Chinese, so great is the similarity of their art as exemplified by the archæological remains of Tacarigua to that of the old Asiatic civilization.

Lake Tacarigua is one of the largest Andean lakes, and, like others in America, is thought to have been chosen by the indigenous people for the celebration of ritual and other religious practices, as was the case at Chiquinquirá, Colombia, and other no less famous places in Peru and Mexico.

The collection of Doctor Requena contains many articles of ivory, jade, and clay which are notable for their fine workmanship and the taste shown in their design. In these objects the indigenous craftsman gave evidence of his progress in copying nature and skill in choosing colors. Extremely interesting, too, are the human skulls, which show a strange flattening of the frontal bone and appreciable variations in the maxilla and the facial angle. The size of the bones and other characteristics cause Doctor Requena to estimate their age at more than 8,000 years and to believe the people belonged to a race very much older than the Caribes, who inhabited this region at the time of the conquest. The fact that no trace of metal was found among the remains seems to indicate that they belonged to the stone age rather than to a later period.

Cruets, chisels of stone, ornaments, and arms, among these last many hatchets and mallets, complete the interesting collection. In regard to the ceramics, Doctor Requena noted that the feminine motif predominating in representations of the gods has a certain similarity to the Egyptian figures. Other deities in different forms have a surprising resemblance to Chinese Buddhas, and on one large jar, which is a true marvel of indigenous art, an interesting love scene is depicted, thanks to which the observer is given an insight into the customs of that forgotten civilization.

No complete statement of the significance of these remains will be issued by Doctor Requena until he has had an opportunity to study them intensively. (*El Centro Americano*, Leon, Nicaragua, April 23, 1931.)

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## PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

### ARGENTINA

LATIN AMERICAN TRACK MEET.—The Seventh Latin American Track Meet was held in Buenos Aires from April 30 to May 5, 1931, with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay participating. The events, which were witnessed by many thousands, took place in the field of the Gymnasium and Fencing Club. During the course of the meet seven new Latin American records were established; these were: 2,000-meter race (meter equals 3.28 feet), by L. Oliva, in 8 minutes 46½ seconds; 5,000-meter race, by J. Ribas, in 15 minutes 4½ seconds; 10,000-meter race, by J. C. Zabala, 31 minutes 19 seconds; 400-meter



hurdles, by S. Magalhaes, 54½ seconds; shot put, by H. Benaprés, 13.39 meters; discus throwing, by H. Benaprés, 44.38 meters; and the decathlon, by H. Berra, 7,065.175 points. The final score was: Argentina, 141; Chile, 84; Brazil, 47; Uruguay, 10; and Peru, 2. The score by events is given in the following table.

Event	Argen- tina	Brazil	Chile	Peru	Uruguay
100-meter dash	7	3			1
200-meter dash	8	1	2		
400-meter dash	1	1	7		3
800-meter race	9			2	
1,500-meter race	9		2		
3,000-meter race	10	4	6		
5,000-meter race	9		2		
10,000-meter race	8		3		
110-meter hurdles	7	1	3		
400-meter hurdles	1	8	2		
High jump	6		5		
Broad jump	5	3	3		
Triple jump	8	1	2		
Pole vault	6	2	3		
Shot put	2		9		
Javelin throwing	3	5	3		
Hammer throwing	5		6		
Discus throwing	4	2	5		
100-meter relay race	10	6	2		4
400-meter relay race	6	4	10		2
Cross country	8		3		
Decathlon	10	6	6		
Total	141	47	84	2	10

(*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, April 30-May 6, 1931; *El Mercurio*, Valparaiso, May 6, 1931.)

## BOLIVIA

ACTIVITIES OF THE LEAGUE FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.—In its session of April 11, 1931, the League for the Prevention of Tuberculosis approved plans for the construction of a special ward for tuberculosis patients in the Miraflores Hospital, which is located in the suburb of the same name just outside La Paz. It was announced that sufficient funds for beginning the construction of the ward were already available and that actual work would probably be started before the end of the month. Up to this time tuberculosis patients have been treated in the general wards of the hospital, where there was always grave danger of their communicating the disease to the other patients.

Among other interesting activities now being carried on in La Paz by the league is the maintenance of a school for undeveloped children. This institution, known as the Doña Luisa S. V. Siles School in honor of the woman who was responsible for its foundation, provides a home, all necessary clothing, and education for children who are not able to develop normally in their own homes because of the illness of one or both parents, unusual or other surroundings deterrent to normal growth, or simply the inability of their parents to provide them proper food, rest, and recreation. At the present time 28 children are being cared for in the school, this being its full capacity,

but it is hoped that later sufficient funds will be received to further extend its activities. While all social classes are represented among the students, the majority are from homes of the working class. The school has two dormitories, one for boys and the other for girls; a splendid dining room; a well-lighted classroom; and other up-to-date features. Surrounding the building are spacious grounds, which afford the children an excellent place for recreation. (*El Diario*, La Paz, April 12 and 21, 1931.)

#### CHILE

PRACTICAL NURSES' COURSE.—According to a decree issued on January 31, a 3-year theoretical and practical course in practical nursing will be given in certain hospitals, to be specified by the Department of Social Welfare, of Santiago, Valparaiso, Antofagasta, Iquique, Concepcion, and Temuco. Candidates for the course must be between 18 and 30 years of age, of good health and character, and have finished at least three years of secondary school. All those under 55 years of age at present classed as practical nurses will be excused from taking the course on the presentation, before July 1, 1931, of a certificate signed by three physicians stating that the applicant has had at least five years' satisfactory hospital experience. Practical nurses in institutions under the auspices of the Department of Social Welfare, as well as those in the army and the navy, will be granted a temporary permit to continue practicing there. Such permits will be valid until January, 1933; after that date all such nurses must have the regular diploma. (*Diario Oficial*, Santiago, February 21, 1931.)

#### COSTA RICA

CHILD WELFARE CONGRESS.—The first national Child Welfare Congress of Costa Rica was held in San Jose from April 26 to May 3, 1931, under the auspices of the National Child Welfare Council and with the cooperation of the Government and domestic and foreign welfare organizations. Preparations for the congress were made by a commission under the leadership of Prof. Luis Felipe González, president, and Dr. Mario Luján, general secretary. The subjects for papers and discussion included actual and proposed legislation affecting the welfare of mothers and of children; juvenile delinquency; juvenile courts; the modern reformatory; adoption; prenatal care; the need for maternity and child clinics; child mortality; pure milk; housing and health; abnormal children; mental hygiene; heredity; eugenics; prohibition; educational problems; physical education; sex education; and moving pictures, their use and abuse. The week during which the congress was held was known as Children's Week and celebrated fittingly in schools and children's institutions. There was also a

better babies contest, with health, development, and beauty prizes for children under 1 year of age, between 1 and 2 years, and between 2 and 3 years. In connection with the congress a child welfare exhibition was held in the National Theater, San Jose, where the activities of institutions interested in promoting the welfare of the children of Costa Rica were set forth. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, April 22, 24, 26, 28-30 and May 1-5, 1931.)

#### CUBA

PRIZES TO MOTHERS.—One thousand prizes of 5 pesos each were granted by the National Board of Mother and Child Welfare to poor mothers enrolled in the Child Health Consultation Clinic of Habana. The first 600 prizes were awarded on April 18 and the remaining 400 on April 24. Those mothers who had observed rules of hygiene in their homes were rewarded, as well as those who had attended the consultation clinic regularly and observed the advice of the physicians in attendance. It was felt that to divide the sum of 5,000 pesos into a greater number of awards of the modest sum of 5 pesos each would be more efficacious in bringing about the observance of the precepts of the clinic than to grant fewer prizes of larger amounts apiece. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, April 19, 1931.)

#### ECUADOR

PROTECTION OF THE INDIAN RACE.—The Ministry of Government and Social Welfare of Ecuador, whose many functions (see March, 1931, issue of the BULLETIN) include the protection of the Indian race, is at present organizing committees in each canton of every Province in the Republic to investigate and solve difficulties arising between the Indians and the landowners and planters. Composed of the *Jefe Político* (the principal administrative and political official of the canton) and a representative of the Indians and of the landowners and planters, respectively, these committees will cooperate with the Ministry by keeping it informed, at all times, of the situation of the Indians within their jurisdiction, and by submitting recommendations as to the best methods of safeguarding their rights and promoting their welfare.

This plan follows one recommended by Dr. Pedro L. Núñez, who represents the Indian race in the Ecuadorean Senate, in a report recently submitted at the request of the Ministry of Government. Doctor Núñez divides the Indian population of the Republic in three groups—those who follow their primitive tribal life and occupy more or less large tracts of common land; those who, unlike the first, do not constitute communities, but live in groups on small tracts of land which they own or rent from the landowners; and those who are permanently employed in the large estates, either being



paid entirely in money or accepting in lieu of part of their wages the profits derived from the cultivation of tracts (*huasipungos*) assigned them for their own use by the landowners. The nature of the problems which the committees will have to solve will differ according to the various groups. While the problems of the first two groups will be related mainly to land and property rights, those of the third will be more complex, since they will have to do with wages, working hours, and all the difficulties which may arise between employer and laborer. (*El Comercio*, Quito, March 9 and 27, 1931.)

#### EL SALVADOR

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES.—Reviewing the activities of the ministries in charge of public health and social welfare in El Salvador, it was stated by the President in his message to Congress in February, 1931, that—

During the year 1930, 164,000 persons, a number equal to approximately one-tenth of the total population of the Republic, were vaccinated by physicians in the service of the Vaccine Institute. While some of these had previously been vaccinated, for the majority it was the first time. Ninety-four persons were given the Pasteur treatment in the Anti-Rabies Institute during the year; 8,445 examinations were made in the bacteriological and syphilis laboratories, and more than 50,000 persons examined in the hookworm dispensary. Of these last a little over 12,000 were found to be suffering from the disease. The number of treatments given in the dispensary reached a total of 55,529. An important feature of the work of the offices in charge of the antimalarial campaign was the destruction of mosquito-breeding places. Through their efforts larvæ in 12,155 stagnant pools and similar breeding places near San Salvador and the Departmental capitals were destroyed by the use of crude petroleum. The activities of the School Health Service were even more intensive than in former years, about 5,000 children having been under its supervision during the year. Assisting in this service was the Free Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary, which functions as a part of the National Sanatorium.

Notable progress was also made in hospital construction during the year. In the Rosales Hospital, which is considered the finest of Salvadorean charity institutions, a ward was built for cancer patients, and an excellent water-supply system and new electric-light service were installed. Four new cottages for patients, funds for one of which were made available through a private gift, were added to those already in use at the National Sanatorium. Built after a uniform plan adopted a short time ago, the cost of the new structures averaged about 6,000 colones each. A special building for children was also constructed at the sanatorium at an expenditure of 18,000 colones. Other construction work effected in social welfare institutions in San Salvador included the erection of the new orphans' home. All eight sections comprising the large building are now practically completed, and the necessary material for electrical wiring and plumbing is ready to be installed. Up to the present time 491,450 colones have been spent on the work, and it is estimated by the engineer in charge that a further expenditure of 200,000 colones will be required before the building will be ready for use. The nursery of the home, whose construction adjacent to the other buildings was made possible through a personal gift is now completely finished and equipped. It will have a capacity for 90 children.

The construction of the hospital in Santa Ana, which was begun in 1929, progressed satisfactorily during the year 1930. Seven wards, representing a total expenditure of 185,000 colones, have now been completed. In the Children's Home, in the same city, a maternity ward was constructed. On October 29, 1930, the hospital at Jucuapa was opened and placed in service. Recently the President of the Republic authorized an increase in the annual Government appropriation made this institution, assigned it a percentage of the proceeds of the National Public Welfare Lottery and an extra subsidy of 5,000 colones to cover the cost of its equipment.

Other public welfare institutions doing excellent work are the hospitals in Ahuachapan and Sonsonate; and the Public Welfare Society, whose services are extended to include almost the whole Republic; the Central Insane Asylum, which now has a new dormitory for women; the Child Welfare Clinic; and the Benjamin Bloom Hospital for Children, all in San Salvador. (*Mensaje Presidencial*, San Salvador, 1931.)

### MEXICO

**DIRECTORY OF PUBLIC WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.**—In order to acquaint the residents of the Federal District with the activities of the various public welfare institutions located in Mexico City and its environs, the Bureau of Civic and Cultural Betterment has published a directory covering this subject in detail. Institutions and services listed in the directory are classified under 12 different headings, which include emergency and first-aid services, homes for children and adults, special educational institutions, maternity and child welfare centers, reformatories, prisons, dispensaries and hospitals, civil registry offices, public cemeteries and burial services, offices of the Bureau of Public Works, agencies providing financial assistance and jury service. Among other useful information, the directory gives the address and telephone numbers of all police and fire department stations, as well as those of the various institutions and services included; the manner in which to secure first aid in case of accident or sudden illness; the visiting hours of hospitals and prisons; the functions of the different homes, dispensaries, hospitals, reformatories, schools, and the juvenile court; and the description and cost, if any, of the services rendered by the Bureau of Public Works. The activities of the public welfare agencies of the Federal District are described in part as follows:

Homes for children and adults in the Federal District include the Nursery of the Bureau of Public Welfare, the Children's Home, the Public Dormitories for Boys and Adults, and the Home for the Aged. The first cares for children under 7 years of age who have been abandoned, orphaned, or otherwise deprived of paternal protection. The Children's Home provides a place of abode and educational opportunities for homeless children between the ages of 7 and 13, and the industrial school gives instruction in a trade to needy boys between the ages of 12 and 16 years. In the public dormitories, supper, lodging, breakfast, bath, and means of recreation are given indigent children and adults, while old persons of either sex who are without resources are cared for in the Home for the Aged.

Among the special educational institutions listed by the directory are the School for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind; the Francisco I. Madero School; the Industrial School and Civic-Social Center; the Alvaro Obregon, José María Morelos, and Venustiano Carranza recreational centers; the Civic Museum; and the four urban and three rural civic centers for social and educational purposes. The School for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind offers a course in primary education and instruction in useful trades. Only children between the ages of 6 and 12 years who are residents of the Federal District are eligible for attendance at this school; those capable of receiving a complete primary education are permitted to remain six years, others only four years. The Francisco I. Madero School is an industrial education center for poor children of school age. Besides the ordinary primary-school program, the boys are taught baking, tailoring, shoemaking, mechanics, and carpentry, and the girls domestic science and sewing. This school also offers night classes for adults and maintains a commercial section which functions as a loan and savings bank. The Industrial School and Civic-Social Center established for children of employees of the Dolores Cemetery offers a 4-year primary course and instruction in apiculture, the cultivation of flowers and ornamental plants, stone carving, and pottery making. It likewise has night classes for adults. Of the social or recreational centers, the Venustiano Carranza Recreational Center is outstanding. As described in the October, 1929, issue of the *BULLETIN*, it contains such interesting features as a gymnasium, swimming pool, shower baths, athletic fields, library, motion-picture theater, open-air theater, nursery, and medical center. The Civic Museum of Mexico City, located in the National Theater, consists of a permanent exhibition of pictures, maps, models, and historic documents relating to Mexico City and its development, besides an information bureau and special art and crafts exhibits.

Medical and social work among mothers and children are carried on by the National Child Welfare Association, the Maternity Home, 5 day nursery schools, 4 day nurseries, and five infant hygiene centers. The activities of the National Child Welfare Association involve the protection of the child and the reduction of infant mortality through the instruction of the mothers in the precepts of child care and the provision of medical assistance. The association has created and sustains hygienic centers for expectant mothers, day nursery schools, milk stations, and a visiting nurse service. The Maternity Home performs the double function of a lying-in hospital and convalescent home. The several day nursery schools give instruction to the children of employed mothers, supervise their recreation, and distribute food and clothing to those in need, while the child hygiene centers are concerned with the distribution of information on child care and hygiene in general and the provision of medical care to mothers and children.

The reform agencies working in the Federal District include the juvenile court and the reformatories for boys and girls. As in other cities, the juvenile court is charged with investigating the acts of children under 15 years of age who have been apprehended by the police authorities for crimes or misdemeanors, specifying the education to be given needy, abandoned, or incorrigible children, and intervening in cases where the physical or moral education of a child is reported to have been neglected. A special home where children brought before the juvenile court may be placed for observation is maintained as an integral part of the court. Minors of both sexes under 18 years of age who have been sentenced by either the regular or juvenile courts, or incorrigibles who have been committed to the juvenile court by their parents or guardians, are cared for in the reformatories, where they are given a primary-school education and supplementary training in trades, agriculture, hygiene, and physical culture.



Dispensaries and hospitals listed in the directory include the 5 Public Welfare dispensaries; 7 dispensaries for sufferers from venereal diseases; 14 general offices of the Bureau of Public Health; 8 hospitals, including those of the Red and Green Cross; the General Insane Asylum; the dispensary of the Association for the Prevention of Blindness; and the Anti-Rabies Institute. (*Prontuario Cívico y Social, Guía explicativa de las Instituciones al servicio de los Habitantes del Distrito Federal, Mexico City.*)

OPENING OF NEW PUBLIC WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.—During April, two important new public welfare institutions were opened in Mexico City. One of these was the Home for Girls, mention of the plans for whose establishment was made in the February, 1931, issue of the BULLETIN, and the other the Home for Beggars. The former, founded to provide adolescent girls who have no families with wholesome home surroundings and an opportunity to secure further education, was opened by President Ortiz Rubio on April 21, 1931. It is located in a spacious building, which has recently been completely remodeled and furnished for that purpose, and contains, besides its regular sections, a dining hall, where needy persons of indigenous parentage are given free meals.

The Home for Beggars was formally opened on April 15, 1931. At that time its inmates numbered 200, although accommodations can be provided for at least 100 more. This home, like others being established by the Bureau of Public Welfare, will give food, clothing, and lodging in clean, comfortable quarters to those who formerly were forced to beg. Nor will the physical well-being of its charges be neglected, a dispensary, a dental clinic, and a pharmacy being maintained for the treatment of those who are sick. (*Excelsior, Mexico City, April 16 and 22, 1931.*)

#### PERU

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS IN LIMA.—Although greatly hampered by lack of sufficient funds, the Public Welfare Society of Lima is carrying on an active campaign against tuberculosis in the Peruvian capital. In its dispensaries cases are diagnosed, patients treated, and a constant educational program is in progress. Besides the dispensaries, however, important work is accomplished by the society through a clinic which specializes in the treatment of persons with incipient tuberculosis and those predisposed to the disease. This institution, the Juan M. Byron Clinic for the Prophylaxis of Tuberculosis, has sections for men, women, and children; its activities extend beyond the actual treatment and instruction of patients in the rules of good health and measures to prevent the communication of the disease to others, to the inspection of hygienic conditions in the home, and the adoption of means to improve houses found to be un-

healthful. Recently the society was made the recipient of an X ray and of apparatus for pneumothorax treatment; these have been placed in use in the dispensaries, thus greatly increasing their efficiency. Other institutions engaging in the treatment of tuberculosis are the sanatorium and hospitals. As in similar institutions elsewhere, the patient in the sanatorium is subjected to a rigid régime, a systematized program of rest, pure air, and wholesome food, with the necessary medical treatment to help him build up sufficient bodily resistance to throw off the disease. At the present time there is no tuberculosis hospital, but beds for patients suffering therefrom are provided in the Dos de Mayo and Arzobispo Loayza Hospitals. (*La Crónica*, Lima, April 8, 10, and 14, 1931.)

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## FEMINISM

### CUBA

WOMAN ENGINEER.—For the first time in Cuban history, a woman has been granted two degrees in engineering at the same time from the National University, in Habana. Señorita Delia Hernández Fernández, who is now both a civil and an electrical engineer, received prizes in 15 of the subjects she studied, and a special prize for the greatest number of *sobresalientes*, the highest mark given in any course. Señorita Hernández Fernández plans to practice her profession, and, in view of her excellent academic record, should do so with success. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, May 4, 1931.)

### PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

DELEGATES FROM INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN AT GENEVA.—Miss Doris Stevens, Chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, and Miss Alice Paul left in June for Geneva, to attend the preliminary conference on the question of nationality of women, opening July 2, 1931. Miss Stevens and Miss Paul represent the commission at the conference, which was called in accordance with the resolution submitted by Dr. José Matos of Guatemala, seconded by Doctor Zumeta of Venezuela and Sr. Barreto of Peru, and adopted by the Council of the League of Nations, placing the question of the nationality of women on the agenda of the next session of the league, and inviting several women's organizations to send delegates to a preliminary conference to discuss the question. The commission appointed as alternates Sra. Vergara of Chile and Sra. Carmen Portinho of Brazil.

## NECROLOGY

### COLOMBIA

DEATH OF DR. TOMÁS O. EASTMAN.—Dr. Tomás O. Eastman, a distinguished Colombian citizen, prominent in literary, educational, and political circles, died at Medellin on April 23, 1931. As a token of appreciation of the valuable services which he rendered his country as educator, Member of Congress, and Minister in various portfolios, the Colombian Government decreed that the national flag be displayed at half-mast for three days in all public buildings throughout the Republic. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, April 28, 1931; *El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, April 24, 1931.)

### PARAGUAY

EX-PRESIDENT EMILIO ACEVAL.—On April 15, 1931, following a long illness, ex-President Emilio Aceval died in his home in Asuncion. Born in 1854, Señor Aceval entered upon his public career while yet a very young man. During the many years devoted to the service of his country he occupied the positions of Deputy, Cabinet official, and President, an office to which he was elected in 1898. His death was the occasion for official mourning, as well as the cause for deep regret by his many friends and by the nation as a whole. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, April 15 and 16, 1931.)



# SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO JUNE 15, 1931

Subject	Date	Author
<b>ARGENTINA</b>		
Dry distillation of wood in Argentina.....	1931 Apr. 27	A. M. Warren, consul at Buenos Aires.
<b>BOLIVIA</b>		
Review of the commerce and industries of Bolivia, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930.	Mar. 24	Paul C. Daniels, vice consul at La Paz.
Physical education in Bolivia.....	Apr. 29	Do.
<b>BRAZIL</b>		
Present situation of the herva matte industry in the State of Rio Grande do Sul.	Apr. 15	C. R. Nasmith, consul at Porto Alegre.
Budget of the municipality of Joinville, State of Santa Catharina, financial year, 1931.	Apr. 16	Arthur C. Parsloe, vice consul at Santos.
Report of the Great Western Railway, 1930.....	May 12	F. van den Arend, consul at Pernambuco.
<b>CHILE</b>		
Review of commerce and industries of the Antofagasta district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1931.	Apr. 10	Thomas H. Horn, consul at Antofagasta.
Review of the Iquique district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1931...	Apr. 22	S. L. Wilkinson, vice consul at Iquique.
<b>COLOMBIA</b>		
Inauguration of two sound motion-picture theaters in Cartagena.	Apr. 27	Eli Taylor, vice consul at Cartagena.
Observance of Pan American Day in the Department of Magdalena.	Apr. 29	LeVerne Baldwin, vice consul at Santa Marta.
School chests and restaurants established in Department of Santa Marta.	May 11	Do.
<b>COSTA RICA</b>		
Currency circulation during April, 1931.....	May 15	David J. D. Myers, consul at San Jose.
Costa Rican currency in circulation by months, from December, 1929, to March, 1931.	May 26	Do.
<b>CUBA</b>		
Review of commerce and industries of the Antilla district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1931.	Apr. 15	Horace J. Dickinson, consul at Antilla.
Commerce and industries of Nuevitas, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1931.	Apr. 23	E. A. Wakefield, consul at Nuevitas.
<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</b>		
Annual report of commerce and industries for the year 1930...	Apr. 15	Hedley V. Cook, jr., vice consul at Santo Domingo.
<b>ECUADOR</b>		
Celebration of Pan American Day in Ecuador.....	Apr. 17	Harold D. Clum, consul at Guayaquil.
<b>GUATEMALA</b>		
New law reorganizing the National University, Decree No. 1710, Diario de Centro America, May 19, 1931.	May 26	Legation.
<b>PARAGUAY</b>		
Annual report on commerce and industries for the calendar year 1930.	Mar. 23	V. Harwood Blocker, jr., vice consul at Asuncion.
<b>VENEZUELA</b>		
Construction work, La Guaira.....	Apr. 27	Ben C. Mathews, vice consul at La Guaira.
Review of commerce and industries of Maracaibo district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1931.	May 1	Gerald A. Mokma, vice consul at Maracaibo.



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# BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

AUGUST, 1931



Dr. Daniel Salamanca  
The New President of Bolivia

Farewell Tribute to Ambassador Malbrán  
by the Governing Board

Latin America and the Queen of Flowers

O Aleijadinho  
The Little Cripple of Minas Geraes

A Photographic Review of Panama

A New Steamship for the Andes

MEXICO  
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GUATEMALA

COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ECUADOR  
EL SALVADOR

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Ecuador.....	Señor Dr. HOMERO VITERI LAFRONTÉ, 1712 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C.
El Salvador.....	Señor Don ROBERTO D. MELENDEZ, 2801 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
Guatemala.....	Señor Dr. ADRIÁN RECINOS, 1614 Eighteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
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Paraguay.....	Señor Don PABLO MAX. YNSFRAN, 1726 Irving Street, Washington, D. C.
Peru.....	Señor Don M. DE FREYRE Y SANTANDER, 2633 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
United States.....	Mr. WILLIAM R. CASTLE, JR., Department of State, Washington, D. C.
Uruguay.....	Señor Dr. JACOBO VARELA, 1317 F Street, Washington, D. C.
Venezuela.....	Señor Dr. PEDRO MANUEL ARCATA, 1623 Twenty-first Street, Washington, D. C.



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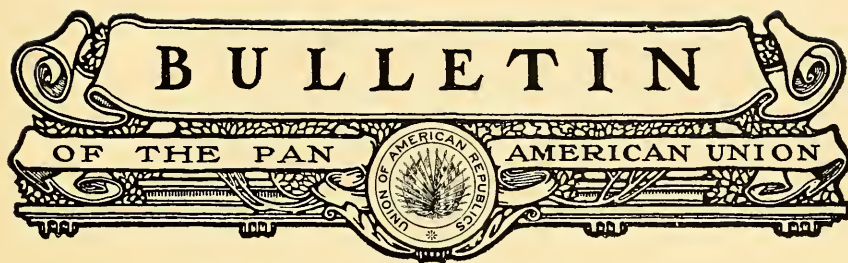
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Courtesy of Dr. Eduardo Diez de Medina

**HIS EXCELLENCY DR. DANIEL SALAMANCA, PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA**

Inaugurated March 5, 1931, for a 4-year term.



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VOL. LXV

AUGUST, 1931

No. 8

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## DR. DANIEL SALAMANCA THE NEW PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA

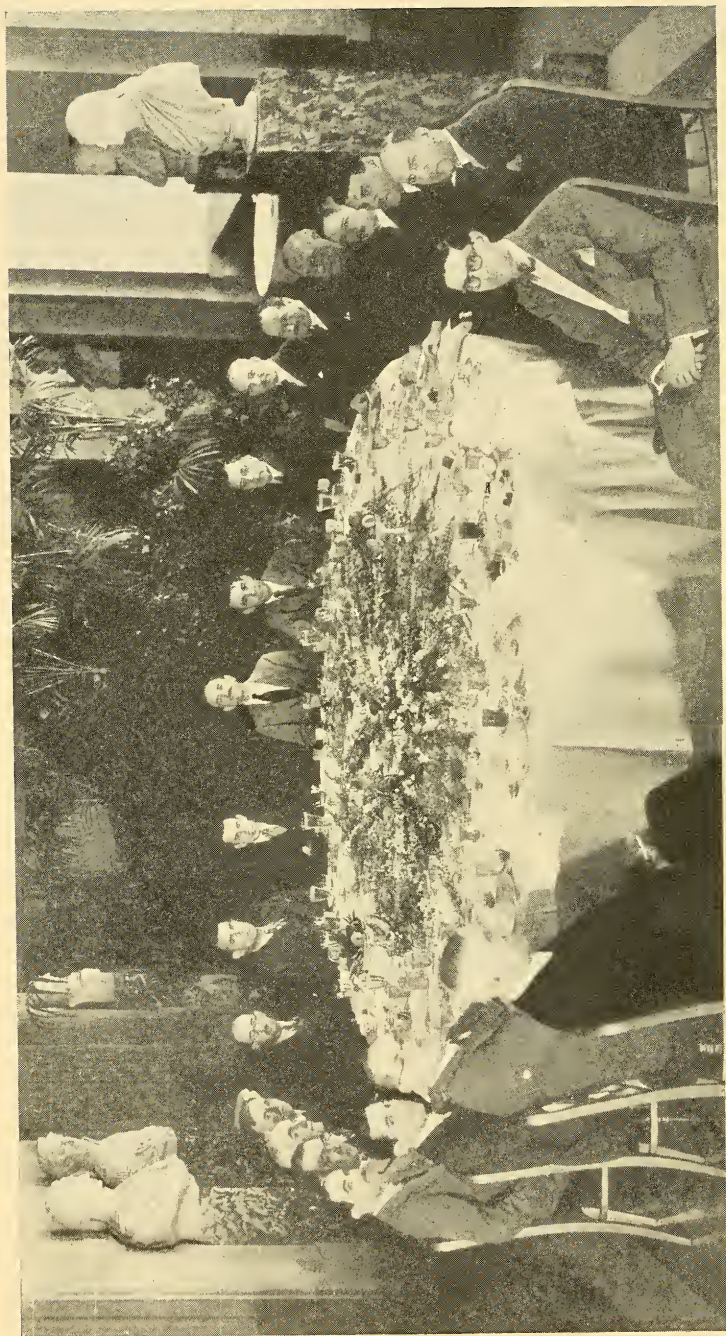
ON March 5, 1931, Dr. Daniel Salamanca was inaugurated Constitutional President of Bolivia, taking over the executive power from the Military Junta which had administered the affairs of the nation since June 27, 1930. He brings to the high office which he now holds many years of training and wide experience in statesmanship.

Doctor Salamanca was born July 8, 1869, in Cochabamba, where he was educated. He received his law degree from San Simón University, where he later held the chairs of Political Economy and Finance and Statistics in the Law School.

The first position in public life held by Doctor Salamanca was that of *municipe* (alderman) of Cochabamba. His parliamentary career began in 1900, when he was elected Deputy of the Department of Cochabamba in Congress. In 1903, during the administration of General Pando, he was appointed Minister of the Treasury. For the next 18 years he was a member of Congress, representing the Department of Cochabamba as Senator from 1904 to 1916, and the city of La Paz from 1916 to 1920. In the latter year he was elected Senator for the Department of Oruro, but resigned in 1921 because of a split in the Republican Party, which he himself had founded.

Doctor Salamanca has traveled extensively in Europe and America. While in the United States he was a close student of financial affairs. He is also a writer of note, his books having been highly praised both in Bolivia and abroad.





LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF THE DEPARTING AMBASSADOR OF ARGENTINA

His Excellency Dr. Manuel E. Malbrán, Argentine Ambassador in Washington, was the guest of honor at a luncheon tendered by Doctor Varela, Minister of Uruguay, in the name of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, June 25, 1931, just prior to his departure for his post in London. From the left, foreground, around the table are seated: Dr. E. Gil Borges, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union; Dr. Carlos Leizaola, Chargé d' Affaires of El Salvador; Dr. Harmodio Arias, Minister of Panama; Dr. Eduardo Diez de Medina, Minister of Bolivia; Señor Don Manuel C. Téllez, Ambassador of Mexico; Dr. Jacobo Varela, Minister of Uruguay; Hon. William B. Castle, Under Secretary of State of the United States; Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte, Minister of Ecuador; Señor Don Roberto Despradel, Minister of the Dominican Republic; Señor Don Carlos A. Perdomo, Chargé d' Affaires of Honduras; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; Señor Don Pablo Max Ynsfran, Chargé d' Affaires of Paraguay; Dr. Fabio Lozano, Minister of Colombia; Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, Minister of Nicaragua; Señor Don Carlos G. Davila, Ambassador of Chile; Dr. Manuel E. Malbrán; Dr. Adrián Recinos, Minister of Guatemala; M. Dantes Bellegarde, Minister of Haiti; Dr. José T. Barón, Chargé d' Affaires of Cuba; Señor Don Guillermo E. González, Chargé d' Affaires of Costa Rica.

## FAREWELL TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR MALBRAN BY THE GOVERNING BOARD

**H**IS Excellency Dr. Manuel E. Malbrán, Ambassador of Argentina to the United States, was the guest of honor at a farewell luncheon tendered him by his fellow members of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on June 25, 1931. Doctor Malbrán left Washington to represent his nation at the Court of St. James's.

Dr. Jacobo Varela, Minister of Uruguay, presided at the luncheon, which he tendered to Doctor Malbrán in the name of the Governing Board. In paying tribute to his colleague, Doctor Varela said:

Upon the occasion of the departure of our distinguished friend and colleague, the Ambassador of the Argentine Republic, it is my privilege to represent the Governing Board of the Pan American Union in tendering this luncheon and in expressing our appreciation of the Ambassador's most valuable collaboration.

His brilliant career is known to all. To-day he is one of the outstanding diplomats of his country, where diplomacy is a fine art, born of experience and careful study. Doctor Malbrán's methods, which have met with such a large measure of success, are those of the modern diplomatic school of sincerity and frankness. The passage of time always shows these methods prevailing over so-called Machiavellism.

The great problems arising from continental interchange have attracted Doctor Malbrán's attention, and in studying them he has made evident through his great oratorical gifts the noble principles and ideals which have inspired him to act openly. His actions have had a stimulating influence.

It is possible to conceive a more dynamic Pan Americanism and a more comprehensive examination of possible remedies when difficulties arise. We are all striving for the same goal, and while there may be differences of opinion as to methods and plans, we are all agreed that mutual help is essential. Individually, some of us believe that in some instances this help might be more active; that some temporarily depressed regions of this hemisphere might be dealt with in the spirit of the splendid cooperation tendered to others.

From now on we shall not have in our Pan American tasks the enthusiastic collaboration and the wise counsel of Doctor Malbrán, but we know that the spirit of his cordiality remains to encourage us. The finest sentiments of our friendship go with him and also our heartfelt desire for a complete measure of success at the high post where his Government has deemed it necessary to employ his recognized ability and his extensive diplomatic experience. In conclusion, allow me to express our best hopes for the personal well-being of the Ambassador, and of Señora de Malbrán, who leaves a most charming impression and has inspired in us feelings of the highest respect.

At the close of Doctor Varela's address the Under Secretary of State, Hon. William R. Castle, spoke in the absence of the Chairman of the



Governing Board, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, and wished the retiring Ambassador Godspeed in the following words:

I am certain that I am expressing what is in the mind of every member of the Governing Board when I say to Doctor Malbrán that we all deeply regret his departure. He carries with him the warmest wishes of everyone associated with the Pan American Union. Although he has been with us but a short period, he has contributed much to furthering the purposes for which the Pan American Union was established. Here in Washington he commands the respect, the confidence, and the affection of a great host of friends. Those of us who have known him in the State Department have found few ambassadors with whom it is more easy to deal.

We are deeply grateful to him for the services which he has rendered to this institution, and wish him the fullest measure of success in the important mission which has been entrusted to him by his Government.

To these cordial expressions of friendship and good will, Doctor Malbrán replied as follows:

On any other occasion I should have contented myself with simply shaking hands with my distinguished friend the Minister of Uruguay, and the firmness of the handclasp would have indicated the depth of my gratitude. That would perhaps have been best, for then I should not stand here now trying to find words with which to thank you for this affectionate tribute, nor would the charm which Doctor Varela's words always weave over one's spirit have been broken.

I read once that the ancients maintained that the value of life was to be reckoned only by the intensity of emotion which it furnished. Emotion was a golden thread which, according to Greek mythology, was woven into life; all other occasions were bearable only because they were perfumed by the lingering scent of past experiences or the anticipation of those to come. If that is so, I assure you that the memory of my meetings with you and the recollection of this moment of farewell will enrich many years of my life.

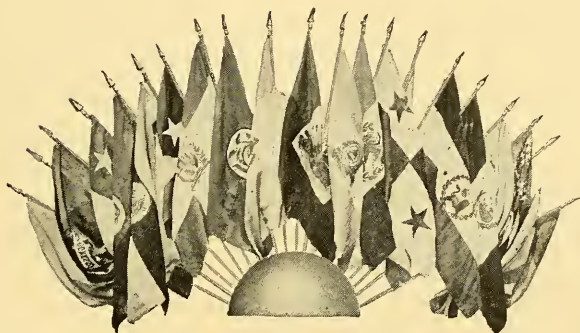
I can not agree with the Minister of Uruguay in all the kind things he has said about me. We all know the ability of the talented Doctor Varela in painting word pictures, and in his admirable delineation of the work of the Pan American Union we may recognize the work of a master hand and marvel at its fidelity. But every genius has his weakness—the central figure is somewhat exaggerated, and although, Mr. Minister, you are a magnificent landscape artist, you are less able as a portrait painter, for frankly I should not have recognized myself in the portrait which you have drawn of me.

I have endeavored to give to the work of the Pan American Union my sincere and enthusiastic support, for I am an ardent Pan Americanist. I believe that Pan Americanism is a constructive idea which does not mean antagonism or hegemony, but, on the contrary, stands for a cooperation leading to the best mutual understanding. The fact that for much of my life tasks involving the study of American problems have had first claim on my time and strength has only increased my enthusiasm. Therefore, although I have been called to other duties, and so must sever my connections with the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, my regard, my affection, my interest, and my enthusiasm for the work of the Union will never decrease.

In thanking you for this honor, I should like to remind you that on my arrival here I declared my readiness to give you support and to learn from you. The most constructive things that I carry away with me are the lessons I have learned from you, to my great profit.



I can not leave without addressing a few words to Doctor Rowe. It was Boileau, I think, who said that thanks given in secret are often but thanklessness. I have sent Doctor Rowe a letter of acknowledgment, but that was thanking him in secret. I wish to express my indebtedness to him publicly, not only for the inestimable service which he renders the Pan American Union, but because during my incumbency he has collaborated so faithfully in the work of the Argentine Embassy. In my thanks for this collaboration I wish to include also the Assistant Director, Dr. Gil Borges, and all of you, for in leaving the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, I am losing your valuable support. I have as compensation for the sadness of farewell, however, the hope that I may never lose the friendship of my distinguished colleagues and friends of the Pan American Union.





HIS EXCELLENCY DR. FELIPE ESPIL

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Argentina in the United States

The new Ambassador is already well known in official and social circles of Washington, where he filled the posts of first secretary, counselor, and chargé d'affaires from 1919 to 1928, when he was appointed Minister to Holland. He later represented his country as Minister at Copenhagen, Denmark, whence he comes to Washington. Before entering the diplomatic service, Doctor Espil practiced law for several years, having received his degree from the University of Buenos Aires in 1914. During his diplomatic career he has represented his Government at various Pan American conferences.



DR. ROBERTO DESPRADEL

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic to the United States. Doctor Despradel presented his letters of credence June 26, 1931.



# LATIN AMERICA AND THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS

By GEORGE T. MOORE, Ph. D.

*Director, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.*

THE debt owed by the world at large to Latin America for the plants and their products which have originated there can not be overestimated. If one stops to think what civilized man would do without the potato, maize, cacao, Para rubber, or cinchona, from which quinine is obtained, to mention but a few of the more important contributions, some appreciation may be had of the value of the countries south of the United States to the rest of the globe.

The mere list of the fruits, nuts, fibers, oils and gums, timbers, woods, and tans and dyes in almost daily use whose original home was in this hemisphere could not fail to astonish anyone unfamiliar with the subject.

But Latin America has not ministered only to the bodily needs of man; his soul, or at least his æsthetic sense, has been uplifted and satisfied by the rare beauty of the flowers which belong to those countries. Among the many contributions to our gardens and greenhouses may be cited the dahlia, a native of Mexico which in recent years has swept the horticultural world. There is one plant, however, which stands so far above all the rest for unique beauty and grandeur that it is universally regarded as the aristocrat of the floral kingdom, namely, the orchid. It is true that orchids of one kind and another are almost universally found in the Tropical and Temperate Zones, with beautiful terrestrial forms occurring even in North America. But the ones from Central and South America are justly regarded as furnishing the climax for this group. If the orchid in general is the aristocrat of flowers, then those from Latin America should be called the "aristocrats of the aristocrats." With very few exceptions the orchids which are in greatest demand for weddings, balls, and other social affairs are native to the countries immediately south of us. Practically all of the commercial varieties usually handled by the florist came originally from this region. Take away from the orchid bouquet the Cattleyas from Colombia and Venezuela, the Laelias from Mexico, Guatemala, and Brazil, the Odonoglossums and Oncidiums from Mexico and Guatemala south to Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru, the Miltonias from Brazil, the Lycastes from Guatemala, the Phragmopedilums from Panama and the countries south, and what is there left? It is true that the Old

World has produced many beautiful species without which no collection would be complete, and that several of these have found their way into the trade. But it is to the Latin American countries that the botanical explorer turns for the most striking and valuable forms, and it is with these as a start that the hybridist has been able to create new varieties even more beautiful than the parent forms.

The orchid plant is popularly regarded as a parasite. This is not true. Many of the family, particularly in the Temperate Zone, grow in the earth and their nutrition is similar to that of any green plant. In the Tropics the vast majority are attached to the bark of trees,



Courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution

#### A CORNER IN THE ORCHID GARDEN, BALBOA, CANAL ZONE

The splendid collection of orchids assembled by W. C. Powell over a period of years was acquired a few years ago by the Missouri Botanical Garden.

so-called epiphytes or "air plants." But they have roots and are dependent upon these for a portion of the raw material, such as minerals and water, out of which their food is manufactured. Perhaps because of this habit of growth, coupled with the strange, almost bizarre, form of some of the flowers, there has grown up about the orchid a host of fabulous stories ascribing all sorts of abnormal and unusual powers to the plant. A century ago when orchids were first beginning to be grown in numbers in Europe, one author wrote: "You would enter the house full of orchids with eager curiosity, as though it were some shrine where a tangible mystery was to be unfolded. The method of growth without soil, the aerial roots, the heavy atmos-





#### ORCHIDS OF PANAMA

Upper: *Cattleya Deckerii*.  
A variety discovered near  
Santa Fe about three years  
ago. Its rose-purple flowers  
make it the most decorative  
of the Panama orchids.  
Lower: *Oncidium Fulgens*,  
locally known as the But-  
terfly orchid.



Courtesy of the Missouri Botanical Garden

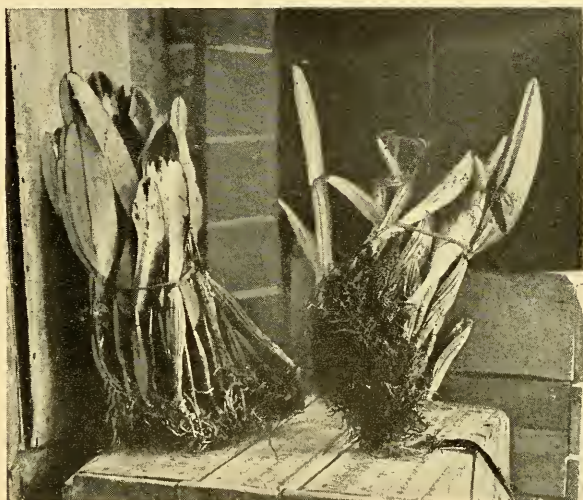


phere, the abnormal leaves, the strange aspect, would grip you all at once, and if blossoms were open, with their peculiar forms, fleshy petals, somber colors, and penetrating perfumes, you stood overwhelmed at the display." Even to-day, when orchids are not so much of a rarity as they were then, much the same feeling is aroused when one is surrounded by these plants.

Soon after the beginning of the nineteenth century, orchid plants became the treasure for which men sought and risked their lives just as gold and spices had been the incentive for adventurers and explorers of earlier times. The efforts of Skinner in the cordilleras of Guatemala, Gardener in the Organ Mountains of Brazil, William Lobb in the Peruvian Andes, and many others, brought to light numerous rare

#### A SHIPMENT OF PLANTS FROM THE ANDES

The Latin American countries have been the chief contributors to the great orchid collection of the Missouri Botanical Garden.



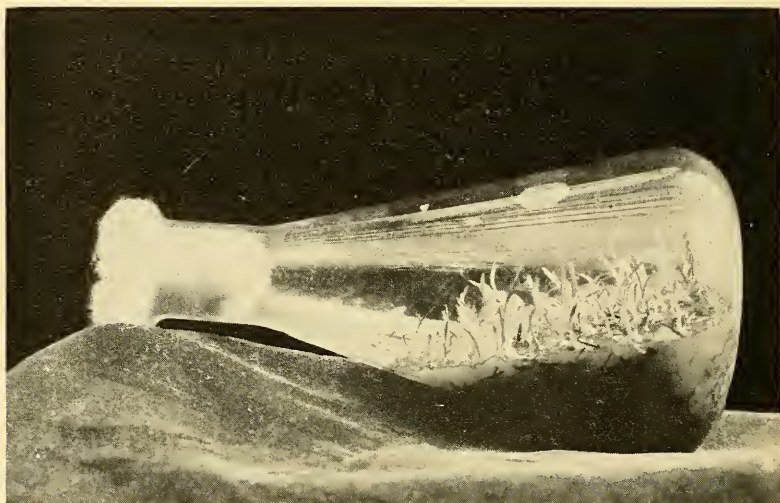
Courtesy of the Missouri Botanical Garden

species, some of which were destined to bring their weight in gold. The perils and experiences of the early orchid hunters were as thrilling and romantic as those of any arctic explorer. Toil and danger in an unknown land while seeking for an unseen plant, conquests, heroism, and martyrdom were the lot of many. Dozens, if not hundreds, have died for a single flower.

Like many another natural product, the orchid could not compete with the ravages of man. Because it depended only upon natural increases, with no sure method of cultivation, it was not long before what had seemed to be an inexhaustible supply began to disappear and the orchid in its native haunt became scarcer and more difficult to collect. In some countries where formerly plants could be obtained in quantity from the nearest jungle, and even grew on the roofs of

houses in the settlements, they later could be located only by native Indians, and the original source of the supply diminished rapidly.

Under such conditions the obvious thing to do was to grow orchids from seed and cultivate them artificially, instead of depending upon wild specimens. But this was not as simple as it sounds. It is true that each orchid flower, when properly fertilized, produces an abundance of seed. Indeed there is scarcely another flower in the plant kingdom which is as prolific, thousands of tiny seed being formed from each blossom. But even in nature only a fraction of one per cent of these ever grows to a mature plant. Because of the lack of an



Courtesy of the Missouri Botanical Garden

#### TRANSPLANTED ORCHID SEEDLINGS, 5 MONTHS OLD

The tiny orchid seeds are sown in test tubes or flasks containing a specially prepared jelly. Germination starts in a few days, and within three months a network of roots and the first leaves develop, when the seedlings are transplanted to another flask where they remain five or six months longer. Numerous other transplantings are necessary during the 7 to 10 years before the plants may be expected to bloom.

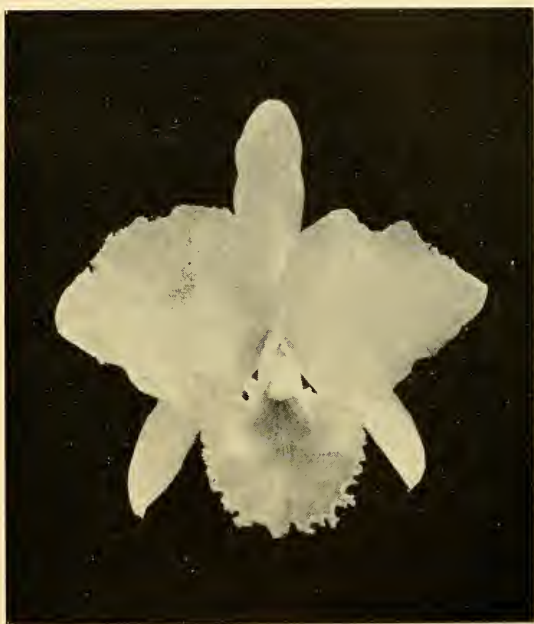
adequate protective seed coat and the absence of reserve food material, the orchid seed must find immediately a favorable environment or it dies. Growers in Europe who first attempted to obtain orchid seedlings came to the conclusion that the seed was incapable of germination, and it was not until about 1820 that the first plants were raised in England. This result was more or less accidental and no certain method was discovered until much later. It had been noticed that germination sometimes took place on the compost of roots and moss around the mother plant, and attempts to grow seedlings in this way were occasionally successful. Later earthenware saucers filled with sawdust, or peat and orchid roots, were substituted. Covering the

surface with cheesecloth or toweling, and sowing the seed on this medium, produced better results, but far from perfect. This method, however, made possible the creation of a few hybrid orchids superior to any previously obtained in nature. The first orchid hybrid produced by man was in 1856, since when, because of improved technique, thousands of new crosses have been obtained resulting in some magnificent creations.

One discovery which greatly increased the chances of success with young seedlings was made in 1886, when it was demonstrated that orchid roots invariably contained a fungus which was of great assist-

#### CATTLEYA TRIANAE

A flower showing desirable form for use in hybridizing. Note the symmetrical, well-rounded form and the erect position of sepals and petals.



Courtesy of the Missouri Botanical Garden

ance in the development of the plant. In a few cases the presence of the fungus had been previously reported, but not until then did growers regard this intruder as of fundamental importance. We now know that orchid seed will germinate on certain media containing sugar, and indeed may be brought to maturity without the assistance of the fungus. The most satisfactory results, however, are almost invariably obtained when the combination of orchid fungus and orchid root is provided as in nature.

After fertilization almost a year must elapse before a mature seed pod is formed, which then may prove to be filled with chaff or sterile





Courtesy of the Missouri Botanical Garden

# ORCHIDS FROM SOUTH AMERICA

Upper: *Cychnoches Warscewiczii*. Staminate (male) flower. Lower left: *Aspasia Rousseanal*. Lower right: *Stanhoepa bucephalus*.



seed; in that case another cross must be attempted. The good seeds are like specks of dust, so small that it requires something over 30,000 of them to weigh as much as a single grain of wheat. The modern method is to sow these tiny seeds in test tubes or flasks containing a specially prepared jelly, all having been thoroughly sterilized before the seeds (which are likewise kept as sterile as possible) are added. The particular fungus for the particular plant may or may not be introduced. If three or four days after planting minute green specks appear on the jelly, germination has started and the seeds are turning green. During the next three months the first leaf and a fine network of roots develop. Then the seedlings are

PERISTERIA ELATA  
(DOVE ORCHID)

This beautiful orchid, known as the Holy Ghost or Dove orchid, is the most remarkable of those indigenous to Panama. The flower, of an alabaster whiteness, has in its center the image of a dove. According to tradition, the Indians in the fifteenth century were taught to regard the flower as symbolic of the dove which descended on the Son of Man.



Photograph by E. Hallen

transplanted to another flask containing the same jelly, where they remain for five or six months or longer while the plant becomes strong enough to leave its incubator and be transferred to a 1-inch pot, where its roots are packed in peat. At the end of a year or two, plants are ready to be potted in fern fiber, from which they are gradually shifted until at the end of from 7 to 10 years they are in 6 or 8 inch pots and a bloom may be expected. Is it any wonder that such a plant, requiring a decade from seed to flower even when cared for under the most favorable conditions, with all competition removed and the last word in scientific skill applied to it, should be regarded as the choicest bloom that grows?

The Missouri Botanical Garden has for the past 12 years specialized in orchids. On the theory that visitors coming to the garden wanted to see something more than plants they could raise themselves, that they wanted some idea of the wonderful flora characteristic of the countries south of the United States, the garden began to bring together as many of these exotic plants as could be obtained. The gift of the world-famous collection of the late D. S. Brown formed the nucleus of the group. In 1923 Mr. George H. Pring, superintendent of the garden, was sent to Central and South America, where he succeeded in obtaining some 5,000 Cattleyas. In 1926 the private collection of the late C. W. Powell was acquired, and soon after a tropical station, chiefly for the growing of orchids, was established by the garden in the Canal Zone. In 1927 Mr. Pring made a trip to the Chiriqui region of Panama, where he secured important additions to the collection. In the autumn of the same year, the services of Miss Elinor Alberts (Mrs. David H. Linder) were secured, and the garden seriously undertook to raise from seed hybrid orchids covering a wide range of crosses. As a result, there are growing at the Gray Summit Extension of the garden some 20,000 seedlings, ranging from 1 to 5 years old, together with 30,000 mature plants which include over a thousand separate species. Thus there has been accumulated a collection of orchid plants such as has never before been possessed by any similar institution in the world. Visitors from Latin America frequently remark that they have seen in St. Louis in an hour more representatives of the flora of their country than they could see at home in years.

Of all the plants in the orchid collection at the garden, representing every clime and region productive of these rare and strange flowers, the most attractive are those of Central and South America. It is the *Flora de Mayos*, *Tulipans* and closely related forms that are the chief features of the garden orchid shows. So the Missouri Botanical Garden, together with orchid growers all over the world, owes a special debt of gratitude to the countries which have nurtured these aristocrats of the flower world.





# O ALEIJADINHO, THE LITTLE CRIPPLE OF MINAS GERAES<sup>1</sup>

By ANGEL GUIDO

THE artistic production of Ibero-America in the eighteenth century is a field that has never been adequately explored. The art of that period had an intensely creole flavor, and on the spiritual side may furnish a clue to the source of our present feeling for the creole in folksong and story.

The flood light of research has been turned on the nineteenth century, the century of the emancipation, illuminating the stage on which was enacted the drama of national progress. The nineteenth century was the century of revolt in America against the political domination of the Iberian peninsula, but the revolt was not prepared by the men of that century. They were but the final generation ordained to carry out the destiny prepared for them by earlier generations. The eighteenth century was a period of careful preparation for rebellion—rebellion quiescent because the hour had not yet sounded, but rebellion none the less. Rebellion to reconquer the land, indigenous, telluric rebellion. Rebellion to reconquer America. Tupac-Amaru symbolized the spirit of the moment; his defeat was the unequivocal sign that as yet the hour of emancipation had not come.

Art is a sensitive antenna attuned to the spiritual waves that emanate from nations. Time and again in history, it has been the artists who sensed what the future held in store, who were the first to feel the light zephyrs that presage the onslaught of the winds of change. European art of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries gave promise of the Renaissance which was to ensue in the sixteenth. Thirteenth century Gothic was foreshadowed in the Nordic-Germanic ornamentation of earlier centuries.

It is not surprising to find that latent opposition to foreign oppression was germinating in America in the eighteenth century. Several decades were to pass before this opposition showed above the surface, but the luxuriance and vitality of the growth when it finally appeared prove how deep its roots had penetrated during that era. Art, ever first to respond to the emotional idiosyncracies of a nation, already showed the vigor and originality that were to blossom in political institutions in the following century. And foremost among the arts expressive of spiritual environment stand music and architecture.

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<sup>1</sup> Translated from *La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, of January 11, 1931.—*Editor*.

The predominant influence on creole art in the eighteenth century was the spirit of revolt. Indigenous motifs introduced into Spanish baroque design were a first faltering step in this direction; but awakening courage might be seen when the sun and moon of Indian myth replaced the Catholic cross, or Indian figures were substituted for the Greek caryatid. The whole eighteenth century was animated by the spirit of iconoclasm against Europe.

This was the environment that produced one of the greatest American artists, the Brazilian who is called O Aleijadinho, the Cripple. A rebel he was, one of the most valiant warriors in the crusade of creole against Iberian that was carried on during the entire eighteenth century.

Antonio Francisco Lisboa, the Cripple, was born on August 29, 1730, at Ouro Preto, the natural son of Manuel Francisco da Costa Lisboa, a Portuguese architect, and Isabel, his African or creole slave.<sup>2</sup> Antonio Francisco, the chronicles say, was dark of skin, short of stature, and ill formed, with a round head set on a thick neck. His voice was loud and his speech violent, and his temperament sensual and licentious.

While still a child Antonio Francisco devoted himself enthusiastically to helping his father in his architectural work, and what he learned from him was fundamental to his future career. Many others there were who aided him in his early years, but among them probably the most important was the great artist Juan Gómez Bautista, medalist to the Hierarchy and a pupil of Viera. Undoubtedly this teaching was invaluable to him, but by his great natural talent he soon excelled his masters, and his name became famous throughout all Brazil.

Until he was 47 years old Antonio Francisco seemed to be the child of fortune, the preferred of all his generation. His mastery of the plastic arts gave us some of the finest works in the style of João V, while with equal skill he executed sculptures in the style of Louis XV and the Regency, his genius extending from the most delicate and fragile design to the boldest and most virile. His life was one of freedom and pleasure, entirely unshadowed by an premonition of the tragedy that was to blight his last 37 years.

At the age of 47 Antonio Francisco Lisboa contracted an incurable disease, the exact nature of which is not known, but throughout the remainder of his life he was to endure the most intolerable suffering. The name O Aleijadinho, the Cripple, by which he is known, dates from that period. He was indeed crippled, his feet rendered entirely useless by the ravages of the disease. His hands were paralyzed and atrophied, his eyelids inflamed, his mouth toothless and contorted into a horrible grin. His appearance was sinister and ferocious,

<sup>2</sup> *Ephemerides Mineiras*, volume IV, 1897 edition, Ouro Preto, Official Press of the State of Minas, collected, coordinated, and edited by José Pedro Xavier de Veiga.

frightening all who saw him, while he suffered an agony of pain in his diseased limbs. In fact, so repellant was his appearance that the story is told that a newly purchased slave, preferring death to serving so repulsive a master, made an attempt against his own life. He failed in his attempt, however, and Januario, the slave, came in time to be one of his most faithful servitors.

Not only did the disease cripple the body of O Aleijadinho but it crippled his soul as well. He recognized that his appearance inspired

CARMO CHURCH, SAO  
JOAO D'EL REY

One of the several churches  
designed by O Aleijadinho,  
which shows his genius as an  
architect.



disgust and pity. The self-esteem of the unfortunate artist could never tolerate this disgust, while pride in his genius rejected pity as belittling him, whence arose his proverbial intolerance and irascibility. He inveighed bitterly against those who praised him, believing that their praise was inspired by pity for him rather than by admiration for his work. Behind the grotesque figure hid the real man, unable to endure the burden of commiseration.

This hostility to men forced him to an isolation of body and spirit. He was a tragic, solitary figure. His life was reduced to surreptitious



goings and comings through the streets of Ouro Preto. His solitude was almost aggressive, charged with the deepest bitterness, touched by a biblical fatality. "Very early in the morning he would go to his work in the churches, returning to his house when the night was come, for he sought to elude the hours of daylight in his passage through the city, so as not to be seen by the people of Ouro Preto. And when he had to go out by day" continue the chronicles, "he quickened his horse's pace." To bury himself deeper in his tragedy, to isolate himself further from the world and from men, the Cripple, enveloped in a voluminous coat, wore an enormous brimmed hat that drooped to his shoulders and thus hid his face from the glance of the indiscreet.

This is the picture of the poor Cripple of Ouro Preto. Covered with sores, deformed, grotesque, inspiring disgust and pity in those around him, he was nevertheless one of the greatest artists of the eighteenth century in America and his work greatly excelled that of the most famous contemporary artists of Portugal. And what is most surprising, what compels our amazed admiration for this great artist, is that the major part of his work was done after he was 47, after his body was ravaged by loathsome disease.

O Aleijadinho, the Cripple, was strength of will incarnate. Pain and suffering had no power to keep him from his daily work in the churches of Ouro Preto, Marianna, Sao João d'El Rey, or Congonhas do Campo, where he performed his miracles of beauty. Unable to walk, he dragged himself over the rough cobbles if the distance were short, or for longer ones was carried on the shoulders of the faithful Januario or went on horseback.

Unceasingly he wrought and under his able hands, paralyzed and maimed though they were, stone and wood yielded to his will and were transformed into beautiful sculptures and delicate carvings.

It was arduous labor, a task for a superman. A leathern sheath cleverly adjusted to his useless fingers held the chisel, the gouge, or the burin in place, while a leathern thong fastened to the wrist of the other hand held the mallet of wood or the heavy hammer. These replaced his skilled fingers. It was the slave Mauricio, apprenticed as a wood carver, who fastened the leather to the poor maimed hands of his master and teacher. Squatting on the ground or crouched over the scaffold, his tools held thus ingeniously by these substitute fingers, sick of body and soul, enduring the most extreme solitude, O Aleijadinho achieved his great masterpieces of art. Innumerable figures, beautifully carved, issued from his marvelous chisel or his able gouge. Imposing fonts, richly embellished pulpits, portals in high relief vibrant with beauty, were created one after another. He seemed impelled by a strange mysticism to the fashioning of works of art; he was possessed of an extraordinary fervor in the act of æsthetic creation.

Admirable Cripple! Fate preyed upon him as it has upon few creatures in this world, changing him into a human physical outcast, but powerless to subdue what was not of the flesh. There developed in the Cripple an obstinate egocentricity directed to a single very definite purpose: the labor of Art. He toiled without pause, without rest, without ceasing, in the creation of beauty. This was life to him, and he left to posterity a mass of work so great that it is inconceivable that it should have been executed by one man within the span of a single lifetime.

CHURCH OF SAO FRAN-  
CISCO DE ASSIS

Another church in Sao Joao d'El Rey, illustrating the cripple's originality in adapting the Portuguese style of architecture to local conditions.



By submerging himself in his work O Aleijadinho found his only consolation. Physical labor brought exhaustion to his energies, and he expended a prodigious effort on his work. The void left by love in his tormented life was compensated by the greater enjoyment of creating beautiful things.

The quality and quantity of the work he produced can only be understood in view of the feverish intensity with which he worked, an intensity which was sometimes passionate and aggressive. When the historian of art, seeking the enjoyment of new æsthetic experi-

ences, traces the works of O Aleijadinho in Ouro Preto, Marianna, Sao João d'El Rey or Congonhas do Campo, he will feel genuine amazement as at few other times in his historical-artistic explorations. It is indeed difficult to conceive of so many works of art proceeding from a single artist, and if one seeks in human creature that gift of the Gods, determination, he will find its perfect image in this great Brazilian artist.

When the Cripple died on November 18, 1814, his life had spanned two great style periods, that of Dom João V and that of Dom José. The more sober, well-modulated style of Donha Maria, which appeared about 1800, touched the life of the artist in his last years. The styles of Dom João V and Dom José developed from the advanced baroque period of middle eighteenth century Europe and were closely related to the French styles of Louis XIV, the Regency, and Louis XV. The Spanish ultrabaroque known as churrigueresque had its own characteristics which we think may owe something to Mexican colonial influence.

The Brazilian colonial had its inception in Portuguese styles, and so lacked certain characteristics that were peculiar to the Hispanic-American colonial—it partook of the occidental, the European, not to say French, in the same degree as did the Portuguese baroque, but the ferment of rebellion was at work among creole artists under Portuguese as well as under Spanish influence. The Cripple, born in the Minas region, put into his work a telluric feeling for his mountainous home and his style, while Portuguese in essence, developed along lines that are quite independent of the direction taken by Lusitanian art.

Dr. José Mariano, jr., who has studied the work of O Aleijadinho with the enthusiasm of an artist, said last year, on the occasion of the bicentennial of his birth: "The most peculiar characteristic of the art of Antonio Francisco Lisboa is its violent and daring revolt against what might be called the spirit of the mother-country, the spirit of Portugal in Brazilian art. The art of the great sculptors of Bahia and of the famous Valentin, who went back to the Kingdom to teach, were but imitations of Lusitanian art. Antonio Francisco Lisboa, rebellious and independent spirit that he was, produced a work that was his own, personal to him, and typically Brazilian. Like the Indian sculptor Guzman," continues Dr. Marino, "who excelled his Spanish masters in seventeenth century Peru, the Brazilian artist in the eighteenth century, which he dominated, overcame the Lusitanian tabu, and unexpectedly initiated the emancipation of Brazilian art."

These words of the distinguished thinker and artist, a prominent figure at the present moment in the intellectual life of Brazil, show that the work of the Cripple, as an expression of artistic revolt, coincides





SCULPTURES OF THE PROPHETS

Four of the figures of the prophets in the Church of Bom Jesus at Congonhas do Campo, representing Joel, Jeremiah, Isaiah, and Amos.

with the work of the artists of the Peruvian and Bolivian highlands who had such a strong influence on the creole art of Argentina.

Portuguese styles under the creative genius of the Cripple assumed a very personal character. Rococo subtleties which were rather effeminate and frivolous, by him were given a certain admirable placidity of strength and an almost martial quality in their rhythm. It might be said paradoxically that eighteenth century Italy had contributed something to the styles used by O Aleijadinho. His work was an expression of the Brazilian soul evoked by the instinctive originality of a great artist, and he undoubtedly had an admirable ally in the medium in which he worked, the so-called soapstone, quarried from the heart of the beautiful Minas mountains.

His feeling for the formal in plastic art also calls forth our admiration. It was worthy of the Italian Borrominesque school. As an architect O Aleijadinho was the proponent of graceful facades, rhythmically dynamic masses, and elliptical plans for churches. In his use of the European baroque his genius carried him into the most audacious adventures in a nobility and breadth of style that perhaps only Italy of the eighteenth century could have sponsored. Here the paradox presents itself to the historian of art, if not to the archeologist, that an American artist should be so much more closely related in style to the Italian baroque than were the Portuguese of the same period. An analogous question has arisen with reference to the creole art of Bolivia and Peru.

Vast, indeed, is the work of the Cripple as an architect and as a sculptor. As the former we may cite the plans and construction of several churches, among which the most important are São Francisco

de Assis at Ouro Preto, do Carmo and São Francisco at São João d'El Rey.<sup>3</sup>

In the way of architectural and sculptural decoration, we may mention the stone portal of the Carmo Church at Ouro Preto; the stone portal, pediment, and niche of the church of Bom Jesus at Mattosinhos; the portal of the church of São Francisco de Assis at Marianna; the portico of the convent at Marianna, in stone; various works at São João de Cerro Grande and Sabará, and chapels at Serra Negra, Tabocas, and Jaguará.

As a sculptor, the Cripple left his most abundant work. There are the sculptures of the prophets in the church of Bom Jesus at Congonhas do Campo (in soapstone); the sculptures of the Stations of the Cross in the sanctuary at Congonhas do Campo (in cedar); the massive font in the sacristy of São Francisco de São João d'El Rey (in soapstone); two pulpits decorated with six sacred scenes in the church of São Francisco at Ouro Preto (in soapstone); all the carving on the main altar, side altars, and ceiling of the apse in the same church; the font in the sacristy of the church of Carmo at Ouro Preto; various carvings in the church of Almas at Ouro Preto; an image of St. George in the Asylum at Santo Antonio; a pulpit in soapstone in the church of São Francisco at Marianna; and numerous sculptures scattered widely throughout the towns and hamlets of Minas.

O Aleijadinho took pleasure in the graceful forms of the Dom João V and Dom José periods, following the structural frivolities of their ornamentation, the lyrical qualities of which carried him to high adventure which embraced the dual rhythm of his technique. But the human sentiment of life ran ever mysteriously hidden through the complicated foliage of these designs. So if we wish to glimpse the life of the Cripple, or at least one side of it, the human side, it is not possible to do so through the window of his architecture or his decoration; the substance of his tragic inner life we may divine through his sculptures of human beings.

Sculpture is of itself necessarily anthropomorphic. The artist can here unbosom himself freely, and that is why the figures made by the Cripple are so revealing. Lack of comprehension has been manifest in judgments pronounced on some of his deformed figures, the statues of the prophets at Congonhas do Campo, for instance, and some of the figures in the Stations of the Cross. It has been said that they were executed at a rather unfortunate period or were done by his pupils. We think otherwise. In the figures in the Stations, grotesque and ill-proportioned as they are, we see not sculptural insufficiency

<sup>3</sup> According to the classification made by Dr. José Mariano, jr.; the distinguished painter, Wash Rodrigues, of São Paulo, has also made some very interesting studies on O Aleijadinho, from not only the artistic point of view but also the historical.

but an intent to emphasize by contrast the beautiful figure of the Christ. The delicate figure of an Apollo-like Jesus, admirably carved, worthy of an Italian sculptor of the fifteenth century, seems immeasurably increased in limpid beauty by its juxtaposition with the grotesque and comic figures of the soldiers.

There is another reason for believing not only that the Cripple alone was responsible for the long-nosed figures in the Stations, but that he intentionally modeled them in this form. *Ephemerides*

#### BAPTISMAL FONT

Another piece of the Cripple's remarkable work is this elaborately carved baptismal font in the Church of São Francisco in Ouro Preto.



*Mineiras* published a story current in O Aleijadinho's lifetime that in these figures he sought to caricature the faces of those he hated as a supreme and immortal vengeance.<sup>4</sup> There are other examples in history of great artists who at some time in their careers have tried to ridicule the mediocre beings among whom they were compelled to dwell.

But aside from arguments of a historical character, the deformed and grotesque figures produced by the Cripple may be justified as an

<sup>4</sup> *Op. cit.*



expression of his inner self harassed by the tragedy of his destiny. The grotesque in art, expressionism, such forms as Goya used—these have ever been a form of tabu to defend the integrity of the spirit besieged by unavoidable and fatal human suffering. And to the Cripple the tragedy of life was blacker than perhaps to any other great artist in history.

The tragic life and the masterly work of O Aleijadinho have bequeathed a noble tradition to the younger generation of Brazilian artists, a tradition of determination translated into a fullness of life with courage to face the blackest and most cruel adversity, a tradition of creole beauty, rebellious and aggressive, in tribute to the reconquest of America.

When the hour for the Reconquest strikes and the neo-creole art movement at last comes into its own, the younger generation in Ibero-America will have in O Aleijadinho one of its most dependable tutelary geniuses, a worthy standard bearer in their crusade for an American art. And the example of O Aleijadinho's genius and determination shows only too plainly that in the present chaotic condition of our arts we are excessively satisfied with minor effort and are lacking in faith and in fervor.



# A CUP OF CHOCOLATE

By JOSÉ MARÍA VERGARA Y VERGARA<sup>1</sup>

*Doña Tadea Lozano sends you greetings and requests that you come to-night to this, your own home, to partake of the collation which she offers in honor of some friends.*

*Señor D. Cristóbal de Vergara.*

*Santafe, May 13, 1813.*

In my own home I have heard it said that this collation was something extraordinary, something magnificent. Fifty of the most prominent persons living in the capital were among those who attended: Nariño, Baraya, Torres, Madrid, and others equally well known. Nariño was about to depart for the south with his valiant troops; and the Marchioness of San Jorge wished to bid him goodbye with what at that time was called a "collation"—in other words, a cup of chocolate.

The palace of the Marchioness was, as everyone knows, the beautiful, solid, and opulent edifice located at the corner of Lesmes Street, now the residence of Don Roberto Restrepo. It was then, and still is, a building a hundred times better than any now standing—those miserable structures which make up for their loss of spacious surroundings by high roofs; quarters for housing typhoid and unhappiness, an exact replica of the present generation; houses with fine fronts but without orchards or gardens, with rooms sky high and tiny courtyards; houses that instead of having those capacious Andalusian cisterns in which the splendid water of the Boquerón ran in torrents, are nowadays furnished with pumps which, after much straining, pour forth a sort of water tasting like magnesia and Seidlitz powders. The Marchioness's house is right there still. It is a hundred times better than any of the present-day structures. Its owner should never give it up unless he gets in exchange 200 houses of the sort now put up to conform to prevailing architectural taste.

To continue: It was in one of her great salons that the people gathered who were to take refreshment the evening of May 13, 1813. Thirty men and twenty-five married and single women were present. The men's dress consisted of shoes with buckles, knee breeches with

<sup>1</sup> March 18, 1931, was the centenary of the birth of the celebrated Colombian author, José María Vergara y Vergara. To celebrate the occasion, the daughter of the great writer entertained at her home, still furnished as in her father's time, in a manner similar to that described in this charming sketch. The essay was reprinted in *El Tiempo* in honor of the event, and translated by Leroy Sawyer of Santa Marta for *Unifruitco*, from which it is taken.—EDITOR.

buckles of gold, white vests, and coats without lapels, to conform to the latest, the so-called "Bonapartist" fashion. The women wore gowns of silk, with high-waisted bodices, cut low in the neck, flowing sleeves, and tight skirts.

The large salon was hung with silk caught up in numerous folds. The furniture consisted of three lounges elaborately carved and gilded, the arms of which represented serpents biting into apples, and some 50 armchairs, also gilded and upholstered, like the lounges, in Philippine damask. From the ceiling there hung three large frames containing the portraits of the Conquistador Alonzo de Olaya, the founder of the Marquisate; Don Beltrán de Caicedo, the last Marquis of San Jorge on the Caicedo side; and Don Jorge Lozano, the holder of the Marquisate in 1813.

The collation took place in the evening at 8 o'clock, in the immense dining room. The table, which was covered with a linen damask tablecloth of gleaming whiteness, groaned under the enormous weight of heaped plates, bottles of metheglin, and demijohns of Spanish wine. Large plates rested on folded napkins, with smaller plates between; and upon the latter stood cups in which glimmered the blue and golden tints cast by the foam of a chocolate that had been preserved for eight years in tablet form in large cedar chests.

The cacao had come from Cucuta and, in order to grind it all, the fine artistry now so ignored by our cooks had been observed. Aromatic cinnamon had been added to the ground cacao, and all this then moistened with wine. Next each tablet had been wrapped in paper, to be placed in the chest where it was to remain for eight years. Nor had the dicta of the culinary art been overlooked in the making of the chocolate. The water had been boiled once when the tablet was dropped into it; and after that boiled again twice, so that the tablet should be broken up gently. The little mill was not used to break up the choice tablet by coarse grindings, as our ignoble cooks are now wont to do. Never in the world! In the Golden Age the little mill solely served to stir up the chocolate after a third boiling, thereby combining its excellent particles so as to produce the foam which gave off golden bluish glints; this way of preparing the chocolate is now only seen in the houses of a few families that cling to the traditions of the past.

Thus prepared, the chocolate exhaled a fragrance—and what a fragrance! Grecian Muse, thou who art the fountainhead of Fancy, please tell me how to make the fragrance of that chocolate of colonial days reach the nostrils of my fellow citizens of to-day. If it is difficult to describe the aroma, what am I to say about the taste? It should be noted that the practice observed by the venerable cooks of yore was to allot two tablets to each cup, and not one of those talented cooks ever made a mistake. If the guests numbered ten, 20



tablets were used. Nowadays—it makes one weep to say it: *Quis talia fando temperet a lacrimis!*—but nowadays . . . there are cooks who put in one tablet for each person. What am I saying? There are houses in which three victims are served with a single tablet.

But the taste of that chocolate was on a par with its fragrance. The silver spoon penetrated with difficulty into the soft contents of the cup. Then chocolate was not made in “mouthfuls,” as is true now, nor was it taken in haste, with eyes wide open and the senses blunted. Each of those worthies half-shut his eyes as he put the silver spoon full of chocolate to his tongue; he tasted it slowly, and swallowed it with an air of authority. Don Camilo de Torres remarked to the famous Nariño, as he emptied his cup, *Digitus Dei erat hic. Bene dixisti*, replied the President of Cundinamarca, putting his cup on the plate with the utmost unction. And as every one knows, Torres and Nariño were men of parts.

To such cups of chocolate was due our glorious freedom. Had tea been the favorite beverage, the proceedings of July 20, 1810, would have had no other signature than that of Viceroy Amar, who never wanted to sign them.

I forgot to say that the table appointments for the chocolate about which I am discoursing, were all of beaten silver, and that none of them was borrowed for the occasion. In the center of each individual piece was engraved the escutcheon of that famous house, with the name *Marqués de San Jorge*. Ten years later the Marquis was to change that name for the title *Say Bogotá* (a Chibcha word meaning chief), thus changing his coat of arms into a worthless piece of paper and throwing it across the same seas which his warrior ancestors had traveled, in the face of Ferdinand VII.

The aristocratic collation was over. The guests, led by the Marchioness of San Jorge on the arm of the famous Nariño, returned to the salon. Once they were all there, the stringed instruments broke forth into a merry quadrille which quickened the pulse of all who heard it. The elegant Madrid led the quadrille with beautiful Doña Genoveva Ricaurte. The figures for the first part were *paseo, cadena*, and *triumfo*, and for the second, *a las cruzadas, paso de Venus*, and *ruedas combinadas*. After the quadrille, a *capitúsé*, a *zorongo*, an *ondú*, and two *cañas* were also danced.

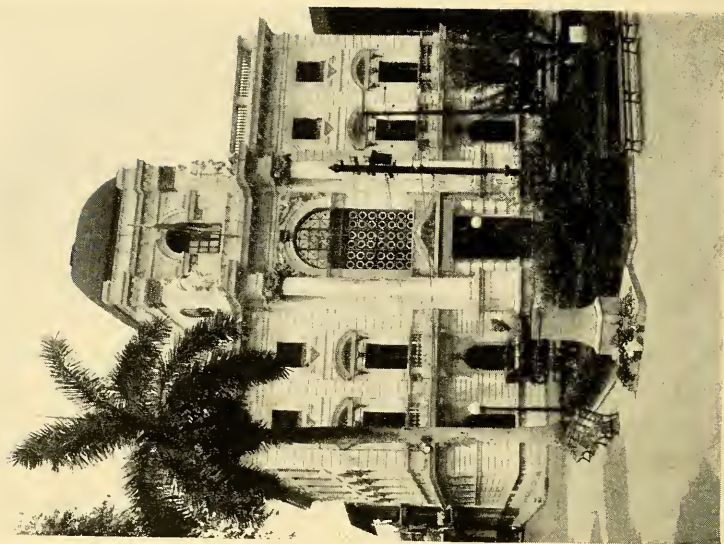
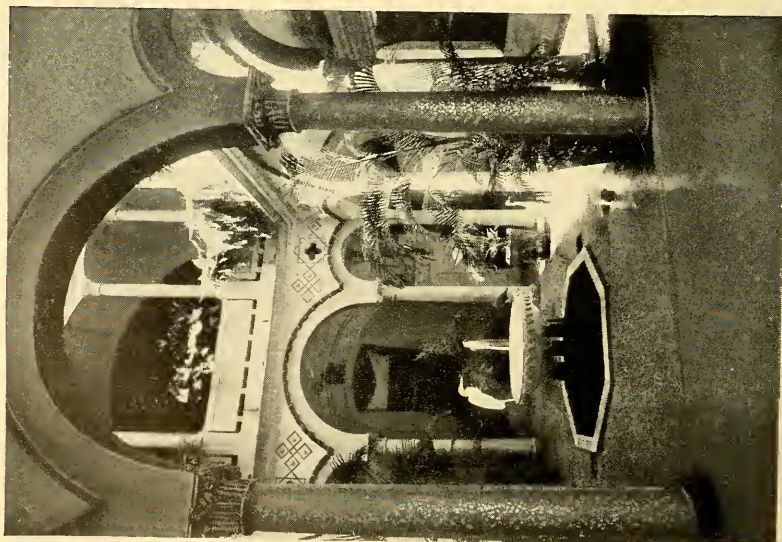
The clock in the dressing room was striking midnight when the guests started to leave. From their pages the men took their rich scarlet capes, their swords, and their beaver hats; from the men the ladies received their mantles and their cloaks; and the guests all departed preceded by their lackeys, bearing great lanterns to light the way for the flower of Bogota society.

## A PHOTOGRAPHIC REVIEW OF PANAMA

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Thomas M. Reynolds of Panama, the BULLETIN is able to publish the interesting glimpses of Panama appearing on this and the following seven pages

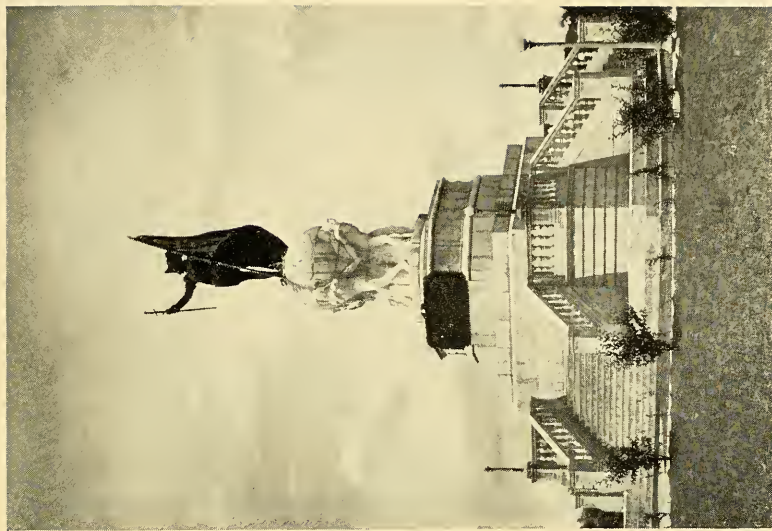
### VIEWS IN THE CITY OF PANAMA

Left: Patio in the President's palace.  
Right: The municipal building, on  
the site of the old city hall where inde-  
pendence from Spain was declared in  
1821.



## TWO MONUMENTS IN PANAMA

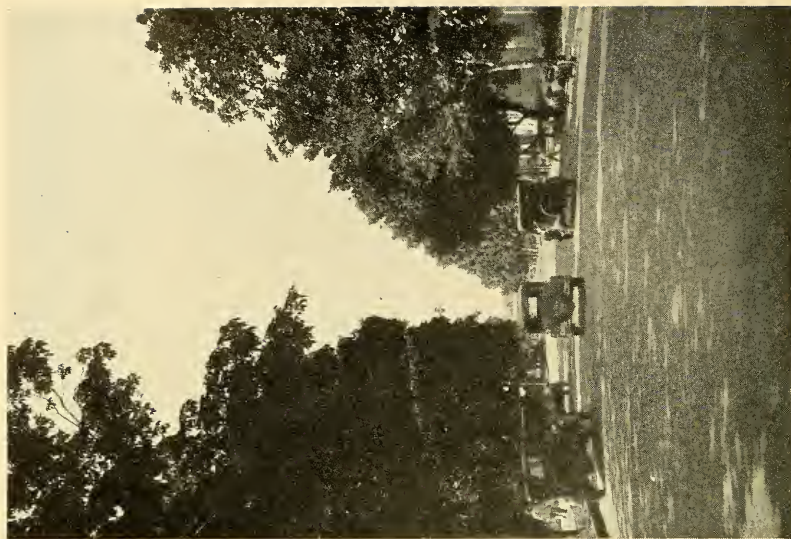
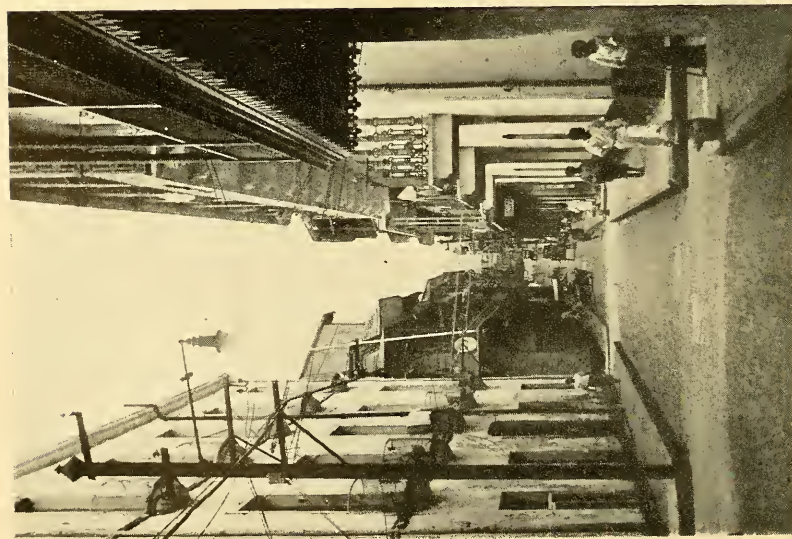
Left: Monument in Colon, to Columbus, who sailed along the coast of Panama on his fourth voyage to the New World. Right: Monument in the city of Panama to Balboa, who crossed the isthmus and reached the Pacific in September, 1513.

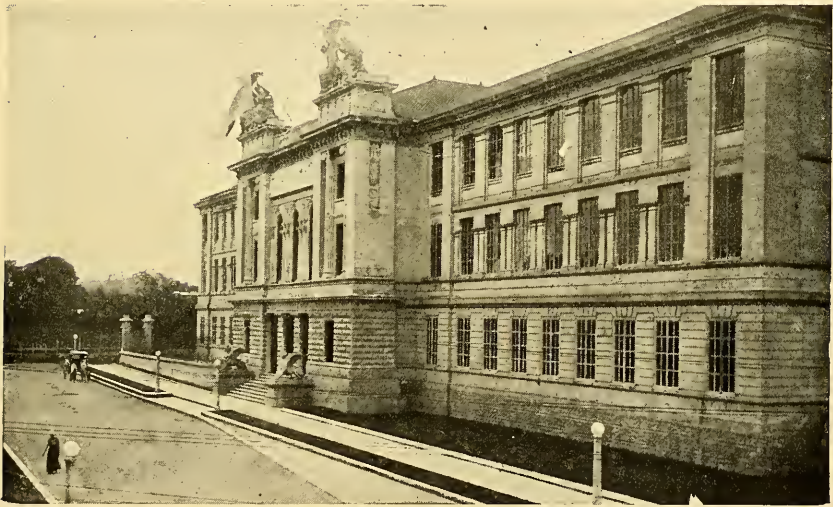




STREETS OF PANAMA CITY

Left: Avenue "B," typical of the old streets in the city. Right: Avenida Peru, a modern thoroughfare.





TWO NOTABLE BUILDINGS OF PANAMA CITY

Upper: The main building of the group of fine structures comprising the Santo Tomás Hospital. Lower: The National Institute, the center of higher education of Panama.





PANAMA FROM THE AIR

Two views in the mountainous region of western Panama. Upper: Chiriqui Volcano rising above the clouds. Lower: Chorchá Falls, in the tropical forest near David.





#### ROADS IN PANAMA

Two views on the national highway in the Province of Coclé. Upper: Road approaching Penonomé.  
Lower: Macadam highway near Aguadulce.



#### FRUITS OF PANAMA

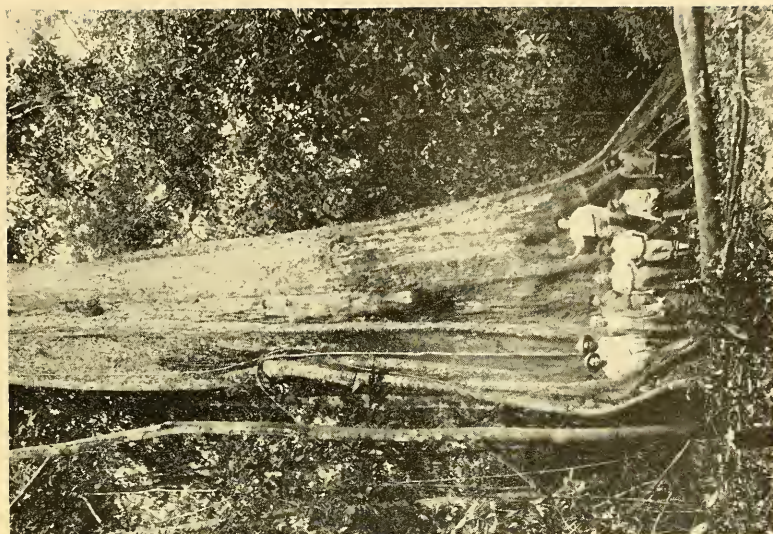
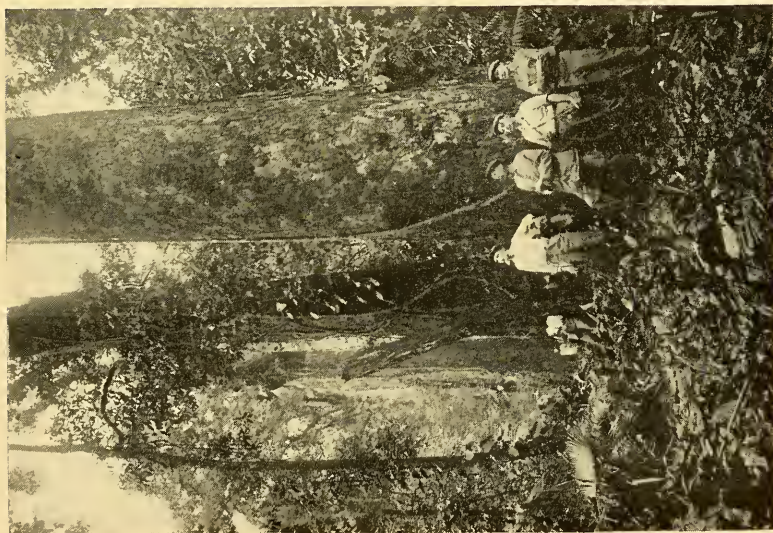
Left: Harvesting bananas, the Republic's chief product and export. Right: Papaya trees, both the fruit and trees having numerous commercial uses.





FORESTAL WEALTH OF  
PANAMA

Large trees in the forests of Darien, the eastern Province of the Republic.  
Left: A cedar. Right: An immense corotu tree.







Photograph by W. V. Alford.

A GENERAL VIEW OF CUZCO, PERU

Cuzco, once the capital of the Inca Empire, is situated in the Urubamba River Valley, at an altitude of about 12,000 feet.



Courtesy of L. S. Blaisdell.

THE S. S. "OLLANTA"

Built in Hull, England, the ship was taken down and transported by steamer and train to Puno, the Peruvian port on Lake Titicaca, where it is now being assembled for service on the highest lake navigable by steamers.

## A NEW STEAMSHIP FOR THE ANDES

By L. S. BLAISDELL

SOUTHERN Peru presents exceptional opportunities for tourist travel, since it combines landscape, history, legend, and romance. Europe, in spite of its manifold attractions to the traveller, has been fully explored, and the experienced tourist is now seeking sights and scenes off the beaten track. . Therefore increasing numbers are finding their way to South America every year, either privately, in twos and threes, or in large numbers under the guidance of the big travel tour companies, and the Peruvian Corporation Limited, with its usual foresight and vision, is taking steps to see that, although hundreds of miles in the interior of South America, and high up in the giant Andes, the traveller may obtain the same comfort and efficient service that he would find in his own city or town.

The first step was the construction of a modern and completely equipped hotel in the ancient city of Cuzco, once the capital of the Inca Empire. The city is so full of charm and interest that it is almost impossible to detail its salient features, of which the famous fortresses of Sacsahuamán, Ollantaitambo, and Macchu Picchi, and the many beautiful churches of pure old Spanish colonial architecture are but a few. There the traveller may wander all day among the ruins and relics of this ancient and unique city, rubbing shoulders with the descendants of a once powerful and virile race who still wear the quaint and colorful costumes of their ancestors, and return at





#### THE HOTEL FERROCARRIL, CUZCO

The modern and comfortable hostelry recently erected by the railroad company in Cuzco.



Photograph by W. G. Ransom.

#### INCA STONE CONSTRUCTION IN CUZCO

Numerous ruins of the early civilizations of Peru are to be found in the ancient city of Cuzco and its environs.



night to the comforts of a first-class hotel. Yet only a year or so ago, merely to visit Cuzco was a mild adventure in itself.

Following this policy of endeavoring to give the utmost value in service, both in comfort and speed, the board of directors of the Peruvian Corporation found it desirable to augment its international steamer service on Lake Titicaca between the ports of Puno in Peru and Guaqui in Bolivia. By this means tourists crossing the lake by day would have additional opportunities to view the superb panorama of the long line of snow-covered Andes, and to enjoy the marvelous scenery on every side, including the Island of the Sun and the Island of the Moon, around which so many of the old Inca legends are woven.



BALSAS ON LAKE TITICACA

These canoe-like boats of various sizes are in extensive use on the lake. They are constructed by the Indians of the reeds which grow profusely in the shallow waters.

A vessel of the most modern type was therefore ordered by the corporation. The ship was constructed and assembled in England, and then taken down and packed for shipment to Peru, its several thousand component parts being numbered and listed in order to assist in the reconstruction on the slipway at Puno, after its long journey by sea and rail. The entire ship was loaded in the S. S. *La Paz* of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., a fact which gave rise to much interest in steamship circles in Great Britain, many comments being made under the heading, *A Ship Within a Ship*.

Discharge took place at Mollendo, the second most important port in Peru and the seaboard terminal of the Southern Railways, under the



Photograph by I. F. Scheeler.

#### COATI ISLAND, LAKE TITICACA

The "Island of the Moon" in Inca tradition, one of the picturesque islands in the lake. The terraced hill slopes have been cultivated for centuries.



Photograph by I. F. Scheeler.

#### STRAIT OF TIQUINA, LAKE TITICACA

Entrance to the Strait of Tiquina, which connects the northern and southern parts of the lake.

supervision of an expert engineer in steamship construction who had accompanied the vessel from the works in England.

The vessel was then transported from Mollendo to Puno, the lake port 12,500 feet above sea level; it crossed the divide between the Pacific Ocean and the lake in nine trains, at an altitude of 14,688 feet. The total tonnage moved was 1,622 tons, accommodated in 46 cars.

The new vessel represents the last word in comfort and luxury for a ship of its size, being comparable more to a large yacht than to a steamer destined to carry its 700 tons dead weight of cargo. It is 265 feet long, with a beam of 35 feet, and has spacious accommodation for 66 first-class passengers, in which no feature for the well-being



Courtesy of Luis Castillo.

#### THE BOLIVIAN PORT OF GUAQUI

At Guaqui the lake steamers connect with trains for La Paz, the capital of Bolivia.

of guests has been overlooked. The vessel will develop the speed of an ocean-going liner, in other words,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  knots. It was necessary to insist upon this speed as a minimum, in order that passengers leaving Puno in the morning might reach La Paz at a reasonable hour the same day. Hitherto the less powerful steamers now in operation have often been unavoidably delayed by storms encountered on the lake, and arrived at an inconvenient hour of the night.

The ship, which is at present in course of erection on the slipway at Puno, the only one of its type in South America, should be ready for launching in about a year. This length of time is necessary for assembling, for it must be remembered that in that region the services of the expert engineers, mechanics, riveters, and other skilled workmen



to be found in our shipyards at home are not easily obtainable; the whole ship has to be reconstructed slowly and carefully with native labor, under the direction of the single engineer and his two foremen.

With the launching of this new vessel one more link will be forged in the romance of the little fleet in operation on South America's highest navigable inland sea, for the first two vessels, the *Yavari* and the *Yapura*, were transported from the Pacific coast on mule back as far back as 1863, before the construction of the railway; in view of the rugged countryside over which this transport had to be effected, it was truly a stupendous task. The *Yavari* was lengthened in 1895



Courtesy of Luis Castillo.

#### AN AUTOMOBILE ROAD IN THE BOLIVIAN ANDES

by 40 feet, and reconstructed still later, while the *Yapura*, after having foundered and lain in 14 feet of water for some time, was salvaged in 1927 and converted into an oil tanker for the growing traffic in that commodity with the neighboring Republic of Bolivia.

The *Inca* and the *Coya* are of more recent construction, and now with the new vessel, which is to be named the *Ollanta*, after the hero of the Inca drama of the same name, the fleet will be sufficient to meet all demands upon it for some years to come in regard to both passengers and cargo. Moreover, the vessel will satisfy the tastes of the most fastidious travelers accustomed to the luxuries of big ocean-going liners.

# UNIVERSITY AUTONOMY IN PARAGUAY

By His Excellency JUAN JOSÉ SOLER,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Paraguay in Mexico*

FOREWORD.—The universities of Latin America, the great majority of which were founded in colonial times under ecclesiastical auspices, kept until recently many characteristics inherited from those early days. They were, with very few exceptions, institutions under government control, and consequently at the mercy of political changes. Dedicated to the training of a small élite, they made little effort to bring their students into touch with the vital needs and problems of the times.

Signs of restlessness began to appear in academic circles before the World War. In three inter-American students' congresses, held in Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Lima in 1908, 1910, and 1912, respectively, the students voiced their protest against existing conditions. They discussed the urgent need of reorganizing the universities to meet modern issues, and stressed the necessity of student participation in university affairs. But the discontent did not come to a head until 1918. The war and the changes in social conditions and ideals resulting therefrom had their effect. The students of the 300-year-old University of Cordoba, Argentina, proclaimed the "University Revolution" and demanded, among other things, the following changes: The suppression of ecclesiastical law; the adoption of new methods that would vivify teaching; academic freedom; emphasis upon research and creative work rather than upon learning by rote; the socialization of culture; student participation in the administration of the university; and university autonomy, which meant freedom for institutions of higher learning from the evils of political control. The movement spread rapidly, and by 1921 practically all the university student bodies of Latin America had clashed with the educational officials and were actively engaged in wresting from the university authorities what they considered their "divine right" to acquire the type of education that would fit them to cope effectively with modern life. At an inter-American congress held in Mexico City in that year the students drafted "The Social Creed of the Student," in which they declared themselves earnestly in favor of the labor movement, thus initiating a period of close cooperation between the two groups. The organization of "a united front of intellectual and manual workers" soon became one of the most cherished ideals of the movement and one that enlisted the interest of many of the leading educators of Latin America. In 1921, too, the Peruvian students, meeting in a congress in Cuzco, the ancient capital of the Incas, initiated an active campaign for adult education and gave a vigorous impulse to the people's universities and to different activities for the improvement of the condition of the Indians.

In the course of the ensuing years the movement has become somewhat less aggressive, and what was in the beginning the "University Revolution" has become the "Movement for University Reform," the immediate objective of which is to make the universities independent of government control. Already the plan has been tried in several countries. It is therefore opportune to present the following statement of the aims of the movement in matters pertaining to administration and to the training of youth for civic life. The author was the acknowledged leader of the movement in the Republic of Paraguay.—CONCHA ROMERO JAMES, *Division of Intellectual Cooperation*.

THE movement for university reform which occupied the attention of Government officials and students throughout the Republic for a number of years came to fruition in the law passed on June 25, 1929, whereby the National University was made autonomous. Those to whom the greatest credit is due, because of the important part which they played in bringing about the reform, are Dr. José P. Guggiari, President of the Republic; Dr. Rodolfo González, Minister of Public Instruction; the Senate Committee on Legislation; and the Law Students' Association.

Perhaps the most interesting and unusual aspect of the events leading up to the passage of the law was the fact that everything was done with the common consent of all concerned. Without dispute, without any cause for the student agitation which has preceded almost all similar reforms in other countries, students, teachers, legislators, and Government officials were unanimous in holding that autonomy should be granted the university.

In agreeing to this measure, the executive power even relinquished some of the functions which had previously been its exclusive prerogative. One such function was the right of the President to intervene in the administration of the university. According to the new law this is forbidden, except with the special consent of the Senate or, when Congress is not sitting, of the Permanent Committee.<sup>1</sup>

The principal bases of reform are the administration of the university by representatives of the faculty, the student body, and the alumni; the creation of a university body politic; and the relaxation of the former rigid rules regarding the students' choice of subjects and the pedagogical methods to be employed by members of the teaching staff.

The administration of the university is entrusted to representatives of the three estates comprising the university commonwealth—the professors, the students, and the alumni; the representatives of each estate are elected in a general assembly. In other words, there has been created a university republic in which all the responsible positions are, directly or indirectly, elective.

For the consideration of matters of unusual importance, such as the closing of one of the university schools, the amending of the constitution, or other cases whose serious nature would justify a plebiscite, arrangement for a referendum has been provided.

For the first time a university body politic has been created. All professors, students, and alumni are obliged, by law, to take part in the elections which, besides being obligatory, are by secret ballot.

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<sup>1</sup> The Permanent Committee of the Paraguayan Congress consists of two Senators and four Deputies, and is appointed to function between the regular sessions of Congress.—*Editor*.



No one who has not previously fulfilled his duty in this respect may hold an elective office in the university. In order to make such a regulation effective, a university register has been established, in which all university "citizens" must be enrolled. Every one is given a registration card, upon which record is kept of his participation in elections.

The Superior University Council serves as the electoral court; it is empowered to decide all matters pertaining to referendums, or questions arising about the elections.

University citizenship, that is, participation in the administration of the university, is not an inherent right, however, but one which is acquired, lost, or suspended by certain rules and requirements established by the law. This "citizenship," which is a new idea in university administration, was formally recommended by the Ibero-American Congress of Students which recently met in Mexico; it also appears among the resolutions of the Paraguayan delegation, which were unanimously approved by the American University Congress held in Montevideo during March, 1931.

National and civic bodies politic are frequently referred to as the only expressions of democracy. Such a viewpoint, however, does not take into consideration the fact that with the extension of democratic thought and action, other expressions must be found.

One of these is the participation of students, faculty, and alumni in university administration. The similarity of this to civic citizenship, inasmuch as the right is extended to both nationals and foreigners, is at once apparent; so, too, is its affinity with national citizenship, which serves as a model and a guide. In truth, university democracy will be brought about by this means and, once established, it will soon be, if it has not already become, the center of diffusion, the very soul of all democracy.

The third basis for reform is the design to make the university a center for scientific research, professional training, and university extension; yet care has been taken lest, in the fulfillment of these aims, the national character of its instruction should be impaired. To this end the Paraguayan law allows academic freedom for the professor and discretion as regards attendance at lectures for the student. The student will not be forced to attend the classes of professors whose instruction he does not find helpful, nor is the professor bound by formal regulations regarding the methods he shall use in teaching. Professors must keep abreast of the times in their subjects. Instructors whose education has prepared them to teach a certain subject shall, according to law, base their teaching on a textbook which they themselves have written, publish an annual monograph on some phase

of their subject, and give at least one lecture in the university extension course each year.

As a result of these new standards, the law provides for the limited appointment of professors. Moreover, by establishing rotation in office, the university will be able to discover those most fitted for administrative posts. Selection is always difficult when some means of safeguarding university values has not previously been assured.

Vitality and progress are the ideals of this reform movement, which was called into being to aid in the promotion of economic autonomy, the great problem to-day for almost all universities. First of all, the university must gain independence from politics and establish its academic freedom. A new life and a new spirit must be infused into it; inherited obstacles of antiquated methods of administration and instruction must be removed, so that it may receive the full current of dynamic activity. And this is exactly what the new law has achieved for the National University of Paraguay.



CONSTITUTION PLAZA, ASUNCION, PARAGUAY

## COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY NOTES

*Photographs received.*—Since mention was last made in these notes, the Pan American Union has received nearly 600 photographs of scenes in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Venezuela. The collection of 300 photographs of Panama, especially selected for the Pan American Union by a resident of the Republic with the cooperation of Government and commercial agencies, is a notable addition; the other photographs included 60 views of modern road work in Cuba; 43 scenes in the Andes along the pass from Argentina into Chile; 9 illustrations of the unveiling of the monument to Henry Clay in Caracas; an album of 57 road scenes in Nicaragua; 11 views of the ruins at Cihuatán, El Salvador; and a large collection of scenic post cards of Chile.

*Mexican bibliographies.*—A new service is offered to its readers by the *Biblioteca de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma* of Mexico City by the publication of a mimeographed *Boletín* containing lists of books received and outstanding magazine articles. The first issue to reach the Pan American Union was volume 1, No. 5, Abril-Mayo, 1931, and comprised 11 pages. Another service for bibliographers that Mexico is rendering is the publication of the monthly magazine *El Libro y El Pueblo* issued under the direction of the *Departamento de Bibliotecas de la Secretaría de Educación Pública*. The May, 1931, issue, just received, contains book reviews, book notes, and special articles.

*Map classification.*—Librarians in charge of map collections may be interested to learn of a very useful pamphlet recently compiled by Lieut. Col. J. P. Terrell and Archibald B. Williams, of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, entitled *The Williams systems of classification, cataloguing, indexing, filing, and care of maps as adopted for the General Staff Map Collection*. illus. 26 p. 12°. As indicated by its title, this provides a complete system for the preservation of maps.

*Recent acquisitions.*—Among the new books received was a shipment of 29 volumes from the *Bibliotheca Nacional* in Rio de Janeiro. This collection included many interesting items among which should be specially noted *Aventuras e aventureiros no Brasil*, by Alfredo de Carvalho; *O Esperado, Romance*, by Plinio Salgado; *Dialogos das Grandezas do Brasil*, a publication of the Brazilian Academy; *Mitos Amerindios*, by Oswaldo Orico; *Folk-lore Brasileiro*, by Daniel



Gouveia; *Poesias*, 1915-1917, by Gilka da Costa Mello Machado; *Poemas e sonetos*, by Ronald de Carvalho; and a volume of *Cartas Jesuíticas: Cartas do Brasil 1549-1560*.

The library was fortunate enough to receive from Spain two out-of-print volumes, *Fray Bartolomé de Las Casas, sus tiempos y su apostolado* by Carlos Gutiérrez, Madrid, 1878, and, a well-preserved copy of *Enumeración de libros y documentos concernientes a Cristóbal Colón y sus viajes* issued by the Royal Academy of History in 1892 as one of its publications in connection with the fourth centennial of the discovery of America.

Other especially noteworthy additions to the library are:

*Derecho internacional privado*. Por Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante y Sirven. Tomo 3. Habana, Carasa y Cia., 1931. 551 p. 8°.

*Estudios de clínica médica*. Por J. C. Mussio Fournier. Montevideo, A. Barreiro y Ramos, 1929. 347 p. 8°.

*Libro de Oro del Centenario de Bolívar*. Selección de las mejores oraciones, discursos, y escritos con motivo del centenario de la muerte del Libertador . . . celebrados en diferentes naciones en honor de Bolívar, 17 de diciembre 1830-1930. Barranquilla, J. V. Mogollon & Co. [1931]. 438 p. illus. 8°.

*Esquema de una situación económica social de Ibero-América*. Memoria de prueba para optar al grado de licenciado en Ciencias Jurídicas y Sociales de la Universidad de Chile. Por Augusto Santelices. Santiago, Dirección General de Talleres Fiscales, 1930. 211 p. 8°.

*La poesía Chilena moderna*. Antología. Por Ruben Azocar. Ediciones "Pacífico del Sur." Santiago, Imprenta "Carnet Social," 1931. 348 [14] p. illus. 8°.

*Política económica nacional*. Antecedentes y directivas. Por Santiago Macchiavello Varas . . . Tomos 1 y 2. Santiago, Balcells y Cía., 1931. 2 vols. 8°. (Anales de la Universidad de Chile.)

*Historia general de Chile*. Tomo 3, 2d ed. Por Diego Barros Arana. Santiago, Editorial Nascimento, 1931. 552 p. 4°.

*Tratado y convenciones vigentes entre los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y otros países*. Tomo 2: Tratados y convenciones multilaterales. Mexico, Imprenta de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, 1931. 615 p. 8°.

*Paraguay: Land volk, geschichte, wirtschaftsleben und kolonisation*. Von Dr. Adolf N. Schuster. Stuttgart, Strecker und Schröder, 1929. 667 p. maps. plates, illus. 4°.

*Sira*. Novela histórica. Por Laurentino Olascoaga. Buenos Aires, 244 p. 8°.

*El problema linitrofe Ecuatoriano-Peruano*. Memoria de prueba para optar al grado de licenciado en Ciencias Jurídicas y Sociales de la Universidad de Chile. Santiago, Dirección General de Talleres Fiscales, 1931. 214 p. 8°.

*Viagens ethnographicas sul-americanas: Perú*. Pelo Dr. Simoens da Silva. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1930. 243 p. 8°.

*Agua Dormente*. Por Maria Sabina de Albuquerque. Rio de Janeiro, Gomes Freire. 114 p. 12°.

*Alma tropical*. Por Maria Sabina de Albuquerque. Rio de Janeiro, Heitor Eduardo de Berredo, 1928. 131 p. 12°.

*O Paiz sem caminhos*. Por Maria Sabina de Albuquerque. Rio de Janeiro, Editora Moderna, 1931. 1 vol. 12°.

*New magazines.*—During the past month the library has received the following magazines for the first time:

*Revista de Derecho Social.* Buenos Aires. (Bimestral.) Directores, Faustino E. Jorge y José Figuerola, Calle Peña 2292. Año 1, Núm. 1, mayo de 1931. 132 p. 7 x 10½ pulgadas.

*Good-Will.* New York. (Edited and published by M. M. Pinedo, 118 West 57th St.) [The object of this magazine is to endeavor to diffuse in the United States of America the appreciation of the culture and virtues of foreign countries . . .] June, 1931. 47 p. illus. 9 x 12 inches.

*Argos.* Niteroy, Brazil. (Magazine mensal sobre ciencias, letras, bellas artes, mundanismo, etc.), A. R. Vasconcellos, Director, Rua Visc. do Rio Branco, 247, Anno 1, Num. 1, abril 1931. 20 p. illus. 7¼ x 10¾ pollegadas.

*Libros.* México, D. F. (Revista mensual bibliográfica—Órgano de la Librería Cultura.) Calle República Argentina No. 11. Tomo 1, número 4, junio de 1931. 8 p. 12 x 16 pulgadas.

*América.* Quito. (Revista de cultura hispánica.) Año 6, número 43, mayo de 1931. 89 p. 6 x 8 pulgadas.

*Arauco.* Santiago, Chile. (Departamento de Turismo, Ministerio de Fomento.) Año 1, número 3, marzo de 1931. 14 p. ilus. 9¼ x 14 pulgadas.

*The Bolivian Review.* La Paz. (Industry, finance, banking, statistics—Foreign edition of "Bolivia Económica.") Ing. Néstor Adriazola, General Director, Casilla 78, La Paz. (M.) volume 1, No. 2, April 1931. 20 p. 7½ x 11 inches.

*La Antena.* Panamá. (Semanal). (Órgano de la cultura nacional y extranjera.) Dirección y administración, Av. Norte No. 10. [Vol. 1], No. 1, 18 de abril de 1931. 16 p. 12 x 18 pulgadas.

*World Press Congress News.* Columbia, Mo. Vol. 1, No. 1, July 1, 1931. 8 p. illus. 9 x 11¼ inches.

*Sur.* Buenos Aires. (Revista trimestral publicada bajo la dirección de Victoria Ocampo.) Año 1, número 1, verano 1931. 199 p. ilus. 7 x 9 pulgadas.

*Magazines suspended.*—Notices have been received that the following magazines have suspended publication:

*Boletín Oficial del Ministerio de Educación Pública.* Santiago de Chile. Suspended publication with the issue for March 3, 1931, Año 2, No. 123.

*Obras Públicas.* Órgano del Departamento del Distrito Federal, Mexico. Suspended with the issue for December, 1930, Año 1, Vol. 2, No. 12.



# PAN AMERICAN PROGRESS

## TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

### COLOMBIA—MEXICO

COPYRIGHT CONVENTION.—By virtue of Law No. 67 of May 22, 1931, the National Congress of Colombia approved the copyright convention signed in Mexico City on July 1, 1929, by Sr. D. Carlos Cuervo Márquez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Colombia in Mexico, and Sr. D. Genaro Estrada, Subsecretary of Foreign Relations of Mexico. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, May 29, 1931.)

### HONDURAS—GUATEMALA

BOUNDARY TREATY.—The boundary treaty and convention signed at Washington, D. C., by the plenipotentiaries of Honduras and Guatemala on July 16, 1930, were approved by the National Congress of Honduras on February 25 and 26, 1931, respectively, through decrees No. 100 and 101, signed by the President of the Republic on February 26, 1931. (*La Gaceta*, Tegucigalpa, May 8, 1931.)

### HONDURAS—PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

TREATY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WAR.—The treaty for the prevention of war signed at Santiago, Chile, on May 3, 1923, by the plenipotentiaries of the nations represented at the Fifth International Conference of American States and approved by the National Congress of Honduras on March 27, 1931, was ratified by the President of the Republic on April 9, 1931. (*La Gaceta*, Tegucigalpa, May 6, 1931.)

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## LEGISLATION

### CHILE

CHATTEL MORTGAGE BANK.—By decree law No. 170, the Institute of Industrial Credit, the Agrarian Credit Bank, and the Mining Credit Bank have been consolidated into a single institution, to be known as the Chattel Mortgage Bank, with headquarters in Santiago. The services of the new bank are open to Chileans, aliens resident in the nation for more than five consecutive years, and Chilean corporations which have at least 60 per cent of their capital and reserve invested in the Republic. The Chattel Mortgage Bank will aid



principally the development of national mining, industry, and agriculture. The total amount of capital to be loaned to any one individual or corporation engaged in manufacturing or agriculture shall normally not exceed 250,000 pesos, although in special circumstances, with the approval of three-quarters of the directors, loans up to 500,000 pesos may be authorized. A similar vote of the directors will be necessary for the loan of sums aggregating more than 1,000,000 pesos to any individual or corporation engaged in mining. Ten per cent of the capital of the bank is to be set aside for loans to small concerns, such loans not to exceed 10,000 pesos apiece. Sr. Maximiliano Ibáñez has been appointed president of the board of directors, and Sr. Juan Pablo Bennet general manager. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, May 13, 1931.)

**MEDICAL BENEFITS.**—On May 7, 1931, President Ibáñez signed a decree which provided for the establishment of sick benefits by all mutual aid labor organizations. Among other things, the decree specifies that—

All mutual benefit societies for laborers shall extend the scope of their welfare activities to include medical aid to their members in case of illness. These shall consist of the payment of a percentage of the physician's fee, free laboratory service, and reduction of the expense of hospitalization and surgical attention. Five per cent of the receipts of each society shall be set aside for the cost of the medical service to be rendered its members. The latter will be entitled to receive 70 per cent of the physician's fee on the basis of a cost of 10 pesos per office visit or 20 pesos per home visit, and will be permitted to choose their own physician. The laboratory service necessary for the diagnosis of any case will be provided free of charge in the laboratories of the Bureau of Public Welfare. Members needing treatment or surgical assistance may secure it at a price not to exceed 5 per cent above the actual cost of the service, in the hospitals or the sanatorium of the Bureau of Public Welfare. If the member is unable to pay even this fee, the society shall loan him sufficient funds to cover the bill. In order to meet the expense of the laboratory work and the reduction in hospital bills made by the Bureau of Public Welfare, each mutual benefit society will be obliged to pay the bureau an initial fee of 100 pesos for each of its members and an annual tax of not less than 5 or more than 10 pesos per member. No extra charges shall be imposed on the individual members of the societies on this account. Aid societies already extending greater medical benefits to their members shall be exempt from the provisions of the law. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, May 8, 1931.)

#### COLOMBIA

**FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.**—On May 5, 1931, the National Congress promulgated a law amending the present banking law and the charter of the Agricultural Mortgage Bank, and establishing the Agrarian Credit and the Colombian Savings Banks. Through this act, which has been in part the result of the work of the Kemmerer Commission, several fundamental changes are made in the banking laws of 1923, considered as among the most technically perfect in existence.

The most important feature of the new law is the creation of the Agrarian Credit Bank and the Colombian Savings Bank. The former will operate under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks and have as its object the extension of credit to persons throughout the country engaged in agricultural activities. Its capital will be 10,000,000 pesos, divided in 10,000 shares of 100 pesos each; operations will be begun as soon as 20 per cent of its capital has been subscribed.

The National Government will purchase stock to the value of 2,000,000 pesos; commercial or mortgage banks operating in Colombia and wishing to affiliate with the new institution will contribute 1,000,000 pesos; the National Federation of Coffee Growers will purchase shares to value of 400,000 pesos; and the remainder will be sold to private individuals.

The maximum length of time for which money will be loaned by the bank on agricultural security will be a year, and not more than 15,000 pesos may be secured by any one person or corporation. Forty per cent of the loans must be made to small farmers or cooperative societies, and at least  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent must be made secured by coffee plantations; distribution of the loans in the different sections of the country will be made by the board of directors of the bank in relation to the needs of the industry in each. The bank, its notes, stock, bonds, and other taxable assets will be exempt from all taxation, and the Government is authorized to guarantee all the obligations of the bank.

The law also specifies numerous details regarding the organization of the bank, whose beneficial effect on the agricultural industry and general economic condition of the country is expected to be great, designates how the reserves of the bank are to be formed, and provides methods for intensifying its work by means of inspectors in each department.

The savings department of the Agricultural Mortgage Bank, which will have its own separate capital and independent bookkeeping system, will be known as the Colombian Savings Bank. Its capital of 1,000,000 pesos will be administered by the Government. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, May 7, 1931.)

#### CUBA

CUBAN INSTITUTE FOR THE STABILIZATION OF SUGAR.—By the terms of law No. 14, passed by Congress and signed by the President on May 14, 1931, the Cuban Institute for the Stabilization of Sugar was created. The institute will be composed of seven members, who will serve *ad honorem*; five members are to be sugar plantation owners, and two, tenant farmers. The institute was especially

established to represent, with the approval of the President, the sugar industry of Cuba at international conferences on sugar matters; to conduct negotiations and sign conventions and agreements with sugar producers of other nations relative to the production and exportation of sugar and the limitation or regulation of the exportation of sugar from Cuba and other nations for a single period of not more than five years; and to arrange the proper guarantees for the execution of such agreements. All international conventions and agreements to which the institute is signatory shall be binding on the sugar producers, manufacturers, and tenant farmers of the Republic. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, May 15, 1931.)

**SUGAR CENSUS.**—In order to facilitate the labors of the Cuban Institute for the Stabilization of Sugar, a law was passed by Congress and signed by the President on May 14, 1931, authorizing the taking of a sugar census in the Republic by the National Corporation of Sugar Exporters. All the information required by the corporation is to be submitted to it within 60 days after the publication of the law in the *Gaceta Oficial*. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, May 15, 1931.)

**PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL.**—By presidential decree of April 24, 1931, the Bureau of Plant Quarantine and Control of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor was created. The bureau was established to prevent the introduction and distribution of insects or diseases harmful to plants or their products and to control or stamp out all dangerous plant diseases found on the island.

The duties of the bureau will include the periodic inspection of nurseries and commercial establishments in order to discover the plant diseases now existing in the Republic and to take measures to control and eradicate them; to establish such quarantine as may be necessary to prevent the spread of diseases to other sections of the nation; to inspect in ports and post offices all plants, seeds, fruits, and other plant products coming from abroad; to check all vegetable products for exportation, in order that they may comply with the laws of foreign countries and be protected from possible costly quarantine abroad; to spread information on the destruction or control of noxious insects and plant diseases by pamphlets and other means of publicity; and to undertake special research in plant diseases whenever necessary. (*Diario Oficial*, Habana, April 28, 1931.)

#### EL SALVADOR

**COMMISSION TO STUDY LABOR LEGISLATION.**—By virtue of a decree issued by the National Legislative Assembly on April 29, 1931, President Araujo has been authorized to appoint a special committee of laborers to study the existing labor legislation of the Republic



and propose any changes which seem advisable. The committee will be assisted in its work by a physician and a lawyer; its membership shall not be more than seven, including the advisory members. The report is to be submitted in December. (*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, May 11, 1931.)

#### GUATEMALA

PROBITY IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.—The Legislative Assembly of Guatemala has passed a law, effective July 1, 1931, safeguarding the public services and protecting Government functionaries in case of accusations by providing certain formalities for facilitating investigation in cases of suspected dishonesty in the discharge of public duties.

Every public servant who receives a monthly salary of over 200 quetzales or is in charge of the administration of public funds must, according to the law, file with the general accounting office a financial statement showing the extent of his property and financial obligations; any increase of 2,000 quetzales or more in his property during his tenure of office must be immediately reported. The provisions of the law permit the accounting office to make a thorough and fair investigation of any charges of dishonesty brought against a public official. (*Diario de Centro America*, Guatemala, May 18, 1931.)

#### PERU

PROHIBITION OF GAMBLING.—By virtue of a decree-law issued by the National Council of Government on March 18, 1931, supplementing the decree of September 2, 1930, gambling is definitely prohibited in the Republic. Persons found operating games of chance, whatever the form, will be prosecuted, their equipment confiscated, and the clubs, social centers, or other places in which gambling is discovered will be padlocked. Members of the police force or public officials in whose territory such acts have taken place will be held responsible if it can be proved that they failed to exercise sufficient vigilance in the matter, and they will be expelled from the service (*El Peruano*, Lima, May 15, 1931.)

NEW SECTION IN MINING BUREAU.—A decree-law creating a new section in the Bureau of Mines and the Petroleum Industry, to be known as the Division of Mining and the Petroleum Industry Control, was issued by the National Council of Government on April 22, 1931. The duties of the new division will be to obtain directly from the companies, enterprises, and private individuals engaged in such activities, all the technical and economic data necessary for a complete knowledge of the operation and progress of these industries, and to carry on studies on the production and operating cost of the industry

in the different regions of the country, including the schedule of prices of products purchased or sold either abroad or locally; this information will provide the Government an accurate basis on which to levy taxes. (*El Peruano*, Lima, April 29, 1931.)

## URUGUAY

CREATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMMISSIONS.—Following a communication of the President of the Republic to the National Administrative Council in which he offered his cooperation in the relief of the unemployment situation, a decree was issued by the council on May 7, 1931, providing for the creation of a national unemployment commission and auxiliary commissions in each of the departments. The National Commission will be composed of the chief of police of Montevideo; the heads of the bureaus of labor and of immigration and colonization; one representative each from the Council of Departmental Administration, the Departments of the Interior and of Public Works, the National Public Welfare Bureau, the Chamber of Commerce, the Uruguayan Industrial Union, and the Mortgage Bank; and 11 other persons appointed by the National Administrative Council. This commission will act as a central committee, coordinating the work of the different departmental commissions, and will exercise in Montevideo powers similar to those given the departmental commissions in the territory under their jurisdiction. The departmental commissions will study local conditions and propose practical means for increasing the number of positions available; act as an employment agency by utilizing the assistance of the police force which has been authorized to act in this capacity by the President; and organize the work of aiding the unemployed and their families. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, May 16, 1931.)

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AGRICULTURE

## ARGENTINA

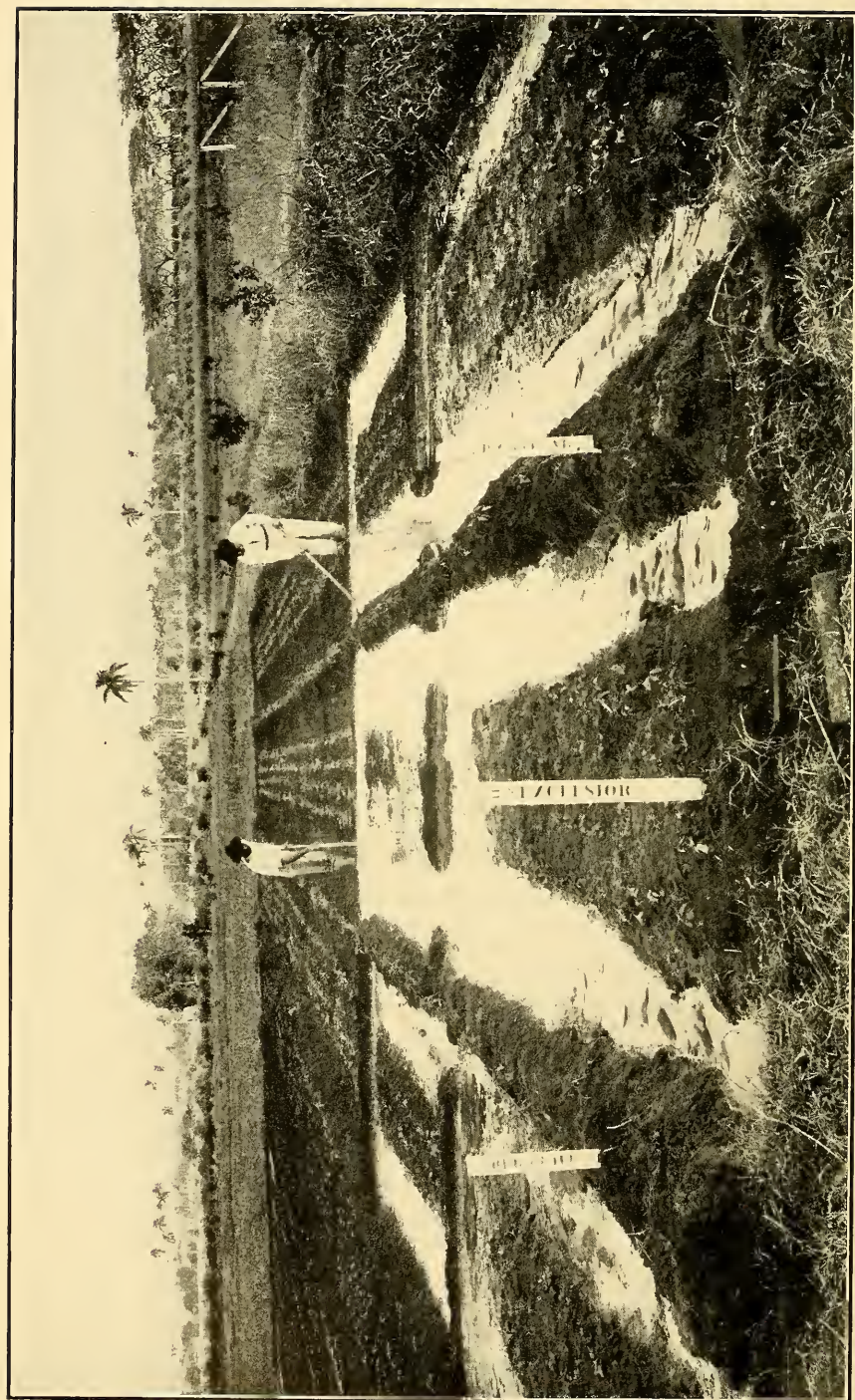
BUTTER, CHEESE, AND CASEIN PRODUCTION IN 1930.—See p. 857.

CITRUS FRUITS PACKING PLANT.—See p. 858.

## CUBA

EXPERIMENT STATION AT SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS.—One of the most valuable services of the experiment station at Santiago de las Vegas is the distribution of timely literature to the farmers of the district. During the month of May, over 1,400 pamphlets and circulars were issued in answer to requests. The station also maintains an





AN IRRIGATED PLOT AT THE EXPERIMENT STATION, SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGA, CUBA



excellent reference library of over 4,000 volumes. A modern rice-hulling machine, which may be used by rice growers of the district, has recently been installed, and seeds of many varieties of sugarcane distributed. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, June 15, 1931.)

**AGRICULTURAL CLUBS.**—The Department of Agriculture has fostered the formation of agricultural clubs among the youth of the Republic. In the Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Habana, and Matanzas alone, more than 100 clubs with a membership of over 1,100, were established in the period from February 24 to June 15, 1931. The latest club, devoted to beekeeping, was organized in Pinar del Rio. The special interests of the clubs, with their memberships, are as follows: Corn, 51, with 595 members; poultry, 24, with 301 members; rice, 8, with 101 members; dairy, 5, with 50 members; domestic science, 4, with 46 members; beekeeping, 3, with 21 members; pigs, 2, with 11 members; silkworm culture, 1, with 14 members; beans, 1, with 12 members; and tomatoes, 1, with 9 members. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, June 17, 1931.)

#### GUATEMALA

**LIVESTOCK CENSUS.**—The livestock census of Guatemala for the year 1930 shows a decided increase in the number of cattle, horses, donkeys, and mules and a constant diminution in the number of sheep. The number of goats and pigs decreased in respect to 1928 but showed a recovery as compared with 1929. The following table gives the results of the census of 1930 as compared with the estimates for 1928 and 1929:

	1928	1929	1930		1928	1929	1930
Cattle. ....	297, 793	396, 162	416, 397	Goats.....	23, 841	18, 978	21, 413
Horses.....	52, 520	59, 009	63, 117	Pigs.....	89, 363	72, 186	79, 251
Donkeys and mules.	27, 154	34, 434	37, 049	Poultry.....			359, 960
Sheep.....	240, 501	189, 020	183, 537				

(*Monthly Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics*, International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, March, 1931.)

## MEXICO

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT.—According to statistics recently published by *El Economista*, a financial review printed in Mexico City, the production of wheat in the Republic during the past five years has been as follows:

Year <sup>1</sup>	Production tons
1926.....	281, 215
1927.....	323, 607
1928.....	300, 211
1929.....	308, 447
1930.....	311, 517

The following figures give the production of the principal wheat growing States during each of the five years under consideration:

States	Production in tons	Percent- age of total pro- duction	States	Production in tons	Percent- age of total pro- duction
1926			1929		
Coahuila.....	47, 555	16. 91	Guanajuato.....	59, 530	19. 30
Guanajuato.....	43, 851	15. 59	Michoacan.....	53, 790	17. 44
Michoacan.....	33, 894	12. 05	Sonora.....	47, 101	15. 27
Sonora.....	32, 173	11. 44	Coahuila.....	35, 981	11. 67
Chihuahua.....	22, 313	7. 93	Mexico.....	22, 648	7. 34
Others.....	101, 429	36. 08	Others.....	89, 397	28. 98
1927			1930		
Guanajuato.....	68, 736	21. 24	Guanajuato.....	53, 738	17. 85
Michoacan.....	47, 521	14. 68	Michoacan.....	49, 548	15. 91
Sonora.....	42, 366	13. 09	Coahuila.....	47, 233	15. 16
Coahuila.....	31, 906	9. 86	Sonora.....	45, 328	14. 55
Chihuahua.....	26, 314	8. 13	Chihuahua.....	22, 685	7. 28
Others.....	106, 764	33. 00	Others.....	92, 985	29. 85
1928					
Guanajuato.....	61, 067	20. 34			
Michoacan.....	48, 936	16. 30			
Sonora.....	43, 465	14. 48			
Chihuahua.....	34, 939	11. 64			
Mexico.....	22, 509	7. 50			
Others.....	89, 295	29. 74			

(*El Economista*, Mexico City, May 16, 1931.)

## FINANCE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

## ARGENTINA

FOREIGN TRADE FOR 1930 AND 1929.—The foreign trade of Argentina for 1930 amounted to 1,353,287,000 gold pesos, which was 462,454,000 pesos less than the figure for 1929, 1,815,741,000 pesos. Of these amounts, the imports were 739,183,000 and 861,997,000 gold pesos

<sup>1</sup> The crop of the agriculture year which begins in the spring of the previous year.

and the exports 614,104,000 and 953,744,000 gold pesos, respectively. These statistics do not include bullion, which was imported to the value of 51,820 gold pesos in 1930 and 11,296 gold pesos in 1929, and of which 25,165,174 gold pesos' worth was exported in 1930 as against 174,397,522 in 1929. Revised figures for the monthly foreign trade of the two years cited, exclusive of bullion, are shown in the following table:

Month	1929			1930		
	Exports	Imports	Total foreign trade	Exports	Imports	Total foreign trade
	<i>Gold pesos</i>	<i>Gold pesos</i>	<i>Gold pesos</i>	<i>Gold pesos</i>	<i>Gold pesos</i>	<i>Gold pesos</i>
January.....	99,485,063	80,093,415	179,578,478	74,263,400	70,164,090	144,427,490
February.....	91,126,360	66,133,884	157,260,244	61,516,141	66,281,564	127,797,705
March.....	89,771,496	69,118,877	158,890,373	54,207,305	64,804,325	119,011,630
April.....	88,921,530	76,239,070	165,160,600	61,429,407	66,044,303	127,473,710
May.....	85,888,116	68,302,210	154,190,326	51,010,468	63,893,229	114,903,697
June.....	82,087,941	63,403,034	145,490,975	48,172,703	55,755,825	103,928,528
July.....	71,498,339	68,124,194	139,622,533	44,085,619	57,645,407	101,731,026
August.....	90,066,185	81,095,581	171,161,766	44,785,344	60,275,395	105,060,739
September.....	76,161,392	78,125,031	154,286,423	43,066,397	62,695,571	105,761,968
October.....	65,179,537	74,008,206	139,187,743	36,028,752	62,332,596	108,361,348
November.....	46,586,445	70,223,903	116,810,348	39,159,353	54,388,215	93,547,568
December.....	66,971,515	67,129,950	134,101,465	46,379,291	54,902,224	101,281,515
Total.....	953,743,919	861,997,355	1,815,741,274	614,104,180	739,182,744	1,353,286,924

(Report, Dirección General de Estadística, Buenos Aires, 1931.)

**BUTTER, CHEESE, AND CASEIN PRODUCTION IN 1930.**—The Bureau of Rural Economics and Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture has issued figures showing the production of butter, cheese, and casein in 1930. The following tables show the record for that year by districts, and comparative statistics for the Republic for the 5-year period 1926–30:

*Production*

District	Butter	Cheese	Casein
	<i>Kilograms</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Kilograms</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Kilograms</i> <sup>1</sup>
Federal capital.....	18,887,385	145,195	1,782,738
Buenos Aires.....	7,310,044	11,395,921	7,395,921
Santa Fe.....	6,791,408	2,693,425	3,924,339
Cordoba.....	276,573	806,170	666,282
Entre Rios.....	283,233	116,653	63,843
Other provinces and territories.....	19,945	136,865	160,656
	33,568,688	15,294,229	13,993,779

<sup>1</sup> Kilogram equals 2.2 pounds.



*Distribution*

Year	Production	Importation	Exportation	Consumption
Butter:	<i>Kilograms</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Kilograms</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Kilograms</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Kilograms</i> <sup>1</sup>
1926.....	34, 495, 549	6, 844	29, 137, 000	5, 365, 393
1927.....	29, 176, 531	1, 213	21, 232, 000	7, 945, 744
1928.....	30, 452, 553	3, 255	20, 041, 000	10, 414, 808
1929.....	27, 884, 292	919	17, 031, 000	10, 854, 211
1930.....	33, 568, 588	3, 154	23, 204, 000	10, 367, 742
Cheese:				
1926.....	15, 119, 666	1, 556, 434	393, 000	16, 283, 100
1927.....	16, 175, 318	1, 464, 275	555, 226	17, 084, 367
1928.....	16, 631, 904	1, 970, 312	346, 385	18, 255, 831
1929.....	15, 475, 728	1, 814, 616	360, 000	16, 930, 344
1930.....	15, 294, 229	1, 713, 392	337, 000	16, 670, 621
Casein: <sup>2</sup>				
1926.....	19, 863, 507	-----	19, 459, 000	1, 270, 080
1927.....	13, 380, 415	-----	14, 161, 000	389, 495
1928.....	17, 804, 505	-----	17, 594, 000	350, 000
1929.....	16, 828, 028	-----	16, 611, 000	317, 028
1930.....	13, 993, 779	-----	13, 734, 000	326, 807

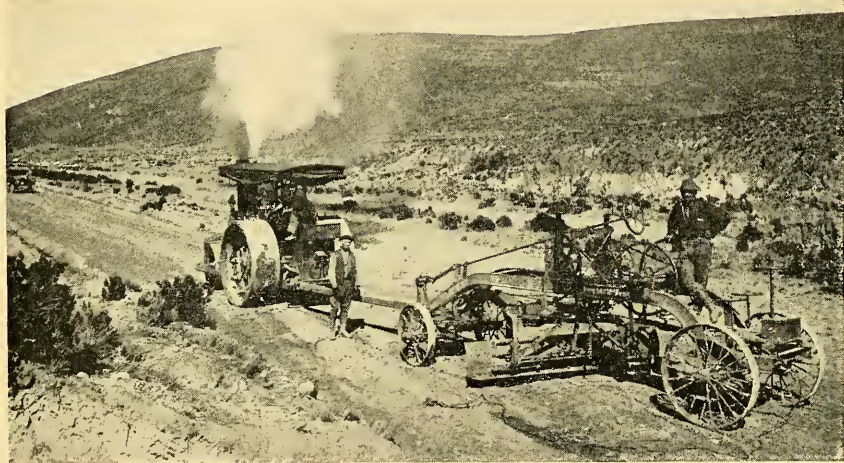
<sup>1</sup> Kilogram equals 2.2 pounds.<sup>2</sup> Consumption is estimated at 250,000 kilograms annually; the rest is carried forward to the next year.*(La Prensa, Buenos Aires, May 31, 1931.)*

CITRUS FRUITS PACKING PLANT.—On May 22, 1931, a citrus fruits packing plant, equipped with modern machinery for grading and packing the fruit, was opened in Concordia (Entre Rios). It is the fifth plant of its type to be installed in the Republic, the others being in the southern part of the Province of Rio Negro. Before its completion, growers in the district had signed advance contracts for 3,000,000 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) of tangerines and oranges. The plant has a floor space of 850 square meters (square meter equals 10.76 square feet), and is capable of packing 3,000 cases daily. *(La Prensa, Buenos Aires, May 23, 1931; Report of U. S. Assistant Trade Commissioner, Buenos Aires, March 25, 1931.)*

## BOLIVIA

ORGANIZATION OF BOLIVIAN AUTOMOBILE CLUB.—As a result of a meeting held at the Tennis Club of La Paz on May 22, 1931, action has been taken for the formal organization of the Bolivian Automobile Club. Before this meeting adjourned, the proposed constitution of the club had been read, and an executive committee under the chairmanship of Sr. D. Carlos Victor Aramayo appointed to draft a permanent constitution to be submitted to the members of the club for approval. The purposes of the new organization are to promote the development of automobile travel in Bolivia, in cooperation with the police and Government authorities, by the enforcement of traffic regulations, the improvement and maintenance of existing highways, and the opening of new roads; to sponsor automobile, aeronautic, and similar competitions; to urge that automobile taxes be promptly collected and

used for the improvement of the highways; to supply to its members legal assistance in matters related to automobile travel; to establish first-aid stations along the principal highways which converge at La Paz; and to maintain a club house in La Paz for the social activities of the association. It is also the purpose of the society to affiliate with the International Automobile Association; to stress the need for the facilitation of international automobile travel; to engage in activities intended to attract tourists to Bolivia; to encourage and aid the establishment of good hotels throughout the country; to furnish information and other assistance to tourists; and to foster the organization of automobile clubs in the various cities of the Republic. (*El Diario*, La Paz, May 23, 1931.)



ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN BOLIVIA

FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAY.—In order to facilitate commercial interchange with the region of Beni, thereby providing a means of transportation for its agricultural and livestock products, the Yungas Land Owners' Association has recently completed negotiations with the Central Bank of Bolivia for a loan of 2,300,000 bolivianos for the construction of sections of the La Paz-Chulumani-San Borja highway. A previous loan of 1,000,000 secured from the Central Bank of Bolivia by the association was used for studies on the Hichuloma-Chovacollo and Hichuloma-Santa Rosa highways which cover a distance of 53 and 42 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile), respectively, and the construction of 13 kilometers on the northern and 19 kilometers on the southern route. Work on the sections of the La Paz-Chulumani-San Borja highway will be commenced as soon as the preliminary plans have been completed. (*La Republica*, La Paz, May 20 and 27, 1931, and *El Diario*, La Paz, May 27 and 28, 1931.)

**DRILLING FOR OIL WELLS IN COCHABAMBA.**—Work is being organized in the department of Cochabamba for the drilling of oil wells. During May final preparations were completed and it was expected that the actual drilling would begin at a place known as Caluyo Dome about the middle of June. No great expenditures are being made as yet; all operations are being carefully financed until it can be definitely ascertained whether oil will be found. It is estimated that oil should be reached at between five and six hundred meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) below the surface, a distance which under normal conditions can be reached within three or four months. The drill which has been secured for the work was recently used for similar operations at Juliaca; it has a maximum boring depth of 600 meters. The diameter of the well will be 12 inches at the top and 6 at the bottom. (*El Diario*, La Paz, May 24, 1931.)

#### BRAZIL

**INTERSTATE TAXES.**—On May 14, 1931, Dr. Getulio Vargas, Chief of the Provisional Government of Brazil, signed decree No. 19995 providing for the abolishment of all interstate taxes on products of both domestic and foreign origin. This decree, which becomes effective on January 1, 1932, has been characterized as one of the most progressive and well-directed pieces of legislation enacted by the present Government in connection with its avowed intention to alleviate the economic ills of the country. The text of the decree follows in part:

**ARTICLE 1.** The States, the Federal District, and the municipalities are hereby forbidden to create or maintain in their respective territories any tax, fee, contribution or privilege which in any way creates inequality between the products of said State, municipality, or Federal District and those originating in another section of the national territory or abroad, after the products are duly nationalized.

**PARAGRAPH 1.** The laws and acts of the governments of the States, municipalities, or Federal District shall not differentiate, for fiscal or any other purpose, between local products and similar ones from other sections of the national territory or from abroad, after nationalization, as far as their respective manufacture, transformation, distribution, or consumption is concerned.

**PAR. 2.** The States and municipalities are forbidden to impose upon any product coming from other States or municipalities taxes or dues which in any way restrict the increased consumption of such products.

Articles 2, 3, 4, and 5 provide, respectively, the penalties to be imposed for violation of the decree, the date on which it will become effective, and the revocation of any dispositions to the contrary.

This action on the part of the provisional government was announced some time ago by Dr. Getulio Vargas in an address delivered at Bello Horizonte, a summary of which appeared in the June issue of the *BULLETIN*. On that occasion he stated that the interstate taxes now abolished had been tantamount to a tariff war between certain States of the Union. The decree has been received with unanimous



approval by the press. Says *Brazilian Business*, organ of the American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil:

There is no question that export taxes now in force in many of the States have proven a serious obstacle to economic development of particular areas and to the country as a whole. Many of the smaller States are deriving the bulk of their total revenues from the collection of an export tax on commodities which are of the greatest importance to the economic life within their respective boundaries. This is particularly true with many of the smaller essentially agricultural States.

In many cases the taxes imposed have been so high as to make it impossible for one State to compete with another in a third consuming State, due entirely to the difference in export taxes. The effects which a condition such as the one just cited would have on a particular section dependent almost entirely upon one or two crops is obvious. . . . Many national industries dependent almost entirely upon raw materials of domestic origin already paying high prices for raw materials occasioned by heavy transportation charges, are further burdened by the necessity of paying export taxes. . . . In addition to the beneficial effects which the doing away with State export taxes will have upon the country's internal trade, the operation of the new law offers definite relief to many foreign firms which are obliged to pay export taxes on bulk and other products imported into the country and destined for interior markets.

Brazil, with its vastness and wealth of undeveloped resources, has many natural obstacles to overcome before a high degree of economic unity can be realized. Railroads and highways must be built, in order to open up and develop areas in the hinterland. Regional interests must undergo a fusion and this can best be accomplished by free and unrestricted trade between the various States. Export taxes imposed by States have unquestionably constituted a serious artificial obstacle to the development of this interchange.

While it is realized that the abolishment of export taxes will deprive many of the States of a substantial portion of their revenue, the benefits which should ultimately result from increased trade and good will between States should more than compensate for this loss. (*Diario Oficial*, Rio de Janeiro, May 23, 1931; *Brazilian Business*, May, 1931; *Revista das Estradas de Ferro*, May 30, 1931; *Wileman's Brazilian Review*, May 27, 1931; *Brazil-Ferro-Carril*, May 21, 1931; *Jornal do Commercio* and *Jornal do Brazil*, May 16, 1931.)

**THE BRAZILIAN DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.**—The National Department of Commerce of the Ministry of Labor, Industry, and Commerce of Brazil, created by the provisional government in accordance with decree No. 19671 of February 4, 1931, has been formed by various bureaus and divisions hitherto under other ministries, such as the Institute for the Promotion of Commerce (*Instituto de Expansão Commercial*) and the Information Service, of the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Economics and Commercial Services, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. According to the above-mentioned decree the Department of Commerce shall regulate, promote, and defend the commercial interests of Brazil at home and abroad, centralizing in a single department the study and investigation of problems which were formerly handled by several branches of public administration. It has been especially organized to supply any data relating to Brazil's foreign and domestic trade, and to encourage new connections between Brazilian exporters and foreign markets. For this purpose

many commercial attachés and commercial agents have been appointed to foreign countries.

The department issues a publication which takes the place of the *Boletim dos Serviços Economicos e Comerciaes*, formerly issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as periodical releases in English, French, German, and Portuguese. The department will continue to publish yearly *Brazil of To-day*, a valuable handbook containing complete data on the various phases of the economic organization of the country, formerly issued by the Instituto de Expansão Commercial. The department also maintains a photography and moving picture bureau for the purpose of spreading official information on Brazil abroad. (Release, Departamento Nacional do Commercio, Ministerio do Trabalho, Industria e Commercio, Rio de Janeiro, June, 1931.)

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS.—The provisional government recently established in the Ministry of Transportation a Department of Civil Aeronautics, which is to study, promote, regulate, and supervise all commercial and civil aeronautic activities in Brazil. The new department will be composed of nine members, and the group divided into administration, operations, and traffic divisions. One military and one naval officer will serve as advisory members.

As stated in the executive decree of April 22, 1931, creating the department, the rapid development of aviation in Brazil since 1927 has made necessary the creation of a central organization where technical, juridical, and administrative problems concerning the aeronautical services may be worked out effectively. The geographical location of Brazil places the country in an exceptional position in respect to international air communication, since the air lines which unite Europe and North with South America must utilize territory under its jurisdiction. This geographical advantage determined the establishment within the country of various aviation enterprises promoted and financed by entities competing for the establishment of international lines. Thus, without financial aid from the Government, commercial lines covering 13,643 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) are already in operation along the Brazilian coast from the extreme north to the extreme south. The development of these lines has been rapid. During 1930 there were 62 airships in the service. They travelled 1,617,977 kilometers, carrying 46,667 passengers, 32 tons of mail, 23 tons of baggage, and 9½ tons of freight. The establishment of these lines has undoubtedly stimulated and influenced to a large extent the development of air lines to the interior. One of the latter, from Corumba to Cuyaba, has been in operation since September of last year; another, from São Paulo to Corumba, is about to be opened.

The cost of operation of the newly established department is to be met with the income derived from the sale of air-mail stamps. During 1930 this income amounted to 2,186,617 milreis, of which 1,904,834 were paid to the carrying companies; the Government thus realizing a gross profit on these operations amounting to 281,782 milreis. (*Diario Oficial*, Rio de Janeiro, May 22, 1931.)

#### COLOMBIA

BOGOTA COMMERCIAL FEDERATION.—According to information issued by the Ministry of Foreign Relations, a merchants' federation was organized in Bogota during May, 1931. The purposes of this organization, among other things, will be to protect the interests of the merchants of Bogota, principally in regard to their relations with the owners of the buildings which they occupy; to maintain high ethical standards in business practices; to secure the reduction of existing taxes; and to organize a special service to supply information on wholesale and retail trade. To facilitate the realization of these ends and to promote the study of many important problems related to business, the federation will sponsor a series of lectures on commercial subjects. More than 1,000 commercial firms of recognized standing in the capital have already joined the federation, and it is expected that much benefit will result from their united action. (*Boletín de Noticias*, No. 6, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Bogotá, May 21, 1931.)

RECONSTRUCTION OF BUENAVENTURA.—The National Government is deeply interested in the prompt reconstruction of the city of Buenaventura, the principal port on the Pacific coast, which was recently destroyed by fire. To this end, Congress passed a law, duly signed by the President, by virtue of which measures are taken for its reconstruction and provisions made for sanitation, arrangement, modern conveniences, and beauty, so that the future Buenaventura may be classed among the finest of South American Pacific ports. The law, therefore, authorizes the Government to take all necessary steps in the accomplishment of this end. In the section of the city affected by the recent fire, and through which it is necessary to go to reach the modern wharf, the construction of unesthetic and unhygienic dwellings and other buildings has been prohibited. All buildings must also be constructed so as to face the bay. The law likewise specifies the manner in which expropriations for public utilities, and the construction of parks and other works shall be effected in Buenaventura, providing that only the approval of the President of the Republic, upon recommendation by the cabinet, will be necessary in these cases. (*Boletín de Noticias*, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Bogota, June 1, 1931.)

AIR MAIL IN COLOMBIA.—As an immediate consequence of the important measures recently taken by the President of the Republic in regard to commercial aviation (see BULLETIN of the Pan American



Union for June, 1931) and the definite result of an agreement between the Sociedad Colombo-Alemana de Transportes Aéreos (Scadta) and the Pan American Airways, Colombia has rapid air mail communication with the principal cities of North America and Europe.

Only three and a half days are now required for a letter from Bogota to reach New York and but four and a half more to bring it to Europe. Rates, moreover, are much lower than those previously charged. Persons may travel from cities in Colombia to New York in from two and a half to three and a half days, being able to enjoy all modern comforts while en route.

The great air trunk line, along which the new extremely rapid service is being opened, reaches New York from Bogota by way of Barranquilla, Kingston, and Miami, the shortest geographical line between the two terminal points. As an immediate consequence of the negotiations between the Scadta and the Pan American Airways, Barranquilla has been raised to a category of first rank among South American air ports, with all the advantages which such a position implies both to the country in general and to the city. (*Revista del Banco de la República*, Bogota, May, 1931.)

#### COSTA RICA

**BUDGET FOR 1931.**—The Costa Rican budget for 1931, approved by Congress March 28, 1931, and signed by the President April 1, is as follows:

<i>Estimated revenues</i>		<i>Estimated expenditures</i>	
	Colones		Colones
Custom revenues.....	13,000,000	Legislature.....	331,805
Liquor taxes.....	4,500,000	Judiciary.....	1,003,076
Stamped paper.....	230,000	Ministry of Government, Labor, and	
Stamps.....	350,000	Social Welfare.....	1,934,720
Mails.....	460,000	Ministry of Police.....	504,750
Telegraphs.....	240,000	Ministry of Public Health.....	1,180,154
Commercial licences.....	550,000	Ministry of Promotion and Agriculture.....	3,042,984
Pacific railroad revenues.....	2,300,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....	282,258
Export taxes.....	2,500,000	Ministry of Justice.....	82,840
National printing office.....	31,000	Ministry of Religion.....	63,500
Public registry.....	85,000	Ministry of Public Instruction.....	4,259,665
Banana export tax.....	300,000	Ministry of Public Safety.....	2,528,873
Direct taxes.....	1,200,000	Ministry of the Treasury and of Com-	
Conversion taxes.....	700,000	merce.....	3,185,789
Drugs taxes.....	60,000	Public Debt Service.....	5,628,000
Transportation taxes.....	50,000	Transportation.....	49,670
Miscellaneous taxes.....	350,000		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	26,906,000		24,078,084

(*La Gaceta*, San Jose, April 8, 1931.)

**FOREIGN TRADE AND FINANCES FOR 1930.**—In his message of May 1, 1931, to Congress, President González Víquez gave the following facts about the foreign trade and finances of the Republic for the year 1930:

Notwithstanding the fact that 23,536 metric tons of coffee, the principal commodity of export of the nation, were exported as against 19,676 the preced-

ing year, the value of the 1930 crop was only 41,678,000 colones, while that of 1929 was 48,903,000 colones. Exports of bananas were 5,834,045 stems in 1930, almost 300,000 less than the 6,112,170 of the year before; the value of this crop, estimated by the Bureau of Statistics at 3 colones in port, sank from eighteen and a third million to seventeen and a half million colones. Of this quantity, 156,000 stems were exported from the Pacific Zone to California and Germany. Seven thousand three hundred seventeen tons of cacao, or 1,411 more than in 1929, were exported; the value of this commodity was over 283,000 colones. The chief countries of destination were as follows: United States, 3,212 tons; Europe, 1,550; Panama, 1,272; Colombia, 816. The total value of all exports was sixty-five and a third million colones as against seventy-two and three-quarters in 1929.

Merchandise to the value of 43,386,360 colones was imported. The improved status of the domestic stock-raising industry was reflected in the fact that only 14,143 head of cattle, at an average cost of 16 colones per head, were imported from Nicaragua in 1930; this compares favorably with the imports of 22,960 head, at 30 colones, imported from the neighboring Republic in 1929.

The Government revenue was 27,468,499 colones, nearly 8,000,000 less than in 1929, and almost 3,750,000 less than the amount estimated in the budget. Of that amount, 12,579,324 colones were derived from customs duties, 4,385,725 from liquor taxes, 2,332,200 from the Pacific Railway, 702,749 from the post and telegraph offices, 2,907,338 from fixed taxes, and 1,990,670 from direct taxes; the balance was classed as miscellaneous.

Government expenditures amounted to 32,513,819 colones. Of this amount, 5,385,427 colones were extraordinary expenditures for highways, schools, and sewers, so that the ordinary expenditures were only 27,128,392 colones, giving a favorable balance of 340,107 colones. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, May 3, 1931.)

## CUBA

FOREIGN TRADE FOR 1930.—According to a report from the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, the foreign trade of Cuba for the year 1930 amounted to \$329,662,937. Of this amount \$162,452,268 were imports and \$167,410,669 exports, leaving a favorable trade balance of \$4,958,401. The principal countries of origin and destination were as follows:

<i>Imports</i>		<i>Exports</i>	
United States.....	\$91, 872, 214	United States.....	\$116, 074, 116
British India.....	15, 304, 480	United Kingdom.....	25, 469, 874
United Kingdom.....	8, 860, 142	France.....	4, 047, 083
Spain.....	7, 583, 587	Argentina.....	3, 673, 619
Germany.....	6, 102, 925	Spain.....	2, 484, 715
France.....	5, 464, 805	Germany.....	2, 181, 399
Canada.....	3, 657, 217	Holland.....	2, 104, 558
Holland.....	2, 554, 949	Canada.....	1, 921, 829
Belgium.....	2, 324, 777	Russia.....	1, 309, 991
Mexico.....	2, 318, 644	Santo Domingo.....	1, 104, 853
Norway.....	1, 928, 212		
Canary Islands.....	1, 396, 983		
Italy.....	1, 290, 760		
Chile.....	1, 238, 311		
Brazil.....	1, 058, 971		
Santo Domingo.....	1, 001, 198		

(*Boletín Oficial de la Secretaría de Hacienda*, Habana, June, 1931.)

AIR MAIL SERVICES.—Three presidential decrees to encourage the greater use of air mail were published in the *Gaceta Oficial* for June 4,

1931. Decree No. 752 provides for the reduction of the rate for first-class matter from 10 cents to 5 cents per ounce, beginning July 1; special stamps will not be required if it is clearly indicated on the envelope that the letter is to go by air mail. Decree No. 753 authorizes the extension of Cuban air-mail service to Antilla, Cayo Mambi, and Baracoa; this will include the transportation of not more than 500 pounds of newspapers and periodicals per trip, in addition to the first-class mail. Decree No. 754 authorizes the Compañía Nacional Cubana de Aviación Curtiss to install an air mail parcel-post service on the Habana-Santiago and Santiago-Baracoa routes. Packages within certain dimensions and weighing not more than 25 pounds may be sent by air to these or intermediate points.

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

IMPORTATION OF PADDY RICE PROHIBITED.—In order to prevent the introduction and propagation of insects and plagues which attack the rice plants, the importation of paddy rice into the Dominican Republic has been prohibited by an executive decree issued on April 25, 1931. Seeds imported in small quantities by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for experimental work are excepted provided they are fumigated upon arrival.

For several months an intensive campaign has been carried on by the Ministry of Agriculture to interest farmers in large-scale rice cultivation in an effort to offset the constant importation of a staple product which it is believed could be easily raised in various sections of the Dominican Republic. Monte Plata, where at present there are two rice mills with a daily capacity of 120 quintals and where the 1931 rice crop is estimated at 10,000 quintals, is said to be particularly adapted for the cultivation of this product. During 1929, the year for which the latest complete official statistics are available, the Dominican Republic imported 27,790,399 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) of rice, valued at \$2,115,387. The leading country of origin was Siam, which supplied 30.76 per cent of these imports, worth \$650,638, followed by British India and French Indo-China, whose rice exports in that year were valued at \$545,698 and \$458,894, respectively. (*La Opinión*, Santo Domingo, May 4, 1931.)

TOBACCO FOR EXPORT.—Tobacco constitutes the fourth principal export product of the Dominican Republic, being exceeded only by sugar, cacao and coffee. Since haste in the various stages of preparation to be undergone before this product is ready for the export market is detrimental to its quality and appearance and might discredit national production, the President of the Republic issued a decree on April 30, 1931, empowering the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to fix the date each year on which shipments of the current tobacco crop may be begun, and forbidding the exportation of tobacco which has not been properly cured, fermented, and classified.



According to reports received at the Pan American Union, the 1931 tobacco crop will be an excellent one, largely because of the supervision and aid rendered by the Ministry of Agriculture. The Chamber of Commerce in the tobacco-growing region has already distributed \$20,000 among 1,000 individual planters in small loans from the \$30,000 fund established for this purpose. The Government is planning to increase the fund to \$100,000. Great attention has also been given by Government agencies to the selection of tobacco seed and the distribution of young plants. A considerable part of the Dominican tobacco crop is consumed within the country. Unlike the other principal export products, which find their chief market in the United States, Dominican tobacco is largely exported to Europe, France and Germany taking the greater quantities. (*La Opinión*, Santo Domingo, May 4, 1931.)

IMPORTATION OF LARD REGULATED.—An executive decree issued on April 28, 1931, regulating the importation of "lard for culinary uses" into the Dominican Republic provides that the product will not be admitted into the country unless the following formalities have been fulfilled:

The manufacturer must file with the Dominican Department of Health, directly or through his local agent, the name and trade-mark under which the product is to be exported, together with an analysis of the product by the official laboratory of the country of origin certified at the respective consulate of the Dominican Republic. A certificate of purity issued by the health authorities of the country of origin must also accompany each shipment. The Dominican Department of Health may analyze any lard shipments at its discretion and if, as a result of this analysis, it is found that the lard exported under a trade-mark has failed more than once to conform to the official analysis on file the importation of that brand will be prohibited. Shipments of lard not conforming with the regulations provided in the decree are to be returned at the expense of the shipper. (*La Opinión*, Santo Domingo, May 5, 1931.)

#### EL SALVADOR

BANK STATEMENT.—According to a report submitted to the Minister of the Treasury, the total gold deposits, bills in circulation, and balances in checking accounts in the four banks operating in the Republic, as of March 31, 1931, was as follows:

	Gold deposits	Bills in circulation	Checking accounts
	<i>Pesos gold</i>	<i>Colones</i>	<i>Colones</i>
Banco Occidental.....	1, 138, 665	4, 715, 204	1, 665, 976
Banco Agrícola Comercial.....	488, 569	1, 338, 469	727, 801
Banco Salvadoreño.....	1, 946, 329	5, 580, 021	1, 674, 192
Anglo-South American Bank.....	255, 487	-----	2, 267, 567

(*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, April 18, 1931.)

**RAPID TRAIN SERVICE.**—Passenger express service has now been established by the International Railways Co. on its line between San Salvador, Santa Lucia, and Ahuachapan. New equipment has been purchased and the time necessary for the trip between San Salvador and Santa Lucia reduced to less than three hours. Between Santa Lucia and Ahuachapan stops are made at the most important places en route, one of these being Taxis Junction, where passengers change to trains for Guatemala. Besides the express train, there are several combination freight and passenger trains between San Salvador and Ahuachapan daily. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, May 1, 1931.)

## HONDURAS

**NATIONAL BUDGET FOR 1931-32.**—A decree of the National Congress of Honduras, issued on April 10 and signed by the President on April 18, 1931, provides the following budget for the fiscal year 1931-32:

<i>Revenues</i>		<i>Expenditures</i>	
	<i>Silver pesos</i>		<i>Silver pesos</i>
Customs revenues.....	5, 476, 867	Government.....	2, 287, 012
Monopolies.....	2, 118, 770	Justice.....	363, 094
Stamp taxes.....	1, 285, 113	Sanitation.....	273, 659
Public services.....	3, 063, 992	Foreign affairs.....	427, 687
Miscellaneous revenues .....	520, 437	Public instruction.....	2, 059, 653
Special revenues .....	4, 103, 433	Promotion, agriculture, and labor .....	5, 138, 425
Total.....	16, 568, 612	War, navy, and aviation.....	1, 748, 678
		Treasury.....	1, 314, 889
		Public credit.....	2, 955, 515
		Total.....	16, 568, 612

(*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, May 14, 1931.)

## MEXICO

**OPENING OF NEW HIGHWAYS.**—On May 12, 1931, a significant ceremony was held at a remote spot on the border between the States of San Luis Potosi and Hidalgo, about 200 miles north of Mexico City; a stone obstruction between the northern and southern sections of the Mexico City-Laredo highway was blown away with dynamite, thus formally opening this important road which will soon be sufficiently completed to permit travel over its full length.

At the present time, where the roadway has been blasted through the mountains near the point described above, it is only about 4 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) in width, too narrow for two cars to pass, and is unprotected by guard rails or any other safety device. Moreover, in other places, notably between Tamanzunchale and Ciudad Victoria, where it has been graded to about 32 feet in width, it has not been surfaced and so is impassible during the rainy season. In issuing a statement regarding the progress of its construction, however, the National Highway Commission reports that while from kilometers 190 to 640 (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) the highway is as yet of temporary construction, and from kilometers 180 to 190 and

640 to 770 the roadbed has been completed but not yet surfaced, the roadbed of the highway between kilometers 84 to 180 and 770 to 1,006 has been entirely finished and surfaced with hard materials, and the stretch comprising the first 84 and last 234 kilometers completed and paved with asphalt. Since the highway was not begun until 1927, this bears eloquent testimony to the speed with which this work has been accomplished.

As originally planned during the administration of President Calles, the highway was routed through Pachuca, Rio Verde, Ciudad Victoria, and Monterrey. In 1928, however, the National Highway Commission submitted a proposal for another route which was afterward definitely selected as that to be followed. This route is by way of Dique de San Cristobal, Tizayuca, Colonia, Ixmiquilpan, Puente de Tasquillo, Jacala, Santana, Chapulhuacan, Tamanzunchale, Frente a Tanchoutz, Pujol, Valles, Antiguo Morelos, El Mante Limon, Llera, Ciudad Victoria, El Carmen, Oyama, Hidalgo Vallagran, Magüeyes, Linares, Hualahuises, Montemorelos, Allende, Villa de Santiago, Monterrey, Cienaga de Flores, Sabinas Hidalgo, Vallecillo, and Rio Salado, a total distance of 1,240 kilometers.

To date approximately 24,000,000 pesos has been spent on the highway and it is estimated that an added expenditure of almost 16,000,000 pesos will be necessary before it can be completely surfaced with asphalt, work which will probably require several more years to finish.

During April the first section of the Matamoros-Mazatlan highway (see BULLETIN of the Pan American Union for June, 1930) was opened to traffic. The stretch, which is between the cities of Torreon, Lerdo, and Saporiz, is a hundred kilometers in length. (*Excelsior*, Mexico City, April 8, 1931; *Weekly News Bulletin*, Mexico City, May 14, 1931; and *El Economista*, Mexico City, June 1, 1931.)

AIR MEET.—On May 15, 1931, an Industrial and Commercial Aero-nautic Exposition was opened in the central air port just outside Mexico City by the Secretary of Communications and Public Works, acting as the personal representative of the President of the Republic. Races and a specially arranged series of day and night air maneuvers made up the program of events, while the exhibits of the latest developments in aeronautic construction, accessories, and production machinery of both domestic and foreign manufacture proved of great interest to the thousands who attended the exposition. Participating in the meet were a number of aviators from other countries, particularly the United States, and among the visitors there were many who had also come from foreign countries for the purpose of attending the exposition. A large delegation of prominent citizens of Guatemala was among this latter group. The exposition was formally brought to a close on May 24. (*Excelsior*, Mexico City, May 15 and 16, 1931.)



## PARAGUAY

FOREIGN TRADE FOR FIRST QUARTER.—According to information issued by the General Bureau of Statistics, the total value of the foreign trade of Paraguay during the first quarter of 1931 was 6,045,183 pesos gold. Exports reached a value of 2,924,688 pesos gold and imports, 3,120,495 pesos gold. The value of the commodities shipped through the various customhouses, together with the amount of duties collected, was as follows:

*Value of exports and imports*

Customhouses	Exportation	Importation	Total
	<i>Pesos gold</i>	<i>Pesos gold</i>	<i>Pesos gold</i>
Alberdi.....	176	197	373
Asuncion.....	2, 438, 393	2, 892, 472	5, 330, 865
Ayolas.....		1, 545	1, 545
Concepcion.....	51, 495	32, 365	83, 680
Encarnacion.....	388, 938	173, 631	562, 569
Humaita.....	19, 548	1, 295	20, 843
Pilar.....	14, 825	16, 204	31, 029
Villeta.....	11, 313	2, 786	14, 099
Total.....	2, 924, 688	3, 120, 495	6, 045, 183

*Custom duties collected*

Customhouses	Imports		Exports	Various sources		Total	
	<i>Pesos gold</i>	<i>Pesos paper</i>	<i>Pesos gold</i>	<i>Pesos gold</i>	<i>Pesos paper</i>	<i>Pesos gold</i>	<i>Pesos paper</i>
Alberdi.....	126		18	1		145	
Asuncion.....	46, 495	26, 496, 029	92, 191	706	114, 432	139, 393	26, 610, 460
Ayolas.....		19, 959			37		19, 996
Concepcion.....		424, 073	5, 922	20	76, 931	5, 942	501, 004
Encarnacion.....	11, 967	199, 620	39, 285	225	1, 586	51, 476	201, 207
Humaita.....		18, 083	784	8	60	792	18, 143
Pilar.....	2, 129	110, 128	2, 520	261	6, 277	4, 910	116, 405
Villeta.....	44	16, 767	1, 040	12	5, 288	1, 097	22, 056
Total.....	60, 761	27, 284, 659	141, 760	1, 233	204, 612	203, 755	27, 489, 271

(*El Orden*, Asuncion, April 30, 1931, and May 25, 1931.)

IMPROVED RIVER NAVIGATION SERVICE.—Transportation facilities on the northern Paraguay were recently improved when the Mihanovich Co. placed a new motor ship in service on the line between Asuncion and Corumba. The initial voyage of the ship, the *City of Concepción*, was made from Asuncion on April 29, 1931, a special excursion having been planned to celebrate the event. According to the sailing dates published in the press, one trip will be made between the two ports every week. Three days are required to cover the distance each way; this, however, includes the necessary time for the loading and discharge of cargo at the various ports along the river. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, April 27, 29, and 30, 1931.)

**MANUFACTURE OF CEMENT.**—According to information published by the press, more than 200 workmen are now employed in the cement plant at Itapucumi. The industry, although new to Paraguay, the plant being the only one of its kind in the country, has proved profitable and the company has been able to maintain its entire force despite the economic depression. The limestone quarries at Itapucumi which supply the rock used in manufacturing the cement were opened in 1912 by a French company. Experimental work followed and the resulting products taken to France for study. With the outbreak of the World War a few years later, however, operations ceased, and it was not until 1926 that a company was formed in Paraguay to continue the work. As a result of this initiative, the machinery was repaired, missing parts replaced, and everything once again set in motion. Analyses of the cement manufactured have proved it of very high grade and the company has been encouraged to intensify operations. While the present capital invested in the plant is only 100,000 pesos gold, this will undoubtedly be increased with the expansion of the industry. (*El Orden*, Asuncion, May 13, 1931.)

**OPENING OF PUBLIC WORKS IN PILAR.**—A number of public works which included a modern regional hospital, the Paso Alambre bridge, an addition to the normal school, and a new warehouse for the local custom house were recently opened in Pilar by President Guggiari during a visit to that important southern port on the Paraguay River. Doctor Masi, Director of the National Bureau of Hygiene and Public Welfare, spoke at the opening of the hospital. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, May 8, 1931.)

#### PERU

**PROGRAM OF PUBLIC WORKS.**—Believing the construction of productive public works to be one of the best solutions for the problem of unemployment, the National Council of Government has made plans for financing an extensive building program which will include all the Departments of the Republic. Highways, bridges, public markets, prisons, water works, sewerage systems, street paving, the irrigation of small tracts of land, and houses for workers appear among the works proposed. Activities in each Department will be in charge of a special departmental committee which will select the project, prepare the plans, and supervise the construction. Advice in technical matters will be rendered by the departmental engineer. The cost of these operations is to be met from the proceeds of extraordinary taxes which will be so levied that no burden will be imposed on those of the population whose condition the Government wishes to alleviate. The taxes include additional duties of 1 per cent ad valorem on exports and imports; a 2-centavo mail stamp whose use shall be compulsory on all mail to points within the Republic; taxes of 10 per cent of the value of cigars and cigarettes sold within the





A GENERAL VIEW OF CARACAS, VENEZUELA



Republic; 2 per cent on the profits of credit, commercial, industrial, and insurance companies; 1 per cent on rental receipts; 1 per cent additional on interest from stocks, bonds, and other investments; a 25 per cent surtax on the present gasoline tax paid by owners of private automobiles; and 1 per cent on salaries and wages amounting to over 200 soles monthly exclusive of those of Government employees. Since the purpose of the action on the part of the Council of Government is primarily to remedy a temporary situation, however, these taxes will be levied only until December 31, 1931. Funds thus received will be distributed by the central committee in Lima among the different Departments according to the specific need of each. In order to relieve the congestion in centers where the number of non-resident workers tends to aggravate the unemployment situation, the departmental committees are authorized to provide for the transportation of such workers to their respective Provinces, or, if they prefer, to localities where labor conditions are more favorable. (*El Peruano*, Lima, April 28, 1931.)

#### VENEZUELA

PUBLIC WORKS DURING 1930.—The report submitted to the National Congress by Dr. F. Alvarez Feo, Minister of Public Works, contains interesting information as to the vast program of public improvements carried out during 1930 in commemoration of the centenary of Bolívar's death. Summarizing the long and detailed report we find among the highways constructed during the year the concrete surfaced highway to the Carabobo battlefield, those from Caracas to Valencia, Valencia to Puerto Cabello, and from Maracay to Valencia, as well as the road around Lake Tacarigua. The highway-construction program included the erection of 38 bridges and 253 log bridges of less than 10 meters span and the resurfacing of numerous other roads throughout the Republic. New tracks for the National Railroad were laid from Santa Barbara to El Vigia; a modern commercial airport was constructed at Maracay with special hangars for hydroplanes near Lake Valencia, and better facilities provided at the Maracay Military Airport. The Paseo Independencia in Caracas was entirely rebuilt.

Among the sanitary improvements was the reconstruction of the aqueduct at Caracas in order to give the northeastern section of the city an abundant supply of water. Improvements were introduced in the Vargas Hospital at Caracas, and at present a children's hospital is being constructed as an annex. Refrigeration systems were installed at the slaughterhouse and the market at Caracas.

To promote tourist trade a tropical hotel was constructed at Maracay. The Hotel Jardin is a 3-story structure of reinforced con-

crete covering an area of 28,000 square meters (meter equals 3.28 feet). It has 62 apartments—reception room, bedroom, and bath—and 48 rooms with running water.

The National Pantheon, where the remains of Bolívar rest, was completely rebuilt, as well as many important public buildings such as the Presidential Palace at Miraflores, the Capitol, the Yellow House (home of the Foreign Office), the Central University, and the Municipal Theater. Among the numerous memorials constructed during the commemoration of the Bolívar centenary the monument at the battlefield of Carabobo and the Plaza Bolívar in Maracay deserve special mention. (*La Nación*, Caracas, May 15, 1931.)

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## POPULATION, MIGRATION, AND LABOR

### CHILE

FIRST METAL WORKERS' CONGRESS.—The first Metal Workers' Congress in Chile, attended by representatives of metal workers' unions throughout the country, was held in Santiago May 1-3, 1931, to study the problems of the industry, especially those affecting labor. Sr. Esterfio Silva was elected president of the congress. On May 2 the Chilean Association of Metal Workers was created to coordinate the activities of the unions throughout the Republic. Among the questions discussed were the present situation of the metal industry in relation to others, cooperative societies, industrial credit, employment bureaus for skilled labor, and unemployment insurance. At the close of the congress resolutions were passed recommending the establishment of a national employment bureau, the suppression of special privileges for foreign inventions, and the use in agriculture, mining, and other industries of machinery manufactured in Chile of native materials. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, May 1-4, 1931.)

### PANAMA

HINDU IMMIGRATION PROHIBITED.—On May 28, 1931, President Ricardo J. Alfaro signed an executive decree prohibiting the immigration of Hindus into Panama, except those who can prove to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that they are coming to establish themselves in the Republic with sufficient working capital. Law No. 13 of 1926 included Hindus among the races whose immigration was prohibited. Two years later a new immigration law was enacted and the ban on East Indian workers lifted. The Government of Panama feels that since then an excessive number of East Indians have entered the Republic under conditions which tend to displace native labor. (*The Star and Herald*, Panama, May 29, 1931.)

# ART, SCIENCE, AND EDUCATION

## ARGENTINA

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.—At a meeting of the faculty of the National University of Buenos Aires, held May 30, 1931, Dr. Mariano R. Castex, of the Medical School, was elected president of the university for the four ensuing years. Dr. Castex was president of the National Academy of Medicine from 1928 to 1930; he is corresponding or honorary member of many European and American medical societies. The inauguration of the new president took place June 1; the ceremony was attended by Government officials and representatives of the intellectual life of the nation. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, May 31 and June 2, 1931.)

SCHOOL CENSUS IN BUENOS AIRES.—In the Province of Buenos Aires a census of children from 6 to 14 years of age, inclusive, was taken on the last four days of February, 1931. The census reveals that there are 492,691 children of school age in the Province; of these 252,749 are boys, and 239,942 girls; 473,267 are Argentine and 19,424 aliens; and 323,386 live in towns or cities, and 169,305 in rural districts. The following table shows the classification by ages:

Age	Number	Age	Number
6 years-----	47, 708	11 years-----	58, 923
7 years-----	59, 115	12 years-----	53, 365
8 years-----	64, 430	13 years-----	47, 567
9 years-----	61, 907	14 years-----	37, 357
10 years-----	62, 319		

The census further shows that 260,140 children attend the provincial schools, 30,639 the national schools in the Province, 31,313 private schools, and 10,337 are taught at home. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, May 21, 1931.)

LITERARY AWARDS.—The prizes granted by the city of Buenos Aires for the best books published in 1929 were awarded as follows: Prose, first prize of 5,000 pesos, to *Pro y contra* by Enrique Méndez Calzada; second prize of 3,000 pesos, to *Reflexiones y escolios sobre estética literaria*, by Dr. Carmelo C. Bonet, and third prize, of 2,000 pesos, to *Realismo*, by Julio Finguerit; poetry, first prize of 5,000 pesos, to *Libro para la pausa del sábado*, by César Tiempo; second prize of 3,000 pesos, to *Las voces*, by Marcos Victoria; and third prize of 2,000 pesos, to *Panegírico de Nuestra Señora de Luján*, by Ricardo E. Molinari. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, May 9, 1931.)



## BRAZIL—UNITED STATES

STATUE OF FRIENDSHIP.—The bronze statue symbolizing Friendship, which, under the auspices of the American Chamber of Commerce in Brazil, Americans resident in Rio de Janeiro and other parts of the Republic, and the Pan American Society of New York, was offered to Brazil on the occasion of her centenary commemoration, was inaugurated on the 4th of July, 1931. The statue stands on the Avenida das Nações (Avenue of Nations) not far from the American Embassy, on a base provided by the municipality of Rio de Janeiro. Dr. Adolpho Bergamini, mayor of the city, who took an active interest in the erection of the statue, prepared an appropriate program of ceremonies which were attended by Dr. Getulio Vargas, chief of the provisional government, and other high officials. The occasion served to emphasize the traditional friendship between Brazil and the United States. (Communication to the Pan American Union from the Hon. Edwin V. Morgan, United States Ambassador to Brazil.)

## CHILE

CENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF BENJAMÍN VICUÑA MACKENNA.—The city of Santiago has prepared special homage to the memory of the Chilean historian and statesman Benjamín Vicuña Mackenna on August 25, 1931, the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. The committee in charge of the program announced that a special volume of selections from the works of Vicuña Mackenna will be distributed to schools, libraries, labor associations, and similar establishments; prizes have been offered for the best anecdotal biography of the famous writer; a statue will be erected in the square which bears his name; and special commemorative services will be held in the National Theater. (*Boletín Municipal*, Santiago, May 12, 1931.)

PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR LOS ANGELES.—The city of Los Angeles was made residuary legatee of the estate of Dr. Roberto Espinosa, a former professor of political economy in the University of Chile. The bequest stipulated that, with his private library as a nucleus, the city should found a free public library with the funds realized. It was the express wish of the donor that his name should not be used in any connection with the library. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, April 24, 1931.)

## COSTA RICA

SCHOOL AGRICULTURAL COUNCILS.—By a presidential decree of May 8, 1931, school agricultural councils were created, to function throughout the nation. The councils will function under the direction of the School Agricultural Bureau and cooperate with teachers and with the bureau in the encouragement of agricultural activities in the schools. Among the duties of the councils will be the following:

To see that schools have the proper land and equipment for their gardens; to help in the care of land and livestock; to counsel teachers in practical methods suitable for the individual locality; to collaborate in the selection of seeds, fertilizer, and stock; to encourage the adoption of modern agricultural practices throughout the district; and to make suitable arrangements for the evaluation and sale of the products of school agricultural activities. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, May 10, 1931.)

MONUMENT TO BEN-  
JAMIN VICUÑA MAC-  
KENNA, SANTIAGO,  
CHILE

The centenary of the birth of Vicuña Mackenna, historian and statesman, will be appropriately celebrated in the Chilean capital August 25, 1931.



ECUADOR

MUNICIPAL AWARDS.—The Ecuadorean press announces the 1931 winners of the annual awards which the municipality of Quito makes to those citizens who have contributed most to the embellishment of the capital, promoted its industrial development, or distinguished themselves by unusual probity and industry in the conduct of their business affairs. They are Señor don José María Arteta, for the erection of a beautiful home on the Plaza de la Alameda, a square where the Ecuadorean people are planning to erect a magnificent

monument to Simón Bolívar; Sister Filomena, of the Sacred Heart Convent, for her work in the management of the Quinta de Rumi-pamba, an establishment where a large number of laborers find employment in the production of tiles, bricks, mosaics, and other construction materials of excellent quality; and Señor Carlos Ponton, in recognition of his honesty and perseverance in the work of distributing the local papers. Thirty years ago Señor Ponton was the most enterprising newsboy in Quito. His summary of the local news, shouted as he ran along the cobblestone streets of the ancient and picturesque capital of Ecuador, became a local institution, as striking as the shrill whistle of the police echoing through the night to reassure the inhabitants of this oldest capital of the Western World that "all's well." (*El Comercio*, Quito, May 24, 1931.)

#### EL SALVADOR

**LIBRARY SECTION FOR STUDENTS.**—On May 5, 1931, a special section for secondary school students was opened in the Municipal Library of San Salvador. This section contains all the official textbooks used in the schools and will provide students who can not afford to purchase books of their own an opportunity to study and prepare the lessons assigned by their instructors. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, May 6, 1931.)

#### GUATEMALA

**SCHOOL NOTES.**—The latest report of the Minister of Education contains the following information relative to the academic year 1929-30:

Schools	Number	Attendance	Teachers
Primary.....	3, 188	88, 846	4, 625
Normal.....	23	1, 197	464
Secondary.....	6	662	83
Special.....	21	1, 762	182
Professional.....	5	437	87
Total.....	3, 238	92, 904	5, 441

Realizing the importance to the average student of the mastery of some trade or profession, the ministry has endeavored to give special attention to practical education.

During the year a complete change was effected in the curricula of all educational institutions. In this work the ministry was ably assisted by the National Teachers' Assembly which convened in Guatemala City during November, 1929. According to the new plan the several normal institutions will specialize in certain programs of study, each preparing teachers for only one type of school. The advanced normal school will train the personnel for the institutes and the complete normal schools; the complete normal schools will furnish the teachers for the complete elementary schools, while the normal schools for primary teachers



will make a specialty of the training of teachers for the urban primary schools. Besides these there is a normal school for persons teaching in rural communities and one for kindergarten teachers.

Steps have also been taken to adopt modern teaching methods in all the schools, and special attention has been given to physical education, an American expert having been engaged to organize this phase of the work. Boy Scout troops, parent-teacher associations, and student associations are being formed for the purpose of furthering social education.

Special training in the various arts and trades has been promoted. The ministry plans to engage special teachers for the National Conservatory of Music. (*Memoria de Educación Pública*, año administrativo de 1929, Guatemala City, 1930.)

#### MEXICO

GARDEN OF INDIGENOUS PLANTS.—Preparations are being made by the authorities of the National Museum of Archaeology and History of Mexico City for the establishment of a garden of plants native to Mexico in the main patio of the building occupied by the museum. In this way future visitors to the museum will have an opportunity to gain first-hand information on the plants known to or cultivated by the Indians of Mexico before the arrival of the Spaniards and thus be better prepared, having learned more of the environment in which the native man lived, to appreciate the works of art preserved in the museum. In arranging for this garden, the scientists of the museum have done everything possible to secure accurate data concerning the plants to be placed there, and have made special studies of all historical documents which mention or describe the flora of the pre-conquest era. When completed, the garden will contain plants with such strange names as the *yoloxochitl*, which is translated heart flower; the *coatzontecoxochitl*, or viper's head flower; the *oceloxochitl*, or tiger flower; the *cacaloxochitl*, or crow's flower; the *izquioxochitl*; the *cempoalxochitl*, a flower which the Spaniard named Carnation of the Indies; the *xiloxochitl*; and the *macpalxochitl*. The *floripondio*, the *dahlia*, and the *peyote*, this last a species of cactus used by the Indians as a stimulant, will also form a part of the collection. While it will be impossible to secure specimens of all the indigenous plants, it is expected that enough can be obtained for the garden to prove a valuable aid to those wishing to know the pre-Colombian period better. (*Excelsior*, Mexico City, April 9, 1931.)

CATALOGUE OF INCUNABULA.—A complete catalogue of the incunabula in the National Library in Mexico City has recently been prepared by members of the staff of that institution. Hitherto there had been no means of determining accurately either the size or the value of the collection. In 1913 a list of such works was compiled, but this did not include the many interesting particulars regarding each volume which have been incorporated in the catalogue; it soon became out of date, no provision having been made for the addition of new works secured since that date by the Library. As a result of

the studies necessary for the preparation of the catalogue, the number of incunabula in the library has been definitely set at 177, although four of these bear dates later than 1500 and the dates of four others are uncertain. Their value extends into hundreds of thousands of pesos. (*Excelsior*, Mexico City, April 24, 1931.)

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE IN LIBRARY SCIENCE.—More than 50 students have now completed the correspondence course in library science which was inaugurated by the Library Bureau of the Department of Public Education early in 1929. The total enrollment for these studies since that date has been 378. Although the course was established primarily for the purpose of giving the rural teacher instruction in the classification, arrangement and improvement of school libraries, it soon attracted sufficient attention to make it possible for the Library Bureau to open the course to librarians and other persons desiring this training. Some of the students registering for the course are even residents of the United States and the Republics of Central and South America; among this group are to be found the names of employees of the national libraries of Guatemala and Panama. (*El Libro y el Pueblo*, Mexico City, March, 1931.)

#### NICARAGUA

ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION.—According to press reports, an expedition headed by the Nicaraguan archeologist Señor Luis Cuadra Cea has been organized in Leon to excavate the ruins of Leon Viejo, a colonial city which has been buried for over 300 years. The ground on which the city is supposed to have stood is private property but its owner, Dr. David Argüello, will donate the land to the National Government should the ruins be found. According to an announcement made by General Francisco Parajón, Mayor of Leon, the municipality financed the expedition. (*El Centroamericano*, Leon, May 7, 1931.)

#### PANAMA

SCHOOL-CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.—The Government of Panama will soon begin the systematic construction of school buildings throughout the Republic, according to an announcement made to the press on May 26, 1931, by President Ricardo J. Alfaro. The Government has a total of more than \$250,000 available for the work contemplated, besides the 20 per cent of the proceeds of the national lottery set aside by law for public instruction. It was stated that the amount to be derived from this source will be about \$20,000 monthly, all of which will be used exclusively to carry out this project.

It was indicated by President Alfaro that, although the Government has ample authority to negotiate a loan for the erection of school buildings, it will not resort to such a measure, in order not to impose an additional burden on the national treasury. As far back as 1925 the

National Assembly authorized the negotiation of a \$1,000,000 loan for school construction. In 1928 the question again came up before the assembly, and another measure was enacted, this time granting authority for a \$2,000,000 loan, but the Government never made use of either authorization. The construction of the new buildings will not only provide comfortable and sanitary quarters and relieve the Government of the expenditure of the large sum paid monthly for rental of school buildings, but will to some extent relieve unemployment also. (*The Star and Herald*, Panama, May 27, 1931.)

#### PARAGUAY

INTRODUCTION OF SPORT OF FENCING.—Instruction in the sport of fencing became a regular part of the physical-training curriculum of the University in Asuncion with the opening of a well-equipped fencing hall in the School of Law and Social Sciences. The hall was made possible by the National Physical Culture Commission which supplied the funds necessary for the purchase of equipment, and was formally opened on May 16, 1931. It was presented to the students by Dr. Pedro B. Guggiari, president of the Physical Culture Commission, after which an appreciative response was made on behalf of the student body by the president of the Law Students' Association. The exercises ended with a fencing exhibition. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, May 18, 1931.)

#### PERU

CELEBRATION OF THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTIETH ANNIVERSARY.—On May 21, 1931, the faculty, alumni, students, and friends of San Marcos University in Lima joined in celebrating the three hundred and eightieth anniversary of its foundation. Appropriate exercises were held in the university and other events arranged to commemorate the event. San Marcos University is the oldest institution of its kind in South America. (*La Crónica*, Lima, May 7 and 22, 1931.)

#### URUGUAY

EDUCATIONAL CENTER IN FLORIDA.—The municipality of the Department of Florida recently donated a 50-hectare (hectare equals 2.47 acres) tract of land in the city of Florida for the construction of an educational center patterned after the ideas of the well-known educator, Dr. Carlos Vaz Ferreira. The plans as approved by the Board of Education provide for the construction of buildings equipped with all modern conveniences and a program of study which shall conform to the needs of every type of child. Among the former should be mentioned the auditorium, dining hall, dispensary, laboratories, workshops, photograph section, and weather-observation tower. The grounds will be carefully landscaped with formal gar-



dens, summer houses, walks, and pergolas; a considerable amount of space, however, will be set aside for beehives, poultry runs, pigeon cotes, and gardens which the children themselves will tend. A lake, teeming with animal and plant life, will afford the children an opportunity to obtain first-hand information on aquatic species, and from the aviaries they will be able to learn much of the habits of birds. For purposes of instruction the children will be divided according to their age, knowledge, and mental ability. There will be kindergarten classes for the smaller children, classes in regular and special subjects for older ones, and normal-school courses, while instruction will also be offered in singing, elocution, and dramatics. (*Escuela Activa*, Montevideo, March, 1931.)

PURCHASE OF BUILDING FOR OFFICIAL RADIO STATION.—In view of the need for a building for the permanent use of the Government radio station, a resolution was adopted by the Department of Public Instruction on April 28, 1931, authorizing the board of directors of the Official Radio Broadcasting Service to purchase the Urquiza Theater in Montevideo for this purpose. The theater will provide ample space for the broadcasting studios, audition rooms, transmitting apparatus, and the national phonograph-record collection, which are to be located there. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, May 9, 1931.)

EXHIBITION OF MODERN ARGENTINE ART.—An exhibition by representative members of the school of modern Argentine art was opened in Montevideo on May 11, 1931. Nineteen artists entered exhibits and the total number of works displayed exceeded 80. Oil paintings predominated, although there were also pencil and pen drawings, water colors, etchings, and sculpture. The participating artists were Elena Alba, Aquiles Badi, Juan Antonio Ballester Peña, Héctor Basaldua, Alfredo Bigatti, Nora Borges de Torre, Horacio Butler, Elena Cid, Dora Cifone, Pedro Domínguez Neira, Raquel Forner, Alfredo Guttero, Carlos Giambiagi, Alberto Morena, Silvina Ocampo, Ignacio Pirovano, Víctor Pissarro, Lino Spilimbergo, and A. Xul Solar. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, May 12, 1931.)

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## PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

### ARGENTINA

RESOLUTION FAVORING ARGENTINE PHYSICIANS.—The National Bureau of Hygiene has issued a resolution forbidding the holder of a foreign degree in medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, or allied subjects to practice his profession in Argentina unless approved by the national university and licensed by the Government. All private hospitals, sanitariums, and clinics have been notified that it will be considered an infraction of the criminal code to permit any but holders

of Argentine licenses to operate in any department connected with their establishments. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, May 18, 1931.)

#### BRAZIL

EUGENICS COMMISSION.—A central commission for the study and propaganda of eugenics in Brazil, the *Comissão Central Brasileira de Eugenia*, was organized in Rio de Janeiro on April 1, 1931, under the direction of Dr. Renato Kehl. Membership in the organization which is nonofficial, is limited to 10 life members; they are at present Drs. E. Pena Kehl, Belisario Penna, Gustavo Lessa, Ernani Lopes, Porto Carrero, Cunha Lopez, S. de Toledo Piza, jr., Octavio Domingues, Achilles Lisbôa, and Caetano Countinho. The commission has offered its cooperation to the Government in any matter related to eugenics, such as immigration, population, sanitation, sex education, and prenuptial requirements. (*Boletim de Eugenia*, Rio de Janeiro, No. 27, 1931.)

#### CHILE

ACTIVITIES OF THE CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION.—In the annual report of the activities of the Child Welfare Association during the year 1930, presented to the members of the society at their session of April 28, 1931, attention was called to the fact that—

A total of 6,846 children, 4,771 of whom were under 2 years of age, received care in the milk stations of the association during the year 1930. The maternity home provided treatment for 208 mothers and 391 infants, and the Freire Maternity Home rendered assistance to 2,231 mothers. Through the various services of the association, 3,472 mothers and children were vaccinated; 9,380 home visits made; 31,359 ultra-violet-ray treatments given; 40,646 baths provided; 31,356 sick children treated in its dispensary, and 251,795 liters (liter equals 0.91 quart) of pasteurized milk distributed in 1,454,329 feedings. Prepared-milk feedings given during the year numbered 94,936, and 15,771 pieces of infants' clothing were distributed through the section in charge of this work.

The association was also able during the year to undertake several additional activities, such as the construction of the Navidad Milk Station, which is now almost finished; the remodeling of the building used by the Magdalena Valdés Milk Station, recently added to the services of the association, and the installation of new wards, ultra-violet-ray apparatus, and other improvements in the different institutions over which it has control.

During the year the association opened a course in child care, which was planned particularly for mothers, and was responsible for the calling of the conference held in Santiago from December 17 to 19 for a discussion of the management of free-milk stations.

The capital of the association is estimated at 2,412,721 pesos; this has been invested for the most part in the land, buildings, and equipment used by the different institutions under its management. Its budget of expenditure for the year 1931 was fixed at 1,088,563 pesos. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, April 29, 1931.)

#### EL SALVADOR

COMMITTEE TO AID POOR.—A special committee has been appointed by the Press Association from among its members to aid the poor

children of the capital. Funds for the purpose will be raised through concerts and other entertainments in which the best national talent is scheduled to appear. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, May 3, 1931.)

#### HAITI

MEDICAL CONGRESS.—The Fourth Annual Congress of the National Medical Society of Haiti was held in Port au Prince April 8–10, 1931. The morning sessions, devoted to papers on medicine, surgery, and the specialties, were held in the auditorium of the National Medical School. This institution, built by the Haitian Government and equipped by the Rockefeller Foundation, gives thorough instruction in medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy. Through the generous assistance of the foundation a number of its staff, all of whom are Haitians, have received post-graduate training in France, Germany, and the United States. An interesting feature of the afternoon sessions was the visits to the medical school, the Haitian General Hospital, and the various sanitary services at Port au Prince. (*Monthly Bulletin*, Office of Financial Adviser-General Receiver, Port au Prince, April, 1931.)

#### NICARAGUA

FREE TRANSPORTATION TO MANAGUA.—An executive decree issued on May 1, 1931, provides that those inhabitants of Managua who were forced to leave the city on account of the recent earthquake will be given free transportation if they desire to return. The Ministry of Promotion and the administrative officers of the municipalities are charged with the execution of the decree, which not only authorizes the purchase of railroad tickets with Government funds, but also the grant of small sums of money so that the refugees may buy food upon arrival at Managua. The decree also makes provisions for the feeding of women, children, and invalids in the towns where they have taken refuge. The decree will remain in force until annulled by the Chief Executive. (*El Centroamericano*, Leon, May 7, 1931.)

#### PANAMA

PROVINCIAL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.—According to press reports, the construction of the Provincial hospitals and dispensaries provided for in an executive decree issued on March 9, 1931 (see June, 1931, issue of the BULLETIN) was begun about the middle of June. The plans which the Government has approved call for the erection of hospitals in the towns of Las Tablas, Chitre, Penonome, and Santiago at a cost of \$50,000 each; all are to be of the same type and capacity except the one at Santiago, which will be somewhat smaller. For the construction of a dispensary at Nata, \$10,000 has



already been appropriated. As part of the antimalaria campaign which is being waged in the interior, the Department of Public Works has started important drainage work in the districts of Santiago and Penonome, where several thousand dollars will be spent in improving sanitary conditions. (*The Star and Herald*, Panama, May 28, 1931.)

#### PERU

IMPROVED MATERNITY SERVICE.—During the past two or three years many changes and improvements have been effected in the maternity hospital in Lima. The work has been reorganized, new equipment introduced, and a number of new services added, thus greatly increasing the efficiency of its work. The number of beds has been increased from 140 to 200 and the duties of the staff so arranged that five complete services have been made possible. Each of these services has its own physicians, personnel, and equipment. For the accommodation of patients from families of moderate circumstances a new pay service has been established, this differing from the regular pay service in that it is less costly. During this period the number of rooms used for patients paying the highest rates was increased, but the other services were so arranged that it was not necessary to diminish the number of beds available for free cases thereby. Much new equipment indispensable for the modern hospital has also been added, such as refrigerators for the laboratory and dispensary and a laundry with sterilization apparatus. For patients not requiring hospitalization, the maternity hospital maintains a dispensary service, for which those who can afford it pay the nominal sum of 50 centavos for each treatment and the necessary medicines, as well as a visiting nurse service through which the benefits of the hospital are extended into the various homes of the community. (*La Crónica*, Lima, May 16, 1931.)

#### URUGUAY

SECOND NUTRITION EXPOSITION.—The Second Nutrition Exposition, held for two weeks under the auspices of the National Committee for Proper Nutrition, was opened in Montevideo on May 8, 1931, with special exercises which were attended by the president of the National Administrative Council, members of the Administrative Council, the president of the Department Council, the Ministers of Public Instruction, Industry, the Treasury, Public Works, Interior, War and Marine, and Foreign Relations, respectively, and many other invited guests. Sr. Julio A. Bauzá, president of the National Committee for Proper Nutrition, presided at the ceremony and declared the exposition officially opened. One of the most interesting features of the program was the exhibition of a motion picture taken at the First

Nutrition Exposition, held in Montevideo from November 21 to 30, 1929. After the exercises the exhibits were thrown open to the general public and visited by large numbers of people. Besides the stands, of which some of the most outstanding were those devoted to exhibits of milk and milk products, graphs and charts relative to the discoveries of Pasteur, samples of breads prepared from various kinds of flour, meat substitutes, and exhibits showing the value of the use of honey instead of sugar, several lectures were given each day on nutrition and related subjects by specialists in this science. In order to bring such information to the widest possible audience the lectures were broadcast by the Government radio station; the subjects treated included the importance of rational nutrition; oral hygiene and nutrition; physical exercise and diet; the nutrition of children under 1 year of age, between 1 and 3 years, from 3 to 6 years, and of school age, and that of the adult; the value of milk in the diet; milk products; the pasteurization of milk; Pasteur and the relation of his work to nutrition and hygiene; vitamins and nutrition; and the importance of refrigeration. A special effort was made by the National Committee for Proper Nutrition to interest the school children of the city in the need for care in the selection of their food. To this end arrangements were made to permit the children of over 50 schools, with a total enrollment of 14,000 pupils, to visit the exposition, where girls from the normal schools explained the meaning of the exhibits. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, May 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 21, 1931.)

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## NECROLOGY

### CHILE

D. EMILIANO FIGUEROA.—On May 16, 1931, Chile lost one of her ablest statesmen and diplomats by the death of D. Emiliano Figueroa, who was killed in an automobile accident in Santiago. Señor Figueroa held important cabinet posts under Presidents Riesco and Pedro Montt; he was serving as Minister of Justice and Public Instruction in 1910 when the sudden deaths of the President and the Minister of the Interior made him Acting Chief Magistrate. He was elected President of the Republic in 1925, a position from which he resigned 18 months later. Señor Figueroa also served as diplomatic representative of his Government in Spain, Chile, and Peru, where he had the honor of being the first Chilean ambassador to the Government at Lima. At the time of his death, Señor Figueroa was president of the Bank of Chile. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, May 17, 1931.)

## GUATEMALA

GEN. LÁZARO CHACÓN.—The death of Gen. Lázarón Chacón on April 10, 1931, has been profoundly felt throughout the Republic. General Chacón was born on June 27, 1873, in the city of Teculután. In 1892, when barely 19 years old, he entered the military service, in which he was to make for himself a distinguished career. When General José María Orellana was elected President of Guatemala in 1921, General Chacón became First Designate to the Presidency, and upon the death of President Orellana on September 27, 1926, was unexpectedly summoned to assume the duties of that high office. Pursuant to the terms of the constitution, it devolved upon him to call a national election in which he received an overwhelming majority of votes. He was inaugurated President on December 18, 1926, and directed his country's destinies until forced to resign by his fatal illness.

## VENEZUELA

JOSÉ DE AUSTRIA.—The death of Don José de Austria in Panama on May 11 has been profoundly felt not only in his native land, Venezuela, but throughout the American Republics where he served during his long and brilliant diplomatic career. Although he represented his country in numerous international conferences and held the posts of chargé d'affaires in Brazil and Chile, resident minister in Ecuador and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in Panama, Don José de Austria was as well known in the field of letters as in diplomacy. He was a member of the Venezuelan Academy of Letters, a corresponding member of the Royal Spanish Academy, the Hispanic Society of America, and the International Academy of Paris, and had been honored with decorations from various American and European governments. (*La Estrella de Panamá*, Panama, May 12, 1931; *Billiken*, Caracas, May 16 and 23, 1931.)



# SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO JULY 15, 1931

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Review of the commerce and industries of the Rosario district, for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1930, and for the year 1930.	1931 May 21	Raymond Davis, consul at Rosario. Do.
Review for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1931-----	May 27	
BOLIVIA		
The Bolivian Government issued a decree to promote highway construction, May 20, 1931.	May 26	Paul C. Daniels, vice consul at La Paz.
BRAZIL		
Review of commerce and industries of Pernambuco, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1931.	Apr. 27	F. van den Arend, consul at Pernambuco.
Commerce and industries of the Bahia district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1931.	May 14	Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Bahia.
Quarterly declared export returns-----	May 15	Do.
Commerce and industries of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1931.	May 15	C. R. Nesmith, consul at Porto Alegre.
Review of the Para consular district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1931.	May 30	Geo. E. Seltzer, consul at Para.
CUBA		
Cuban foreign trade, 1930 and 1929. Total imports and exports.	June 8	F. T. F. Dumont, consul general at Habana.
ECUADOR		
Copy of "Revista del Departamento de Agricultura del Ecuador," March, 1931.	May 7	William D. Moreland, jr., vice consul at Guayaquil.
HAITI		
Financial statement for April, 1931-----	May 19	Receiver-General, Port-au-Prince.
MEXICO		
The Mexican Agricultural Policy-----	May 25	William P. Blocker, consul at Ciudad Juarez.
NICARAGUA		
Review of commerce and industries of Corinto district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1931.	May 15	Girvan Teall, vice consul at Corinto.
Laws governing the medical professions in Nicaragua, decree of May 27, 1931.	June 2	Legation, Managua.



ARGENTINA BOLIVIA BRAZIL CHILE COLOMBIA

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# BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

SEPTEMBER, 1931



From Buenos Aires  
To the Great Falls of the Iguazu

Lithographs of Taxco, Mexico

Trade of the United States with Latin America  
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1930

Chilean Folk Music

The Second International Coffee Conference

Pan American Progress

MEXICO NICARAGUA PANAMA GUATEMALA

COSTA RICA CUBA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ECUADOR EL SALVADOR

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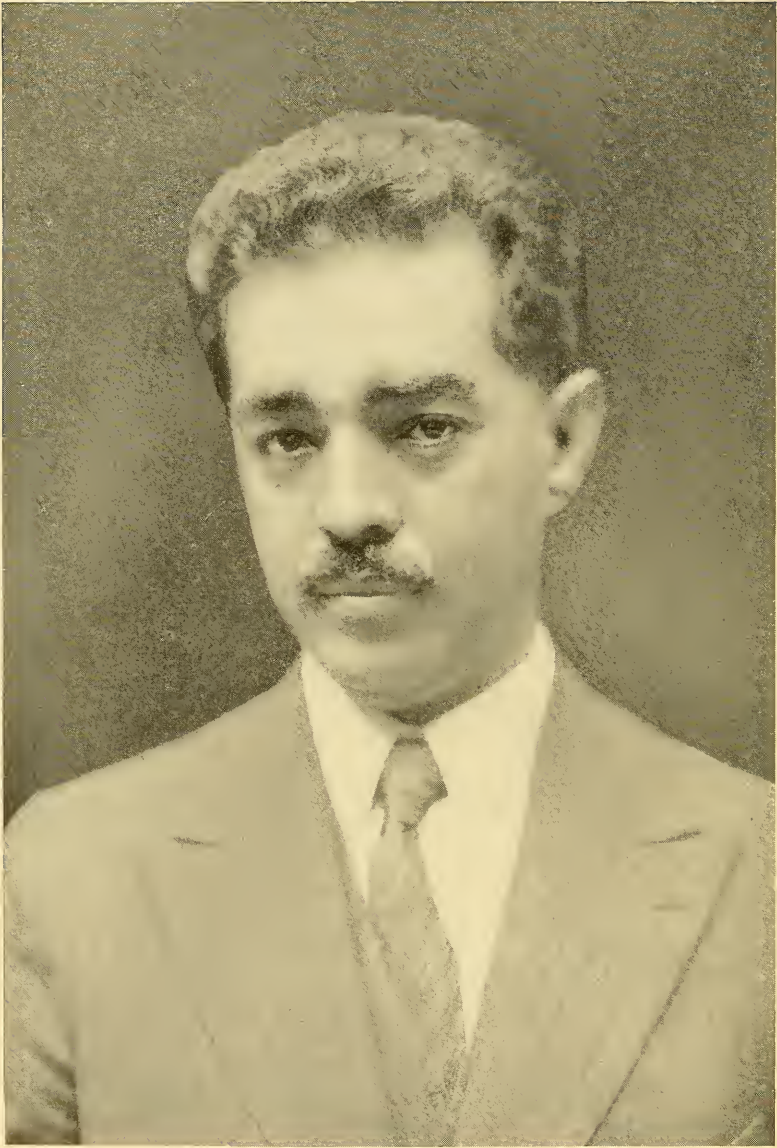
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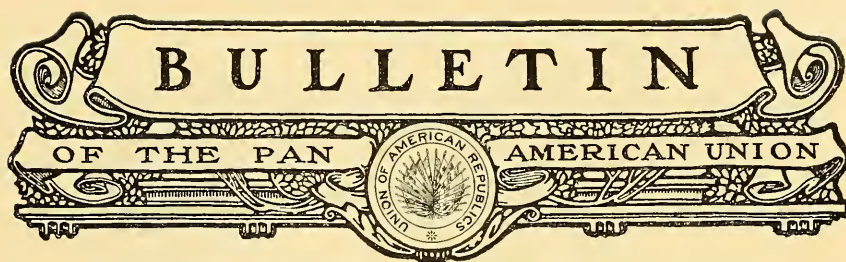
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DR. CÉLEO DÁVILA

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Honduras to the United States. Doctor Dávila presented his letters of credence to President Hoover July 28, 1931. He is a graduate in law and political and social science of the Central University of Honduras, where he was for several years professor of political economy, statistics, and constitutional law. To the various periodicals which he has edited he contributed leading articles, principally of a political character. He has served his country as Consul General in New Orleans, Assistant Secretary of Foreign Relations, Secretary of the Financial Mission sent to Washington for the adjustment of the foreign debt, Minister of Public Instruction, and Minister of Finance and Public Credit. While holding the latter portfolio he was appointed Minister in Washington.



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## FROM BUENOS AIRES TO THE GREAT FALLS OF THE IGUAZU

By ROSA GRACIELA VALDÉS LÓPEZ DE MIRÓ<sup>1</sup>

### I

TO write about the Argentine Republic, its natural beauty, wealth, and cultural and material resources would be a pleasant task under any circumstances, but to write for the American public is a privilege which is doubly welcome, especially when I am to describe a journey to the great Falls of the Iguazu, where this river, which serves as part of the boundary between Argentina and Brazil, falls in majesty over a precipice more than 2 miles wide.

It is a pleasant task, because before my eyes rises a gleaming vision of my great country, with its limitless plains, lofty mountains, broad rivers, virgin forests, deserts, Dantesque cliffs, immense reservoirs of water, and those boundless undulating wheat fields that caused Mr. Hoover to exclaim, "Argentina is the bread basket of the World!" And it is a privilege all the more grateful because brotherhood between nations is always strengthened by more intimate reciprocal knowledge. With them as with individuals, friendship deepens with increasing acquaintance.

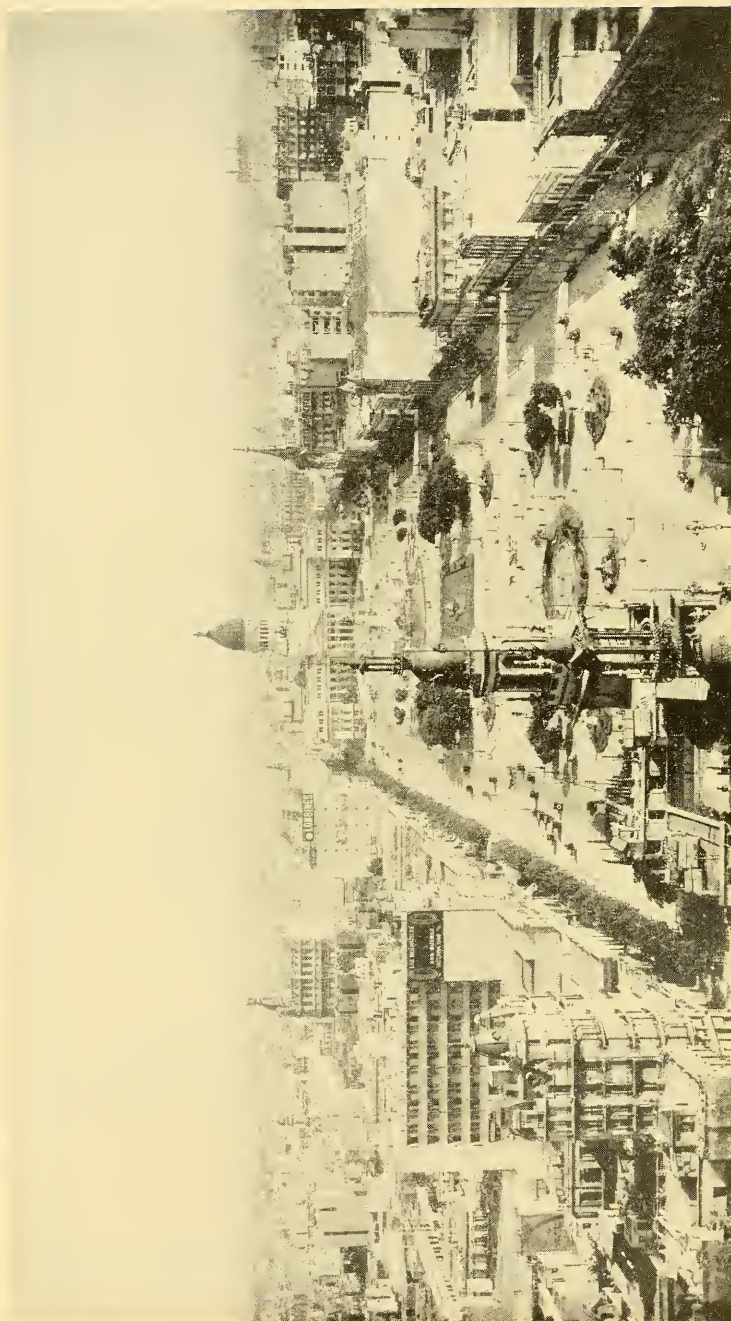
My nation admires the United States because it has come to know this country through its Edison, its Lindbergh; through its skyscrapers and its tunnels; through its Far West and its Down East; through its Mississippi and its Hudson; through its fabulous industry and commerce; through its hardworking people, its liberty, its 48 stars; and most of all, through its Washington and its Lincoln.

One incident will show how and to what extent American heroes are revered. I still remember with what shocked surprise I

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<sup>1</sup> Señora de Miró, well-known Argentine poet whose charming verse has won for her a discriminating audience, is now residing in Washington, where her husband is Military Attaché of the Argentine Embassy.—EDITOR.





THE PLAZA DEL CONGRESO AND CAPITOL, BUENOS AIRES

learned, at the age of 12, that Abraham Lincoln was not an Argentine. Such was the reverence with which my teachers had spoken of that great man, so often was his picture displayed in the schools, and to such a degree had I been carried away by my admiration for him, that I was amazed to learn the true nationality of my favorite hero. Nor can I have been alone in that mistake, in my desire to have for a compatriot a man whose grandeur of character filled us children with the same pride as did the virtues of our own national heroes.

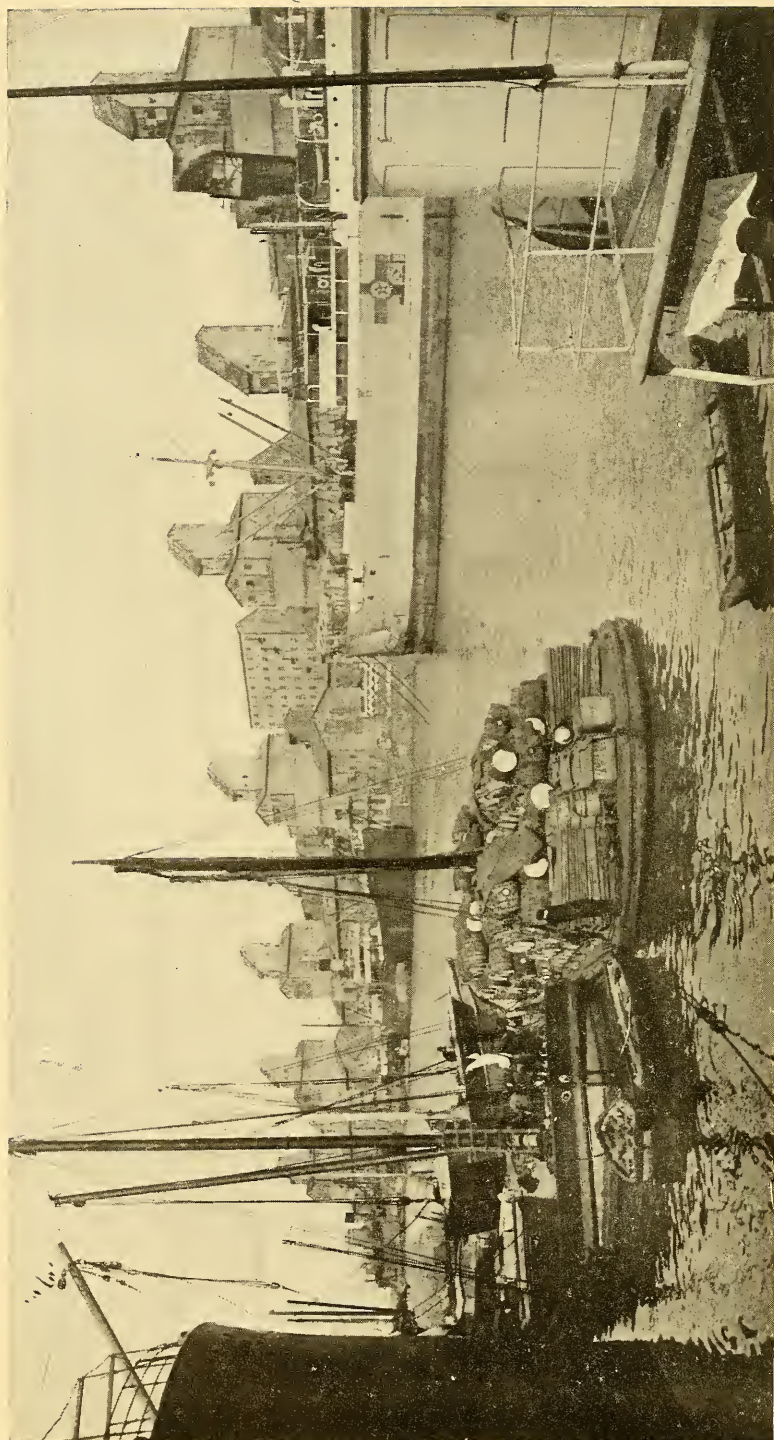
So it is with enthusiasm that I invite you to accompany me on a trip to Iguazu Falls; before our eyes will be unfolded a panorama of my native land as beautiful as it is unknown to the United States.

## II

The trip to Iguazu Falls starts from Buenos Aires, that great port whose waters reflect the flags of all nations; Buenos Aires, which is situated on the Rio de la Plata, the widest river in the world, stretching across to Uruguay 250 miles away, as far as Washington is from New York; Buenos Aires, that young Colossus, that beautiful, active, optimistic, and hard-working metropolis, certain of its own greatness, teeming with life like a beehive, a city true to the glorious past of the nation of whose destiny it is the pilot as it opens its arms to invite to the great Republic "all men from all over the world who wish to dwell on Argentine soil," to quote from the preamble of the national constitution.

As we steam out of the harbor into the broad river, delighted with the spectacle of this great basin wherein are welcomed transatlantic and coasting vessels both great and small, the fascinating sky line of Buenos Aires is silhouetted against the deep blue of the cloudless sky through the forest of masts swaying above the river. The heart of every Argentine citizen thrills with pride to realize that these great cargoes of wheat, that mountain of hides and those others of meat and of linseed, are the produce of his native land and, once loaded into capacious holds, will travel to distant countries, the regular customers of the Argentine market.

From the Rio de la Plata the steamer enters the Parana, that great waterway which laves the shores of three Republics and on whose banks lie the most progressive cities and the richest inland ports of the Republic of Argentina. On that river we shall travel eight days on our way to the unsurpassed spectacle of Iguazu Falls. We shall see natural ports with an incontestable future, such as San Nicolas de los Arroyos, which is biding its time until capitalists or industrialists with American enterprise make it the first port in that rich district; we shall stop at ports of an assured present and a limitless future, such as Rosario, whose lines of maritime communication connect it directly with Europe.



THE PORT OF BUENOS AIRES

A row of large grain elevators and warehouses forms the background of this bit of the great port.



Rosario is a comparatively young city, an example of the real Argentina, of the expansion possible and inevitable in that privileged nation, where the land readily yields the Biblical hundredfold. From the deck we hear at close range the voices of the workers, the voices only because the majority are speaking in foreign tongues, Italian and English and German. Each is busy playing his important rôle of merchant or industrialist, as the case may be, all praising the greatness of the region and its wealth. Perhaps 10 or 15 years ago these men were newly arrived immigrants, full of the ambition and vigor of youth, eager to build their fortunes, which they are amassing surely and rapidly.

As we follow the majestic Parana, before our wondering eyes is unrolled the spectacular moving picture of its picturesque banks, high and uneven. These shores make natural loading stations, where elevators are unnecessary; the natives of the region put cereals aboard ship by sliding the cargo down great planks into the hold of vessels drawn alongshore. What will be the development of these ports when great capitalists become aware of their potentialities? The imagination fills out the picture, and Argentine eyes shine with pride at that prospect.

As the steamer ascends the river, the shores become higher, and at a distance we glimpse the undulating country of the Argentine Mesopotamia—or Entre Rios, the Spanish equivalent, which is the name of this Province—a rich pasture land, well watered and shady. There the cattle are raised in an animals' paradise; there agriculture is abundantly rewarded, thanks to a climate which knows neither extreme heat nor extreme cold, a beneficent rainfall, and the constant and enthusiastic labor of man. Beautiful estancias appear in this region; not only are they the traditionally hospitable homes famous in chronicle and romance ever since the early days of the colony, but they are also a kind of laboratory distilling the marvelous well-being of that incomparable region which raises the finest breeds of cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs, and which sees flourishing on its plains the finest wheat as well as the never-ending orange groves that waft to the Parana the aromatic perfume of their waxen flowers.

The steamer arrives at Diamante, a pretty city situated on a high bank; at its feet the port palpitates breathlessly over its labor, the loading of great quantities of cereals bound for far-off lands.

Two hours' travel beyond Diamante, on the right-hand bank of the river, columns of smoke betray the existence of an industrial city; the many flour mills of Santa Fe thus proclaim its presence. We have now arrived at the granary of the Republic. The pampa of Santa Fe is one great wheat field and the city is one great mill, where the grain is converted into the whitest flour to make the sweetest bread in the world.



Courtesy of International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation

#### ROSARIO FROM THE AIR

The second largest city of Argentina is situated on the Parana River, about 300 miles inland from the Atlantic.



Courtesy of International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation

#### THE PORT OF SANTA FE

Where great quantities of Argentina's wheat are milled and shipped.



While the steamer is in dock let us look across at the left bank of the river, where lies another important city, Parana, the port farthest inland open to ocean-going vessels. As we proceed up the river there appears on the shore the charming profile of still another town; it is Barranqueras, a port which contributes to the national treasury the greatest customs revenue after Rosario. Through Barranqueras pass cotton, logs, tannin, peanuts, fruits, and every kind of produce from the Chaco, that untamed but potentially productive region where North American and European capital is beginning to organize in modern fashion the many industries established to utilize its rich products.



HARVESTING WHEAT IN THE PROVINCE OF SANTA FE

"Santa Fe, the granary of the Republic. The pampa is one great wheat field."

At this state of our voyage to Iguazu Falls the river describes a pronounced curve to the northeast, toward the western boundary of the territory of Misiones, the rich and picturesque subtropical region that is the home of "green gold," or yerba maté. The infusion of leaves of this plant is our national drink, taking the place of tea and coffee; it is being adopted by European armies and in New York restaurants.

In this section of the river the shores are extremely beautiful, for the forest comes down to the water's edge, and the fresh coolness of the trees and the blended odors of many flowers penetrate even into the staterooms of the ship, whose sides are often brushed by great branches



stretching out over and sometimes into the water. The imposing majesty of the forest unrolls before our eyes a never-ending web of creeping and climbing plants and groves of numberless giant trees. Far away, in a clearing on the shore, and farther on in another and yet another, are ports, rungs on the ladder of progress in this region. These ports, which were founded but 10 years ago, are to-day small progressive cities. Among them El Dorado is especially noteworthy; its picturesque and exotic aspect is due to the fact that the majority of its inhabitants are Germans, who are devoting themselves to build-



A VIEW ON THE UPPER PARANA

A stretch of the upper river where heavily wooded shores and rocky cliffs descend abruptly to the water's edge.

ing up an assured future almost exclusively based on yerba maté, which they cultivate and exploit on a large scale.

After passing through many small towns, of comparative unimportance now but which within another decade will have developed into commercial and industrial centers, we arrive at Puerto Aguirre, the end of our journey by water. Here we disembark to continue the trip to the falls by motor through virgin forest, along a narrow road bordered by giant trees and hanging ferns, over great slippery rocks covered with strange mosses, under close-woven vines, erect palms, and trees covered with a mass of flowers. We follow the long

road, completely arched over with vegetation, until at the end of two hours we arrive at a clearing where it is possible once more to see the sky. Suddenly a great curtain of mist is discernible in the distance, and a constant murmur sounds from afar.

### III

The guide announces, "The falls!" We all look uncomprehendingly at that fantastic curtain, tracing on its lacy transparency the kaleidoscopic changes of rainbows that tremble in the air, marvelous as the fabled creations of fairies and magicians. As we proceed, lost in such thoughts, the distant murmur of which we have been aware grows louder, till it seems to be an echoing call. The cloud of rainbows becomes clearer and the magic call more definite; now we see perfectly the iridescent cloud of mist, heavy near the ground but increasingly diaphanous as it rises until it is lost far on high in an intermingling of colors that would confound the brush of a master.

Thus gloriously are heralded Iguazu Falls, the greatest beauty of my country and a phenomenon to whose majesty only the most gifted of pens can do justice.

The road ends, and the rest of the journey must be made on foot in single file along a narrow path which crosses frail rustic bridges hung over the enchanting river that foams under our feet. Finally we arrive very close to this remarkable natural phenomenon, this acrobatic leap which the Iguazu River takes with extraordinary dexterity, falling in all more than 300 feet, or half as far again as Niagara, between great cliffs, between forests of ferns, in the midst of a vast solitude. This grandeur, to the satisfaction of all tourists, has not been insulted by any factory or power plant, or anything which would mar the natural magnificence of the scene.

How could the thunder of the falls but be heard from afar! The river hurls itself from the heights to the depths with dizzy speed; the falls are at the same time a leap and a rebound; the water descends to the depths and the measureless force of its plunge raises it again to the heights. And the impact of the wide river on the great stones which form its bed, the titanic bed capable of enduring that frightful shock, produces the mighty thunder which we first heard as an attenuated cry. The river seems to fall in amazement at its own feat! And it falls, here with a mad speed to the bottom of the abyss in a cataract called the *Garganta del Diablo*, the Devil's Throat; there, quietly, gently, like white tresses tossed by the breeze, in the Bosetti; farther on, a wide rippling band of an extraordinary blue is the Buenos Aires Falls; and all cast themselves, each with its own beauty, over the precipice, to the great wonder and admiration of mankind.



#### THE FALLS OF THE IGUAZU

A part of the great Falls of the Iguazu, on the river of the same name, about 12 miles above its confluence with the Parana. The falls in their entirety cover a width of over 2 miles and drop more than 300 feet.



Of all the falls, which taken together extend over a width of more than 2 miles, or approximately twice that of Niagara, the most impressive is undoubtedly that of the Devil's Throat. It is impossible to contemplate this cataract without a thrill of awe; the river roars, bellows, rages, rears, takes on every possible color, and leaps from the V-shaped channel which it has itself worn in the rock; its noise, its awesomeness, its size, have won for this section its expressive designation. It is, in truth, an inferno—the water, dissolved into mist by the rude shock of the great fall, produces the perfect effect of steam, and to say that the water boils gives an exact idea of the scene: it boils and rises in wisps, in foam, in mist; it rises and falls thunderously, carrying with it enormous stones which are an insufficient evidence of



THE IGUAZU FALLS

The river just above the gorge called the Devil's Throat.

that force. On one of these giant rocks an American tourist carved a phrase, whose brevity contributes, better than any words of mine, to paint the grandeur of this fall: "Poor Niagara!" The powerful majesty of the Devil's Throat dwarfs the spirit of the strongest, makes him shiver with a spontaneous and sudden comprehension of his own insignificance. There is no tourist but stands overawed by that mighty spectacle.

To see this part of the falls alone is worth the eight days which we spent in traveling from Buenos Aires, is well worth the difficult journey in rowboats necessary to view them close at hand, and compensates for the discomfort and danger of balancing oneself on the slippery surface of the damp rocks which emerge like the backs of

turtles from the midst of the waters. It overwhelms the imagination to think what industry may bring about on the day it harnesses the horsepower that gallops headlong, squandering its energy until the Iguazu falls exhausted and tamed into the quiet waters of the Parana.

Compared with the Devil's Throat, how docile and gentle is the beauty of the twin falls called *Los Dos Hermanos*, the Two Brothers. With what admirable symmetry do their waters slide over the height to fall like sleek locks over walls of thick ferns to the bottom of the changing channel! In the contemplation of this fall, our spirits relax from the sensation of the supernatural power inspired by the Devil's Throat; as we gaze at its beautiful sheer drop, listen to the suave murmur of the gentle water, and feel the blessed coolness of its presence, an agreeable sensation of well-being pervades us, a desire to rest beside it, to remain under the shade of the trees, to lie and gaze forever at that tranquil majesty which gains its effect without cyclopean effort, and which arouses wonder only because the water falls peacefully and calmly in the beautiful balance of brotherhood. Second only to these are the Bosetti and the Buenos Aires Falls, which with the others of the river's 2 broad miles put Iguazu Falls in the front rank.

I must confess that in conducting you to Iguazu Falls I have tempered my description lest you think my enthusiasm due in large part to patriotism. Yet it would take a far more able pen than mine to do justice to their wonders, and even then little would have been gained. To comprehend the mighty grandeur of Iguazu Falls, they must be visited in person. All eulogy is but "the shadow of a magnitude."



# THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL COFFEE CONFERENCE

By C. R. CAMERON

*American Consul General, Sao Paulo, Brazil, and Chairman of the United States Delegation*

## ANTECEDENTS

IN 1902 there existed an overproduction of coffee, great quantities of which were held in storage, and to consider remedial measures there was convoked in New York a conference, sometimes referred to as the First International Coffee Conference. It was attended by representatives of the various American coffee-producing countries, the Brazilian representative being the Hon. J. F. Assis Brasil, former Brazilian Minister at Washington. That conference recommended the urgent convocation of a second conference, with delegates having plenipotentiary powers, for the purpose of perfecting some international agreement to alleviate the coffee situation. Such a second conference was, however, delayed for almost 30 years, and only in the fall of 1930, when Assis Brasil became Minister of Agriculture of Brazil, was the matter again given serious consideration. Brazilian Federal Decree No. 19,491 of December 16, 1930, provided for the calling by the Brazilian Government of a new conference to take place in Sao Paulo on March 31, 1931, a date which was later altered to May 17.

## THE COFFEE PROBLEM

The condition of overproduction of coffee, which was to be considered by the Sao Paulo Conference, is apparent from the following table taken from the figures of Laneuville used in the conference, showing in sacks of 60 kilos (132 pounds), year by year from 1925-26 to 1929-30, Brazilian production; other production; deliveries for consumption; and the balance remaining on hand:

*Coffee production and delivery for consumption, 1925-26 to 1929-30*

Year	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	Total
	(Sacks of 60 k.)	(Sacks of 60 k.)	(Sacks of 60 k.)	(Sacks of 60 k.)	(Sacks of 60 k.)	(Sacks of 60 k.)
Brazilian production.....	15,050,000	14,674,000	26,139,000	10,928,000	29,074,000	95,865,000
Other production.....	7,052,000	7,068,000	8,003,000	8,660,000	8,273,000	39,056,000
Total production.....	22,102,000	21,742,000	34,142,000	19,588,000	37,347,000	134,921,000
Delivery for consumption....	21,696,000	21,298,000	23,536,000	22,251,000	23,554,000	112,335,000
Difference.....	406,000	444,000	10,606,000	-2,663,000	13,793,000	<sup>1</sup> 22,586,000

<sup>1</sup> Total 5 years' balance remaining on hand.





#### SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

The scene of the Second International Coffee Conference. Upper: A panoramic view of the city from the belvedere on Paulista Avenue. Lower: Two of the fine buildings bordering Anhangabahu Park. At the left, the Municipal Theater, where the opening session of the Conference was held on May 17, and at the right, the Hotel Esplanada.

It is seen that the total remaining on hand on June 30, 1930, as shown by the above table, was 22,586,000 sacks and the figures of the Sao Paulo Coffee Institute show that on the same date there were stored in Sao Paulo interior warehouses alone 21,209,730 sacks. Moreover, since September, 1929, the price of coffee (No. 4 Santos) had fallen in the New York market from 22 cents to 9 cents per pound. The problem of the conference was to endeavor to discover some means of equilibrating the world's production and consumption of coffee; some delegates were ready to consider specifically the matter of prices.



Photograph by C. R. Cameron

PARTY OF DELEGATES TO THE INTERNATIONAL COFFEE CONGRESS WITH  
THEIR BRAZILIAN HOSTS AT FAZENDA MARTINHO, RIBERÃO PRETO

#### ORGANIZATION

The conference was inaugurated by the Hon. Lindolpho Collor, Brazilian Minister of Labor, Industry, and Commerce, in the Municipal Theatre of Sao Paulo on May 17, 1931, being attended by delegates from Brazil, Colombia (arrived June 13), Ecuador, the United States, Guatemala, the Netherlands, Great Britain, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, El Salvador, and Venezuela. They elected as president Dr. Henrique de Souza Queiroz, Brazilian delegate, a well-known coffee planter, at one time a director of the Sao Paulo Coffee Institute, and now president of the *Sociedade Rural Brasileira*, the most important agricultural society of Sao Paulo. The chairman of the United States delegation and the delegates of El Salvador and Mexico were named secretaries, all the chiefs of delegations in turn acting as vice presidents. Several plenary sessions were then held, at which the organization of the conference was completed and committees appointed, after which the Brazilian authorities took the





Photographs by C. R. Cameron

#### MAIN STREETS OF THE BRAZILIAN COFFEE ZONE

Upper: Main street of Marília, a boom town of the Alto Paulista zone, which in four years has grown from 5 individuals to 6,000, due to the fact that soil and climate promote an extraordinarily rapid growth of young coffee, and this has attracted settlers. Lower: Main street of Ribeirão Preto, in the heart of the coffee zone. This is a typical coffee city which grew up after the declaration of the Republic in 1889, its rise accompanying the expansion of the coffee industry.



foreign delegates on a week's excursion to the coffee zones of the interior.

#### TRIP TO COFFEE PLANTATIONS

From May 21 to May 28, 1931, inclusive, the delegates traveled through the coffee-producing areas of Sao Paulo and Parana, going by rail to Campinas over the Paulista Railway, thence to Riberao Preto via the Mogyana Railway, and by automobile from the latter city to Araraquara. From Araraquara the party journeyed by rail to Pisa on the Noroeste Railway, then by automobile to Marilia and vicinity on the Alto Paulista Railway, reaching the Sorocabana Rail-



A COFFEE FAZENDA

At times one rides for miles over a rolling country with only coffee trees in sight.

way at Cuata. Here a special train was boarded, from which were visited coffee plantations on the Alto Sorocabana Railway and on the Sao Paulo-Parana Railway in the northern part of the State of Parana, as well as on the southern Sorocabana Railway in the State of Sao Paulo.

This journey included the inspection of plantations in all the principal coffee zones of Sao Paulo, including plantations almost a century old in Campinas and vicinity; the famous *terra roxa* (purple earth) coffee country of Riberao Preto; and the Araraquara zone, which is now in its prime and an important center of coffee production of Sao Paulo. The Noroeste section includes considerable *terra roxa* and here, as well as on the Alto Paulista, the party saw enormous

numbers of young trees which will shortly come into production. The Alto Paulista zone (Garça, Marília, and Pompeia) is mostly sandy loam and notable for the rapid development of young coffee trees, although probably their rapid aging as well. On the Alto Sorocabana many small holdings of 10,000, 20,000, or 50,000 trees were observed, in contrast to the preponderance of larger plantations in most other zones. In northern Parana and southern Sao Paulo are regions of *terra roxa* of extraordinary richness where the coffee trees attain a height and a general development greater than that observed anywhere else.



A COFFEE TREE IN  
FLOWER

The general impression left upon the delegates by this most enlightening journey was that an active effort was being made, especially in the older zones such as those of Riberao Preto and Campinas where yields are low and production costs high, to produce a larger percentage of the so-called "washed coffee"; that is, a high-grade coffee produced by the wet process. It was further evident that the production of coffee in Sao Paulo seems bound to increase rapidly during the next few years, when the millions of young trees in the Noroeste, Alto Paulista, and Parana regions come into bearing. In this connection it is interesting to note that one plantation in Campinas,



which was visited by the party, had trees 80 years old or more, which were producing well, due to the use of fertilizer and careful treatment. The owner does not permit these trees to be injured by the common process of *derrigo*, or stripping.

#### STRIPPING

The delegates had an opportunity to observe the different systems of harvesting in vogue here. Coffee blooms, and consequently ripens, over a period of about three months, and the tree during the middle of the ripening period will have green berries, ripe berries, and berries

COFFEE BERRIES



already dried up. The system of *derrigo*, or stripping, which has heretofore been so common in Sao Paulo, consists in going over the trees but once about the middle of latter part of the ripening period, the operator seizing the branch in his left hand and with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, with a stripping motion, tearing off all the berries on the branch, including green, ripe, and dry, which are sometimes caught in a basket, but usually fall to the ground, and are then swept up, sieved, and sacked. This somewhat violent but rapid method tears off many leaves as well as buds and, during the late season, some young berries of next year's harvest, since the coffee



blossoms for the following harvest during the months of August, September, and October, and the harvesting of the crop may easily continue over into these months. The system of *derrigo* has been claimed, with reason, to injure greatly the yield of the following year. Moreover, beans produced from immature berries constitute one of the elements tending to give the coffee beverage the astringent flavor known as "hard," whereas beans properly produced from fully ripe berries tend to produce a more desirable "soft" flavor. The flavor most sought after in the New York market, the smooth, slightly acid taste, which characterizes certain northern South American and Central American coffees, is termed "mild."



Photograph by C. R. Cameron

#### YOUNG COFFEE TREES

Trees only 2 years and 8 months old, near Marília in the Alto Paulista zone, as large as 5-year-old trees in some of the other zones. These are already producing fruit, although coffee trees usually do not bear before their fourth year.

#### NATURAL HARVEST

Recently, Sao Paulo has endeavored to introduce the *colheita natural*, or "natural harvest." It consists in waiting until the berries ripen, or even become dry, and then shaking the tree, or gently beating the branches with a pole, causing the berries to drop upon the ground. In practice, it is necessary to repeat the process several times. When a considerable portion of the harvest has ripened, laborers go over the plantation, especially after a rain, which leaves the berries heavy and ready to fall, and shake or pole the trees. This operation is repeated two or three times at intervals, and the last time the operator uses his hand to pick off the remaining berries. The "natural harvest," with many modifications, is rapidly coming into vogue.

A 50-YEAR-OLD  
COFFEE TREE

A tree on Fazenda Santa Eliza, Campinas, which is still producing well. Coffee trees sometimes live to be 100 years old, although their most fruitful period is when they are from 10 to 30 years old.



Photograph by C. R. Cameron



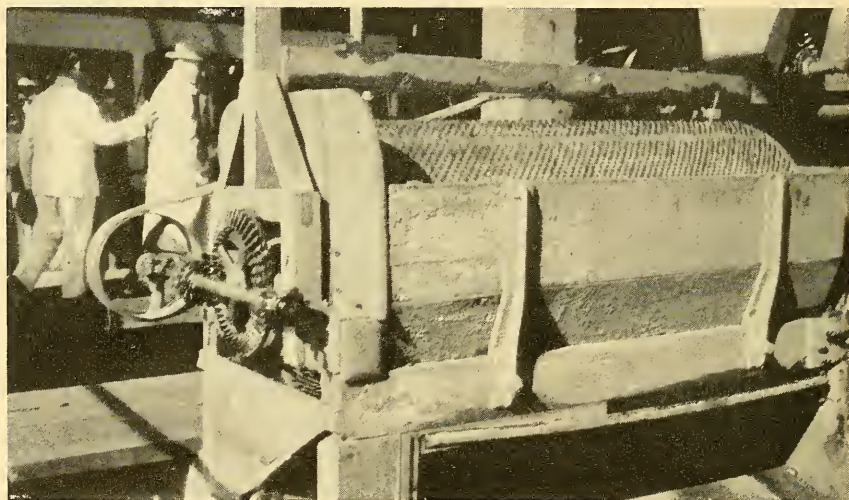
Photograph by C. R. Cameron

ORANGE TREE AT FAZENDA CHAPADÃO

Most fazendas have fruit orchards which are producing especially well this year

## WET-CURING PROCESS

The coffee berries brought in from the field in sacks are cured in accordance with one or the other of two systems known as the wet process and the dry process. The wet process is ordinarily applied to ripe berries; that is, in the juicy, pulpy state. They usually arrive from the field mixed with the dried and green berries, as well as with stones and lumps of earth of a similar size, the mass being thrown into a tank of water. The stones and dirt go to the bottom, the dried coffee floats on the top (whence its name of *boia*, or floater), whereas the ripe and green berries, being of a specific gravity almost the same as water, do not sink, but at the same time go somewhat



Photograph by C. R. Cameron

## COFFEE DEPULPER

The depulper consists of a cylinder with fine teeth which tear off the outer skin and break the berry into halves. The mass then passes into a revolving perforated cylinder, which permits the two small halves containing the coffee beans to pass out, the more bulky skin with the fruity portion attached remaining in the cylinder.

below the surface. This permits separation of the *boia* from the remainder, and as the green berries are hard and are not affected by the fine teeth of the depulper, a special rubber section back of the depulping cylinder permits the green berries to pass through, the ripe berries (which contain two easily separated halves) being broken up into three parts, namely, the two half berries, or beans, and the skins. The depulped mass passes inside a perforated revolving cylinder which permits the smaller half berries to fall through into the tank below, but retains the bulky skins. The halves are covered by a pulp which, on account of the molasseslike consistency of the juice, can be dried only with difficulty and might decay and injure the flavor of the coffee. To break down this sticky pulp, they are permitted to ferment for about 12 hours, after which the



pulp is easily washed off, leaving the beans in their pure white parchment shells. The latter are then dried in the sun on the *terreiro* (drying ground, usually covered with cement, brick, etc.), and later hulled. The wet process produces a coffee having a bluish green tint which is greatly desired by buyers. This coffee, known in the New York market as "washed coffee", is better flavored, since the green berries, to which the hard taste is in part attributable, have been eliminated.

Very recently it has been asserted that fermentation and the direct rays of the sun are injurious and that better-flavored coffee is pro-

#### A MOST MODERN AND APPROVED COFFEE CONVEYOR

Consisting of a pipe through which a stream of water flows, conveying the coffee and permitting delivery at any part of the drying grounds. The receptacle mounted on wheels has perforations at the bottom through which the water escapes, passing through a grating in the cement floor.



Photograph by C. R. Cameron

duced by cleaning the depulped half berries with cloths and drying artificially, or at least without exposing to the direct rays of the sun.

#### DRY-CURING PROCESS

Much simpler than the wet process is the dry-curing process, which is still used on the majority of the plantations. After removing the dirt and stones in a tank of water, as explained above, the berries are transported to the drying ground, spread out in the sun, plowed and worked to insure uniform drying, heaped up and covered with a tarpaulin at night and when rain threatens, until at the end of several days or a week the berries are dry and may be stored for



Courtesy of Revista da Sociedade Rural Brasileira

#### DRYING GROUNDS

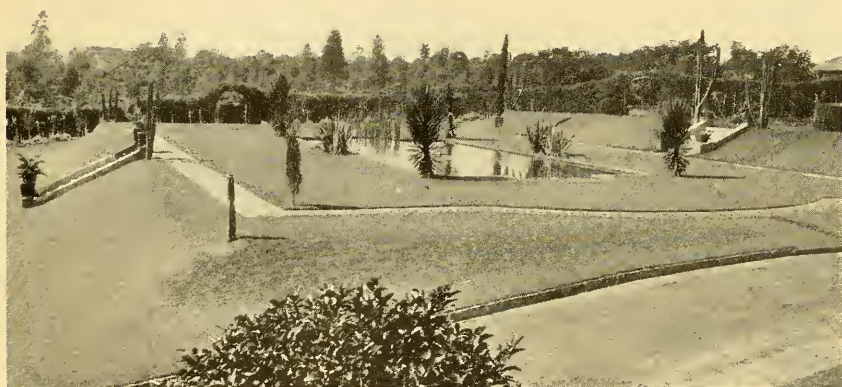
During the drying process, which requires from 2 to 15 days, the berries are continually raked over, and then toward nightfall mounded and covered with canvas to keep them dry. In the upper photograph at the left is shown the sluice by which the coffee is conveyed to the drying grounds. This is one of the cheapest and most efficient methods of conveying coffee, and is used whenever the lay of the land and an abundance of water permits.



hulling. However, dryers using artificial heat are being installed every year in increasing numbers. Various reproductions of photographs taken by the writer on the trip will make these explanations more intelligible.

#### WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

After returning from the interior, the conference settled down to hard work. The Brazilian delegates were inclined to advocate the restriction of coffee production, or at least of exportation, and the adoption of some plan to assure a more remunerative price for the coffee producers. However, it soon became evident that practically all the countries represented, except Brazil, were opposed to all such



Photograph by C. R. Cameron

#### LAWN AT FAZENDA CAMBUHY

A British-owned plantation in the Araraquara zone.

measures. They asserted that in the case of their various countries, restriction of production was unnecessary, since the crop, being almost all mild coffee, was regularly sold with no carry-over from year to year. In view, moreover, of the results attending various efforts made during recent years in different parts of the world to valorize the price of certain commodities, the efficacy of similar efforts applied to the case of coffee was profoundly doubted by most of the delegates. Nevertheless, measures which all the delegates could agree upon most enthusiastically were those aiming to provide more accurate statistics and an increased consumption of coffee. Accordingly, a project was adopted looking toward the establishment of an International Coffee Bureau for the purpose of collecting statistics and of studying measures for propaganda and the best means of obtaining favors for the



coffee industry as regards financing, transportation, tariff barriers, etc. A complete English translation of this project is annexed hereto. Its realization depends upon the action of an international convention to meet in Lausanne during the month of July, 1932.

#### CONCLUSIONS

In addition to the adoption of this project, an important and valuable result of the conference was the thorough discussion of the complex coffee problem from all its angles by the assembled delegates of so many countries, and the resulting opportunity to ascertain the viewpoint of all concerned. The cooperation of the coffee-producing countries, even in the matter of increasing consumption, marks a definite step in advance and may lead to cooperation in other fundamental matters. Brazil, as stated, is improving the quality of its production and through the authoritative declarations of the President of the conference, Dr. Henrique de Souza Queiroz, has expressed the opinion that although there may be no superproduction of mild coffees at the present, the time will soon come when the producers of mild coffees may find it to their advantage to cooperate in the matter of limitation.

All the visiting delegates left the final session of the conference on June 17 with a feeling of profound admiration for the vast organization of Brazil's coffee industry and the wonderful resources of the section of the country which they had been able to visit. The Brazilians proved themselves to be most delightful hosts, and the trip through the interior of the state left an indelible impression upon the foreign delegates. None of us, I am sure, will ever think of the Sao Paulo Conference without calling to mind the kindnesses received from its courtly President, and from those who so solicitously accompanied the party through the interior, Dr. Augusto Ramos, Dr. Henrique Dumont Villares, and especially Col. Arthur Diederichsen, the leader and director of the excursion.

#### ANNEX

PROJECT APPROVED BY THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL COFFEE CONFERENCE AT ITS PLENARY SESSION HELD IN THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF SAO PAULO, JUNE 16, 1931

*(Translation of C. R. Cameron)*

The coffee countries attending the present conference agree to recommend the creation of an International Coffee Bureau with the powers enumerated below:

ARTICLE 1. Organization of statistics of production and consumption of coffee and of the principal products competing therewith.

ART. 2. Study and application of measures for developing the consumption of coffee and opening new markets (propaganda of a general character, combating of substitutes, the ways and means of bettering the commercial and distributing systems).

ART. 3. Study and cooperation with the competent authorities for the purpose of securing a reduction of customs tariffs in order to place the product in the hands of the consumer at the lowest possible price, thereby facilitating the increase of consumption.

ART. 4. Study of the most adequate means of financing coffee industry and commerce as well as of the advisability of creating an International Coffee Bank.

ART. 5. Study of the means and costs of the transportation of coffee to the various consuming markets, as well as of measures for bettering and cheapening such transportation.

ART. 6. For the organization of the International Coffee Bureau this conference requests the Brazilian Government to invite, sending them copies of this project, all the countries producing and exporting coffee and the others which participated in the present conference to send their delegates to an international convention to meet in Lausanne at the latest during the course of the month of July, 1932.

SECTION 1. Each country shall send a delegate with full powers, it being established that in such convention there will be considered only the organization of the International Coffee Bureau in accordance with the bases fixed in this project.

SEC. 2. The answers of the countries invited to take part in the convention should be obtained before the 15th day of June, 1932, and communicated as soon as received to all the countries invited.

SEC. 3. It is hereby determined that the establishment of the bureau will be effected only in case of the participation of the entire number, or at least of the great majority, of the countries producing coffee.

ART. 7. The Lausanne convention will decide regarding the meeting of new conferences which will take cognizance of the work of the International Coffee Bureau and of the action of the inspector named to fiscalize its services, as well as treat of matters relating to coffee.

*Sole paragraph.*—The inspector to which the present article refers shall be elected by a three-quarters majority of the delegates attending the convention.

ART. 8. The funds for the upkeep of the International Coffee Bureau shall be furnished by the various countries in proportion to their average coffee exportation during the past three years, it being determined that the quota of contribution for the first year, which will be principally of organization, shall not exceed 5 cents of the dollar per sack of 60 kilos.

*Sole paragraph.*—It is understood that each country will have liberty to decide as regards the origin of the amount corresponding thereto as a quota for the International Coffee Bureau.

ART. 9. It is understood that the propaganda to be made by the International Coffee Bureau will have a general character not mentioning marks of origin or of any other kind, and that each country will retain full liberty to carry on propaganda of its own product as may suit it best.

ART. 10. The duration of the International Coffee Bureau will be for three years for the first period, and may be extended for successive periods of five years in the judgment of the conferences, which will meet in accordance with article 7.

ART. 11. The International Coffee Bureau will study the advisability of proposing at one of the future conferences the creation of a permanent tribunal of arbitration which, functioning in the bureau, may take cognizance of the matters submitted thereto for redress.<sup>1</sup>

ART. 12. The powers of the International Coffee Bureau may be amplified by unanimous consent of the countries participating therein.

<sup>1</sup> Article 11 was adopted over the negative votes of the United States and Great Britain.

# UNITED STATES TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA, FISCAL YEAR 1930-31

By MATILDA PHILLIPS

*Chief, Statistical Division, Pan American Union*

UNITED STATES trade with the 20 Latin American Republics in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, continued to show the effect of the world-wide economic depression. Imports from Latin America, amounting to \$535,873,000, dropped by 37 per cent from the value in 1929-30, owing chiefly to lower price levels, while exports, totaling \$464,404,000, showed a decline of 41 per cent, largely due to smaller shipments.

The following table, compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, shows the value of the trade of the United States with each of the Republics of Latin America for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1930 and 1931:

*Trade of the United States with Latin America, 12 months ended June 30*

[Values in thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	Imports		Exports		Total trade	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
Mexico.....	\$101,649	\$59,367	\$138,090	\$85,367	\$239,739	\$144,734
Guatemala.....	8,038	5,741	9,703	6,169	17,741	11,910
El Salvador.....	3,159	2,924	6,825	3,854	9,984	6,778
Honduras.....	13,532	11,722	12,124	7,095	25,656	18,817
Nicaragua.....	4,604	2,632	6,339	4,085	10,943	6,717
Costa Rica.....	5,010	4,329	6,168	4,121	11,178	8,450
Panama.....	4,937	4,860	41,887	28,232	46,824	33,092
Cuba.....	150,210	96,780	115,726	66,386	265,936	163,166
Dominican Republic.....	7,877	4,541	11,032	7,760	18,909	12,301
Haiti.....	1,376	719	7,917	5,866	9,293	6,585
North American republics.....	300,392	193,615	355,811	218,935	656,203	412,550
Argentina.....	107,987	35,409	173,821	88,805	281,809	124,215
Bolivia <sup>1</sup> .....	314	107	5,588	2,699	5,902	2,806
Brazil.....	170,126	120,707	78,604	37,745	248,731	158,451
Chile.....	77,532	43,432	51,320	38,077	128,852	81,509
Colombia.....	105,812	84,304	33,270	22,449	139,081	106,753
Ecuador.....	5,523	4,719	5,302	3,975	10,825	8,694
Paraguay <sup>1</sup> .....	425	228	1,438	905	1,863	1,133
Peru.....	28,966	13,385	21,817	10,597	50,783	23,982
Uruguay.....	15,646	5,210	24,622	16,422	40,268	21,632
Venezuela.....	42,038	34,757	38,531	23,795	80,569	58,552
South American republics.....	554,370	342,258	434,313	245,469	988,683	587,727
Total Latin America.....	854,762	535,873	790,124	464,404	1,644,886	1,000,277

<sup>1</sup> United States statistics credit commodities in considerable quantities imported from and exported to Bolivia and Paraguay via ports situated in neighboring countries, not to the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay but to the countries in which the ports of departure or entry are located.



# CHILEAN FOLK MUSIC<sup>1</sup>

BY HUMBERTO ALLENDE

BEFORE discussing the characteristics of Chilean folk music I wish to point out that the term has been somewhat abused by confusing in that concept three entirely separate things—pure folk music, music pretending to an artistic effect and garnished with tags of folk song, and stylized works of art inspired by folk compositions.

Pure folk music springs from the villager or country dweller blessed by nature with the artistic gift. His song travels from village to village, degenerating only in the perverted atmosphere of great cities. Such music has been used as a blind by those who, lacking natural gifts or not wishing to undertake serious technical studies, imitate or rather counterfeit it for mercenary ends. Such pseudoartists do not live in the rural districts, and are not in contact with the true creators of national folk music. Their compositions are not considered seriously by folklorists because they emanate from urban surroundings which transform men into an artificial and self-centered crowd.

"Great cities are dangerous to the music of the people," a well-known Spanish professor has said. "It is easy to see through the 'popular' (not folk) music that is acclaimed by the public devoted to poor musical comedy and other spectacles of low artistic order. No less fatal is the harm of 'North Americanism'," he adds. "To take the place of the artless song, the spontaneous folk dance, such substitutes are offered as the brutal stridency of the jazz band—an imported negro music, vitiated by the degraded atmosphere of the cabaret but raised to the rank of a fashionable art by decadent youth. It is needless to say that such offerings are no longer the music of the people but music alien to the people."

On the other hand, the author of a stylized composition does not copy pure folk art but, taking his inspiration from its essence, dignifies it with beautiful harmonization and enshrines it in approved forms.

In order not to wound national susceptibilities, I may cite three Spanish pieces to demonstrate the difference which exists between pure, degenerate, and stylized folk music. The first is a fragment belonging to the group of 43,000 songs published by the Orfeo Catalá of Barcelona; the second, one of the many bad compositions on which music stores thrive; and the last, Albéniz's *Triana*, where we hear the motives of the first composition enriched by harmonization and set forth in impeccable style.

<sup>1</sup> A lecture delivered by Señor Allende in Santiago, Chile, October 21, 1930, and published in *Comuna y Hogar* for November. The points discussed were illustrated by vocal and instrumental numbers. Señor Allende is himself a brilliant composer. His *Voice of the Streets* has for some time been a number in demand on the programs of Pan American music given from time to time at the Pan American Union.

Having corrected a common mistake in the classification of folk music, I shall pass on to an analysis of that of indigenes and creoles.

#### ARAUCANIAN MUSIC

The Araucanians,<sup>2</sup> the indigenes of Chile, live scattered throughout the country with their wives and children, in dwellings called *rucas*, never grouped in cities or even villages. Although all ethnologists agree that the Araucanians learned from the Incas the arts of



AN ARAUCANIAN  
CHIEF

Portrait by an Argentine  
artist, Ramón Subirats.

pottery and weaving, no one has ever claimed that at the same time they learned the art of music. And there is no evidence that such was the case, for the musical systems and the instruments of the two have nothing in common.

While the Incas preferred the 5-tone scale, the songs of the Araucanians were derived, in the main, from the major scale, the only one which the *trompe* and the *trutruca*, their favorite instruments, were capable of producing.

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<sup>2</sup> The Araucanians are the aboriginal inhabitants of southern Chile, noted for their heroic struggles to preserve their independence.—EDITOR.

Araucanian instruments are not as numerous as those of the Mexicans or Peruvians. The most common percussion instrument is the *cultrún*, similar to the Peruvian *tinya*. It is a wooden receptacle, open sometimes at one end, sometimes at both, like a drum. The opening or openings are covered with skin, fastened at the sides with horsehair cords. Into the receptacle small stones are put, and the instrument is played with one or two sticks or simply with the fingers. To keep the skin taut, it is heated before the fire. The *huasa* is a gourd containing small stones. The *casca-huilla* is a kind of tinkling bell.

Among the wind instruments the *trutruca* takes first place; it is a conical tube made from a variety of bamboo called *quila*. At the end of it the Araucanians put a cow's horn to serve as bell. The construction of this instrument is laborious, for they split the wood from one end to the other and hollow out the inside; then they join the two halves and cover them with horse gut. An example of this instrument which I own is 8½ feet long and produces exactly the major scale beginning with middle C.

The *trompe*, *guimbarda*, or *birimbao*, known throughout the world as the jew's-harp, has become quite common among the Araucanians. The syrinx, or pipes of Pan, very popular among the Peruvian indigenes, is unknown among the Araucanians. Some few play the guitar or the violin. It may be affirmed that the only instruments genuinely Araucanian are the *cultrún*, the *pifilca* (a pipe), and the *trutruca*. The others are later adaptations, and the natives who have not come in contact with civilization are ignorant of string instruments. The strong and virile Araucanians are so fond of music that not only do the children practice it in their games, but the adults associate it with all the important acts of their life.

In the *machitún*, or prayers for the recovery of the sick, the medicine women, called *machis*, intone a ritual chant to the accompaniment of the *cultrún*. One such machi chant runs as follows: "The sick man is very ill; he fell ill of an affection of the heart. We all pray to God that the sick man may improve."

The *machis* go through four months of initiation, and the presentation of the new *machis* to the public is made with great solemnity. During this ceremony the head machi dances the *purún* to the sound of the *trutruca* or of the *cultrún*. The *machi* accompanies all her ritual chants with the *cultrún*. When a member of the family returns home after long absence he is received with the Chant of Welcome. From religious festivals the *guillatún*, or prayer to the most important spirits, has survived; this is accompanied by popular festivities. The *guillatún* is celebrated to pray the gods either to send rain or to cause the rain to cease. In this ceremony the oldest *machi* chants a supplication, and then all the *machis* dance to the sound of *pifilcas* and *trutruacas*.



Threshing by trampling the grain underfoot is practiced among the Araucanians to the sound of *cultrunes*, *pifileas*, and *casca-huillas*. In the complicated burial ceremony, the same instruments are played.

The lover proposes by singing to his beloved an original song. Sometimes a woman sings her sorrow over the fact that her husband has expressed his desire to take another wife.

#### ARAUCANIAN MUSICAL SYSTEM

The *trutruca* and the *trompe* can only produce the major scale, of which F, G, A, and B are most commonly used. Often the pieces played on the *trutruca* end with a run going to A in the second octave above middle C or to high C.

Vocal music, unaccompanied, is characterized by the small number of different notes used; these are all in the lower register. I have heard many songs which did not have a range of more than a fourth.

When the indigene alternates vocal and instrumental music, the latter repeats the former exactly, because while he plays he is mentally following the words of the song. The intervals of pure vocal music do not correspond with those of the European chromatic scale. The Araucanian often uses an interval which may be considered as a 3-4 tone and a third which is less than minor, more or less like the interval which separates the sixth and seventh tones of the major scale. Their music can not be said to fall strictly within any one system.

As for rhythms, those with an accent on every third beat predominate, but occasionally, though rarely, those with an accent on every other beat are used. Both song and dance music is very brief; it is simply repeated until the dancers are weary. As the Araucanians have no metrical system, all their songs are in prose. European music has had no influence whatsoever on theirs.

#### CREOLE FOLK MUSIC

The origin of creole folk music in Chile must be sought in the early colony, for it is absolutely untouched by indigenous music. The natives never mixed with the creole population, and as the colonists were exclusively Spanish, there is no doubt that it was they who were the source of creole music in Chile. On this account, to explain more clearly what was kept and what discarded, it is necessary to draw a parallel between the development of folk music in Spain and in Chile.

Spanish folk music is of oriental origin. In Chile, this same origin may be discerned in the movements of folk dances, in the rhythms and in the turns of some melodies.

The Moors in Spain invented and spread the *zegel*, a song with a refrain, from which sprang the *petenera* and the *jota*. The song with a refrain is the most popular in Chile.

*Danza valenciana del siglo XVIII.*

*Allegro*

*a*

*Kamauuca "Al pasito"*

*"al pasito"*

*b.*

*c.*

*Danza tunecina*

*Allegro*

*b.*

*c.*

Courtesy of "Comuna y Hogar"

#### EXCERPTS FROM FOUR FOLK DANCES

In the fifteenth century, the Spanish people assimilated these verses, changing them into the literary genre known as *romance*, accompanied on the *laúd*, *vihuela*, or *zampoña* (lutes). The melody of the *romances* was repeated over and over to the end, but always with new embellishments, as was the custom of the Arabs. Among us, the popular instrument *par excellence* is the guitar, with the harp a second choice; wind and percussion instruments are not liked. In Chile the music does not vary when repeated with subsequent stanzas, nor have the embellishments of Spanish music been accepted.

In the sixteenth century the regional folk song was born in Spain, with characteristics peculiar to each Province. In Chile the national character of creole music became apparent only in the nineteenth century.

A characteristic aspect of folk dancing is that it always takes place out of doors. The custom of accompanying the dancers by the clapping of the spectators so that all share in the diversion was practiced among the Moors as well as among the Andalusians and among our country dwellers. One such Moorish festival, held out of doors with music and dancing, was the *zambra*. I believe that therein is to be found the origin both of the dance called *zamacueca*, so popular in Chile, and of its name.

In the sixteenth century Lope de Rueda appeared; he was the real creator of the truly popular theater. It was he who "first made the farce of good repute," according to Agustín Rojas, his successor. His farces had a chorus for four voices at the beginning, another between the acts, and a third at the end. The song at the beginning was soon omitted, and the others were replaced by dances and songs.



THE ZAMACUECA

A traveler in Chile 80 years ago thus describes the *zamacueca*: "A couple rise and stand facing each other a few yards apart. The guitar strikes up, the song commences, and the bystanders clap their hands, beating time to the music. The dancers advance and retreat coquettishly, circling around, or moving to one side as caprice may suggest, but always facing each other, and waving their handkerchiefs continually, as they wind through the ever-changing mazes. Neither step nor figure is arbitrary, which adds much to the beauty and interest of the dance. The music, though a monotonous repetition of a few notes, is soul-stirring; and the verses, if not very poetical, serve to enliven the dance.

The entr'acte song was the forerunner of the *tonadilla* (eighteenth century), a short dramatic piece with a popular plot. The characters were dressed with elegance, which they called *tono*, according to Felipe Pedrell.

But I lean to the other derivation, based on the word *tonada*, which claims that the ballads of the jongleurs who frequented the court of Alfonso X of Castile were narrative and used one or two melodies, with a *tornada*; that is, with a repetition of the first. The music imitated street cries, crude couplets, and *zambras*. In some Chilean *tonadas* street songs are interpolated as a kind of refrain, and the *zamacueca* rhythm, described below, also appears frequently.

Spanish folk music was influenced by that of America, which in spite of its Spanish origin was quite different because of its contact with indigenous music. This was especially true in Mexico and Peru,



whose indigenous population is very large, but not in the case of Chile, where the Araucanians have always been a very small part of the population and where, moreover, they never mixed with the creoles.

In Spain the words of the threshing song and of some others are merely incidental. The singing is the main thing; a single line is enough to occupy the fantasy of the singer for a long time. These purely oriental variations, however, found no echo in the Chilean environment; they do not harmonize with the rude and virile temperament of our country folk.

In the Spanish *jota*, *sevillana*, *fandango*, or *bolero*, the dancers' feet are agile and unceasingly active, and their arms move gracefully over their heads, but their bodies are practically immobile. This characteristic has been kept in the Chilean *zamacueca*, as has been proved by the feat of those who have succeeded in balancing on their heads throughout the dance a large glass containing liquid.

Since little music of the old-time dances has been preserved, we have to repair to the chronicles and to tradition for information concerning it. Nevertheless, in private collections we have found sufficient documentation to follow the line of evolution of our folk music. The most complete collection of Chilean folk songs and dances, and of others brought to the country during the nineteenth century, is undoubtedly that of Don Luis Sandoval, professor in our National Conservatory of Music. This collection is of such importance that it should be published by the Government.

From this collection I have chosen three dances, the *sajuriana*, the *cuando*, and the *refalosa*, which were formerly in vogue in Chile. In two of them may be found in embryo the characteristic motifs of our folk music. It is said that these dances were introduced into this country by the troops that accompanied General José de San Martín in 1817.

The *sajuriana* consists of a slow movement in 3-4 time followed by a rapid 2-4 movement in *habanera* rhythm. Notwithstanding the fact that the *sajuriana* is still danced in some villages of the south, our folk music has been influenced neither by its melody nor by its rhythm.

The *cuando* is made up of a movement sung in minuet time, followed by another which is both sung and danced in 6-8 time. Toward the end of this movement the rhythm is twice interrupted by two measures in the time of the original minuet.

The *refalosa* begins in waltz time, changed to a rapid movement similar to that of our *tonada*, as in the case of the *cuando*, but without the interpolated measures of the initial movement.

None of these dances, however, has been definitely adopted by our people. It may be asserted that to-day there exists in Chile but one genuine folk dance, the *zamacueca*. The couple dancing it symbolize a hen and a cock. Every gesture of the dancers and the words with

which the bystanders animate them agree with the symbol. The *zamacueca* is often called simply *cueca*; it is probable that this name is derived from *clueca*, meaning brooding hen.

The *zamacueca* is sung only in the major mode. When it is sung by two voices, the second part is a third lower. Neither the words nor the music obey fixed rules; fragments are repeated or interpolated in the most capricious manner. The number of measures varies between 26, 30, or more, preceded by an instrumental introduction of 8 to 10 measures.

It is characteristic of folk music to end on a third or fifth, almost never an octave above the keynote. The harmony is poor, since only the tonic chords and the dominant seventh and ninth appear, with the peculiarity that the ninth descends a quarter tone. The sub-dominant is seldom heard.



Courtesy of "Comuna y Hogar"

"Broken hearts  
"I do not want them . . ."

The *tonadas* which the Spaniards brought to South America during the conquest were quite different from those of present-day Chile. Thanks to the famous Spanish musician Francisco Salinas, who lived in the sixteenth century, we are able to know the authentic popular melodies of his time.

The selective instinct of our people is remarkable; the merry, animated rhythm of certain old Valencian dances has been appropriated by our people, who have

adapted it to the accompaniment of *tonadas* and dances, giving to the melody turns and rhythms of Tunisian origin, richer and more in accordance with the virile Chilean character.

In a word, we have popular songs and dances whose forms, melodic turns, and rhythms are perfectly well defined and not to be confused with those of Europe, nor even with those of the music which under the same type names is heard in neighboring countries.

Araucanian music, absolutely unexploited artistically, and the popular creole music, should be in the future the main sources of inspiration for our composers.

In playing for you some of my stylized *tonadas*, please do not think that I make any pretense to having achieved a definitive accomplishment. I present them only as an experiment and to stimulate my students of composition, to whom they are dedicated.

## THE NATIONAL CENTENARY OF URUGUAY

ON THE 26th of last April, at a beautiful open-air ceremony which took place at the highest point of her territory, the Republic of Uruguay, that progressive South American country, concluded a year of patriotic commemorations of her national centenary. As the orator of the day well said, Uruguayans in the past century have vindicated their right to their immortal creation of independence.

The historic epoch of emancipation, which began April 19, 1825, when The Thirty-three, headed by Lavalleja, landed at La Agraciada, culminated July 18, 1830, in the Oath to the Constitution, taken in what was then called the Plaza Mayor, now the Plaza Constitución, of Montevideo. It is this period which was marked in Uruguay by a wide variety of celebrations in the course of the year we have just mentioned.

The march of The Thirty-three is as famous in Uruguayan history as the battle of Lexington and Concord in that of the United States, for it was this small group of exiles from the *Provincia Oriental*—the Eastern Province, so called because of its location on the eastern shore of the Uruguay River—who, returning, aroused the country to its decisive declaration of independence from Brazil on August 25, 1825.

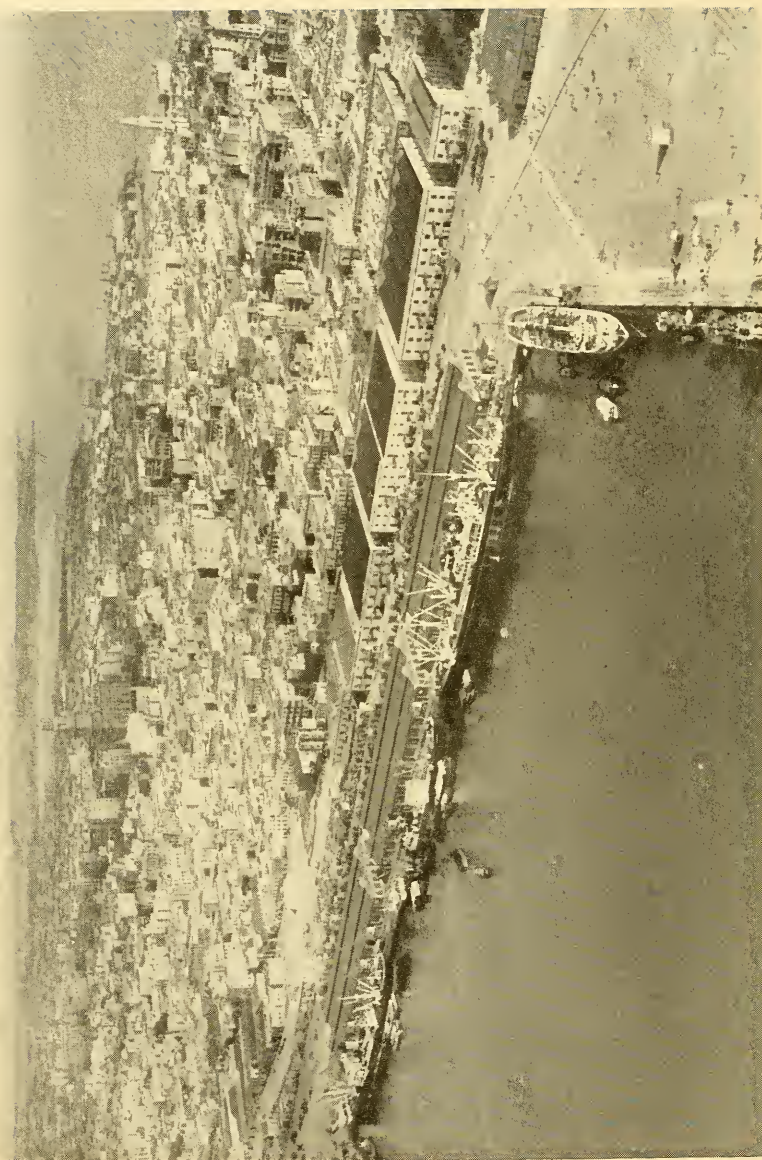
Dr. José Salgado, in his article on *Uruguay and its Constitutions of 1830 and 1917*, published in the July, 1930, issue of the BULLETIN, thus describes the events leading to the promulgation of the first constitution:

In article 7 of the Preliminary Peace Convention signed on August 27, 1828, by which Argentina and Brazil, with the mediation of Great Britain, recognized the independence of Uruguay, it was established that the representatives of the Provincia Oriental should prepare and ratify a constitution for the new state and that this constitution, before being put into effect, should be examined by commissioners of the two contracting governments with the sole purpose of ascertaining whether it contained any provision prejudicial to the security of their respective nations.

The Preliminary Peace Convention ended the war between Brazil, Argentina, and the Provincia Oriental. The "Orientales" had begun the war with the one object of liberating their Province from Brazilian control. Argentina and Brazil were fighting, each with the hope of keeping the Banda Oriental within its respective territory. But neither of the nations was able to force its adversary to accept such a solution. The only way to bring about the peace so urgently demanded by the situation of the belligerent countries was to accept the terms which Canning had proposed from the beginning as a basis for peace, namely, the organization of the Provincia Oriental as an independent state.

The two warring nations agreed. Peace on the basis of Uruguayan independence had come to be a necessity imposed by events. This does not mean that





Courtesy of Council of Administration, Montevideo

AN AIR VIEW OF A SECTION OF MONTEVIDEO

our independence was due only to the diplomacy of Argentina, Brazil, and England. That diplomacy did no more than sanction a fact already accomplished by the heroism of the Uruguayans and by conditions in the nations at war.

A National Centenary Commission, created by degree of the National Administrative Council,<sup>1</sup> took principal charge of the organization of the commemorative festivals. The chairman of this commission was the president of the aforesaid National Council, Dr. Baltasar Brum, who had held the chief magistracy of the nation from 1919 to 1923. The President, the Supreme Court, both houses of Congress, the Council of Departmental Administration<sup>2</sup> of Montevideo, the University of Montevideo, the National Council of Primary and Normal Instruction, and the National Commission of Physical Education were represented in its membership.

The National Centenary Commission granted subsidies to all the interior Departments of the Republic, to be used for commemorations and festivals, public works, and expositions. It brought to Montevideo, with all expenses paid, 150 pupils from the Artigas School at Asuncion so that they might share in the most important festivities. This school is maintained by Uruguay at the Paraguayan capital because of the hospitality of the latter nation to the great hero of Uruguayan independence. Moreover, the commission edited or gave financial assistance to a hundred publications, books, and pamphlets. It distributed half a million trees, to be planted throughout the country. In addition, it is now having cast in bronze 20 sculptures, the work of the principal artists of the nation; they are to be presented to the city of Montevideo, to be placed on its chief thoroughfares.

It is also planning to erect a great monument to the people of Argentina, the Uruguayans' comrades in the struggle for South American independence, and to provide for the building of an experimental school at Ayui, in the Argentine Province of Entre Rios, where Artigas encamped with 16,000 of his fellow-countrymen at the time of their historic exodus in 1811.

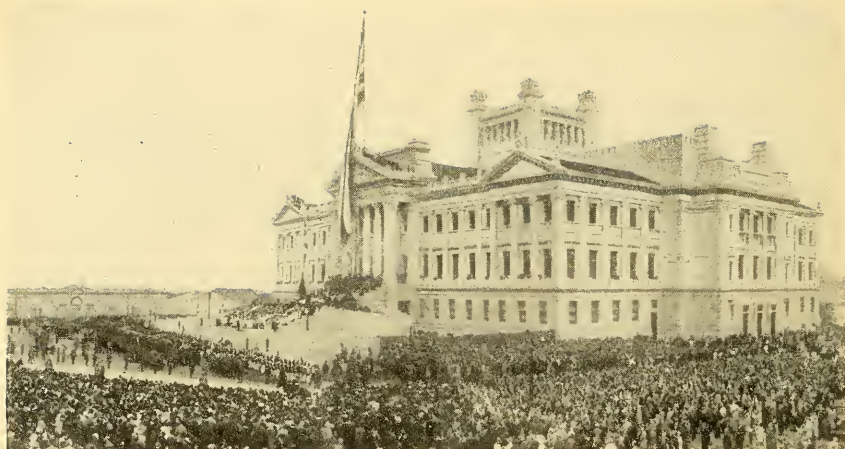
For the proper performance of its tasks, the commission expended a sum in the neighborhood of a million dollars, of which more than 40 per cent was used for tangible and lasting works. It was not obliged to spend a single cent of public money, for it was given special funds produced by the profits from the minting of commemorative coins and from the sale, which is still going on, of 100,000 gold coins which are coveted by collectors for their distinctly commemorative character, and which will ultimately disappear from circulation to enrich the numismatic collections of the world.

The Post Office Department, for its part, issued a handsome series of 16 commemorative stamps, ranging from half a cent to 5 pesos in

<sup>1</sup> A body of nine members which in Uruguay shares with the President of the Republic the administration of the executive power.

<sup>2</sup> This title is given in each Department to the council of municipal executives.





Courtesy of "Mundo Uruguayo"

#### FLAG RAISING CEREMONY AT THE LEGISLATIVE PALACE

Ceremony on April 19, 1930, in commemoration of the centenary of independence, when the largest Uruguayan flag was raised over the capitol.



Courtesy of "Mundo Uruguayo"

#### A HUMAN FLAG

Formed by a group of girls from the public schools of Montevideo.



value. These were supplemented by a special issue of four denominations in honor of the notable Centenary Philatelic Exposition, held April 11 to 15, 1931. The latter series reproduces the early stamps of Uruguay known as the "Diligence" stamps.

The official program of festivities began and ended with homage to the flag. The original flag, created December 18, 1828, consisted of 9 sky-blue and 10 white stripes. It was modified July 12, 1830, six days before the Oath to the Constitution, with respect to color and number of stripes, receiving its present form—four blue (not sky blue, as they are sometimes mistakenly described) and five white stripes. A conventionalized gold sun appears on a white field in the upper left-hand corner.

The year's festivities were ushered in on April 19, 1930, the one hundred and fifth anniversary of the landing of The Thirty-three, with a patriotic celebration which took place in front of the capitol in Montevideo and was broadcast throughout the nation by the Official Radio Service.

Dr. Juan Campísteguy, then President of the Republic, presided over this ceremony, escorted by his cabinet. There were also present in their official capacity representatives of other branches of the national government, members of the diplomatic corps, high civil and military functionaries, and other personages, who sat in a special reviewing stand, accommodating 600 guests, which had been built on the capitol esplanade. It was estimated that 50,000 people were present in the square.

The ceremony consisted in unfurling the great 120-foot "centenary flag" above the pediment of the capitol, the seat of the General Assembly, as the Uruguayan Congress is called.

When the colors had reached the top of the staff a brigade of artillery saluted them with salvos, and immediately 6,000 school children, accompanied by the Municipal Band of Montevideo, burst into the strains of the national hymn.

The last notes of the national anthem were still echoing when the Minister of Public Instruction, Doctor Rossi, rose to address the people there assembled in these eloquent words:

Men, women, and children of 1930:

This flag, which reaches majestically into the heavens from our capitol, is the flag of us all. Emblem of our country in purest form, it stands for all Uruguayans, for our feelings, our thoughts, and our collective deeds.

It was intrusted to future generations by the men of 1830, to bear steadfast witness to our independence, and perhaps also to serve as a symbol of our rôle in history. This flag, with its sun and its stripes of white and blue, had known no foreign foes; never had it faced the fire of invaders. It rose upon the country's horizon in an hour of peace and hope, an hour when the hard-fought strife for independence had already been brought to a close; it presented itself to coming generations ready to take part in the Republic's age of construction.

To-day it still floats serenely above the people of Uruguay, a people without an enemy, in an hour as solemn and as auspicious for a vow of patriotism as that hour a hundred years ago, for we are here entering upon a new era in the history of the Republic.

And as this flag of the sun stirs in the wind above our uncovered heads it seems to bring to us a sense of the sacred emotions of that young country, with its first aspirations, its first hopes, its first dreams; with all that high idealism of a people which, even before it became master of its own destinies, could proclaim, with our hero Artigas, that it had no wish for independence except to rule under the inspiration of a liberty which should bring us law, a moderation which should bring us virtue, an industry which should bring us greatness, and a charity and a justice which should bring us solidarity.

Uruguayans, the land of which this flag is the symbol is at once our mother and our daughter. She is our mother because she shelters us all beneath her noble traditions of liberty and of honor; but she is also our daughter, because her liberty, her honor, her greatness, and her happiness are in our hands and depend upon us. If we wish her to be loved by all, if we wish this flag which is her emblem to be upheld by every Uruguayan, we must make this a country in which all have a part, a country with scope for every ideal of liberty, justice, welfare, happiness, culture, and beauty.

Generation of the centenary, beneath this symbol we are entering upon the second century of our national life. Fixing our gaze upon this flag, which seems to be questioning us from its station among the breezes, let us steadfastly repeat our vow of honor:

For the sake of the liberty, the greatness, the unity, and the glory of our country, in feelings, thoughts, and deeds,

Let none insult the image of the sun!<sup>3</sup>

At the suggestion of the National Centenary Commission, and with the approval of the President, the commemorative festivities proper took place chiefly in two periods, one between July 12 and August 31, 1930, and the other between December 15, 1930, and March 31, 1931.

It was fitting that the first of these two periods should begin with a great patriotic demonstration in honor of the centenary of the flag, whose creation, as has been said, so nearly coincided with the Oath to the Constitution, and that the days between the 12th and the 18th of July, centenary of the Oath, should be marked by the opening of the great new stadium, evidence of Uruguay's devotion to healthful sport; the rural exposition, indicative of the place of agriculture in national life; the first of five wonderful concerts, held in the capitol and attended by 20,000 persons; and the beautiful illumination of Montevideo, besides commemorations of individual historical events.

This flag ceremony, like the first, took place in the Plaza Constitución, the old Plaza Mayor de la Jura (Oath), which had been adorned to reproduce the decorations of a hundred years ago. Troops paraded before the President of the Republic, the governmental authorities, the diplomatic corps, and throngs of citizens.

The centenary flag which, as has been recounted, had been unfurled on April 19 on the Capitol, was now hoisted in the center of the

<sup>3</sup> The phrase quotes a line from the national hymn.

plaza. About it were stationed the flags of all the divisions of the garrison of Montevideo, with their respective guards, forming an escort of honor for the first regiment of cavalry, the Artigas Lancers, whose name and historic uniform perpetuate the memory of the famous Frontier Lancers of which Artigas was captain. The national anthem was sung, and the gallant cadets of the military school renewed their allegiance to the flag; there were orations and salvos of artillery, followed by a parade of girls from the public schools of the capital, dressed some in white and some in blue, who formed a living flag which drew great applause from the enthusiastic multitude.



Courtesy of "Mundo Uruguayo"

#### AN HISTORIC CHURCH, MONTEVIDEO

The colonial church which is now the basilica of the archbishopric of Montevideo, and the reproduction of the arches and inscriptions of 1830, in Constitution Plaza.

At night the plaza was illuminated, after the manner of 1830. The eight arches presented an interesting spectacle, with their old inscriptions, recording the taking of the Oath, the civil and military aid given to the nation's independence, and the gratitude of Uruguay to the Republic of the United Provinces of the Río de la Plata—the Argentina of to-day—and the Empire of Brazil, which were as closely associated as Great Britain with the origin of that independence.

Above the door of the palace in which the Spanish *cabildo* of colonial days held its meetings—later the seat of the Assembly, and to-day of the National Administrative Council—a great illuminated transparency presented the text of the law of 1830 creating the national flag.



Opposite the cabildo, the other great public building bequeathed to us by the mother country, the old church which is to-day the basilica of the archbishopric of Montevideo, had its façade likewise adorned with the nation's flag and the historic colors of Artigas and The Thirty-three, and was ringing joyful chimes on its bells, their bronze voices sounding forth the deep rejoicing felt by all.

On July 13 the capital's great Centenary Stadium, built in Batlle Park, was inaugurated. By reason of its eminently popular character, this was one of the outstanding events of the centenary celebration, for as part of the festivities a world football series, organized by



THE CENTENARY STADIUM

A section of the great stadium, with the Tower of Triumph.

the Uruguayan association devoted to that sport, was conducted in this superb stadium, which has a capacity of 100,000 spectators. Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, France, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Rumania, the United States of America, and Yugoslavia responded to Uruguay's invitation and sent their best football teams to contend for the championship. The series ended on July 30 in a magnificent triumph for Uruguay, when her team defeated Argentina by a score of 4 to 2, thus becoming undisputed champion of the world, after its previous victories at the Olympic games in Colombes (1924) and at Amsterdam (1928).

On July 16 the city of San Jose was decked in its best to receive the brilliant official delegation and the numerous other visitors who

came for the purpose of doing honor to the signers of the first constitution, convened there a hundred years ago. The General Assembly held a special commemorative session at the Macció Theater after a pilgrimage to the site of the original constitutional convention.

As the last stroke of 12 sounded on the night of the 17th, a great patriotic demonstration took form, with the ruling powers of the State and the National Centenary Commission at its head, to celebrate the centenary of the Oath to the Constitution. A seemingly interminable column of half a million marchers traversed the Avenida 18 de Julio, and dispersed at the Plaza Constitución singing the national hymn as a salute to the first hours of the 18th, that day ever memorable in Uruguayan history.

At this same midnight hour the Basilica was the scene of a great patriotic and religious commemoration, when Monsignor Juan Francisco Aragone, Archbishop of Montevideo, officiated at a solemn pontifical mass before a vast assemblage which overflowed the immense limits of the temple. This same audience, when the religious ceremony was completed, followed the prelate to the monument to Artigas erected in the Plaza Independencia, and there rendered eloquent tribute to the father of the country.

In the morning, reveilles and salvos from all the military, naval, and air establishments made enthusiastic salute to the great day of the centenary.

The Plaza Constitución, with its picturesque decorations of 1830, was again the scene of a great ceremony. Here the present generation followed the example of their ancestors of a hundred years ago, and celebrated in jubilant spirit the auspicious day which marked the completion of a century of national life. The people, the authorities, the diplomatic corps, all congregated in the historic plaza. They were surrounded by part of the forces of the garrison, acting as a guard of honor. After the singing of the national hymn came the rendering, for the first time, of the "Centenary March," for which words were written by the renowned Uruguayan poet, Juana de Ibarbarou, who has received from the literary world the appellation of "Juana de América." An orator selected by the National Centenary Commission then addressed the people from the balconies of the Cabildo, and the ceremony was brought to a close by the defile of the military and naval forces present.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day the General Assembly held a solemn commemorative session in the capitol.

That night there were festivals in all the theaters, a general illumination, and a great concert in the capitol. The "Club Uruguay," one of Montevideo's most noted social centers, opened the doors of the beautiful building which it occupies and held a great festival ball,



#### AVENIDA 18 DE JULIO, MONTEVIDEO

This thoroughfare, named for the date of the Oath to the Uruguayan Constitution, was the scene of a great parade on July 18, 1930.



#### THE PLAZA LIBERTAD, MONTEVIDEO

One of the numerous beautiful squares in the capital.



attended by the cream of Montevideo society, all the official and diplomatic world, and the representatives of foreign navies who were in the city.

Here mention should be made of the visit of various naval units specially sent by friendly nations—the cruiser *Liberty*, which brought the greetings of Argentina, a flotilla of torpedo boats which performed the same office for Brazil, and the British cruiser *Dragon*, which came on a similar cordial mission on behalf of Great Britain. From the last-named ship a force had landed and, duly authorized by the Government, had taken part in the military review of the morning. It was natural that these three nations, whose names are indissolubly associated with the winning of our independence, should wish to add these special delegations to the diplomatic representation which they maintain permanently in Montevideo.

During the week which included August 25, the anniversary of the Declaration of La Florida which proclaimed Uruguayan independence from Brazil in 1825, there were patriotic commemorations of various kinds. Provisions were distributed among the poor, concerts and balls were given, school festivals were held in all educational institutions, and military and athletic events were arranged.

But it was not alone by festivities that Uruguay celebrated her attainment of the century mark. As if to justify that noble thought of Artigas, contained in the watchword “May the Uruguayans be as enlightened as they are valiant,” which that hero gave his troops in 1816, the announcement of the inauguration in Montevideo of the country’s first public library, fruit of the efforts of its scholarly citizen, Rev. Dámaso Larrañaga, was the signal for the convening of various scientific meetings, most of which took place during the interval between the first and second series of festivities.

September 15, 1930, saw the opening of the serological conference which had been organized under the patronage of the League of Nations by the Institute for the Prophylaxis of Syphilis. Collaboration was requested and received from scientists whose position and prestige constituted a guaranty of successful results. Delegates came not only from South America, but from the United States and Europe. The principal purpose of the meeting was the study of the various procedures most widely used throughout the world for the serological diagnosis of syphilis, with a comparison of values making it possible to demonstrate the efficacy of those methods considered best. Examinations were made of the blood serum of a thousand individuals, supplied through the capital’s various dispensaries and hospitals, and analyses were likewise made of samples received by air from various clinics in Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro. Some 200 tubes of cerebrospinal liquid were also analyzed. Montevideo hospitably received and entertained numbers of physicians whose



Courtesy of Council of Administration, Montevideo

#### MONUMENT TO GEN. JOSE ARTIGAS, MONTEVIDEO

Homage was rendered to the memory of General Artigas, Uruguay's national hero, at the base of the monument in Independence Plaza.

eminence is everywhere recognized. When the congress was over, they did not hesitate to declare that they were impressed with scientific advance in Uruguay. Another of the learned assemblies which took place in Montevideo was the Centenary Medical Congress, whose sessions lasted from October 5 to 13, 1930. Uruguay, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Germany, France, Italy, and the United States took part in this congress through delegations which were notable for their high scientific standing. The official reports and proceedings of this important congress, ably compiled by its Secretary General, Dr. Nicola-Reyes, fill seven volumes, and give a faithful picture of the work accomplished in the several sections devoted to medicine, surgery, biology, bacteriology, pediatrics, diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, ophthalmology, gynecology, psychiatrics, pathological anatomy, social hygiene and medicine, radiology and cancer, and odontology.

Almost simultaneously with the congress of which we have just spoken, there were held, also in Montevideo, the meetings of the International Congress of Biology. Its sessions were opened on October 8 and brought to a close on the 12th. The Sociedad de Biología of Montevideo, which is affiliated with the Société de Biologie of Paris, had resolved to invite the principal biological investigators of the new world and the old to be present at an international scientific gathering during the year of the centenary.

The summons was received abroad with great interest. Distinguished biologists of Argentina, Brazil, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States responded with pleasure to Uruguay's invitation. Thus it was possible to form an important group of brilliant research scientists who eagerly supported this initiative, and shed great luster on this international forum, which was the first international congress of biology to be held anywhere in the world. Before it were read 423 papers dealing with original biological investigations, all of which are to be included in the printed proceedings edited by the distinguished secretary, Dr. Varela Fuente.

In accordance with motions made by an Argentine delegate, Professor Houssay, and a Uruguayan delegate, Professor Estable, president of the Sociedad de Biología and of the congress, a South American congress of biology will be held every two years, for the purpose of meeting the need of a more active interchange of ideas on problems of biological investigation among students in that part of the continent; and an American Committee on Biological Studies will be created, with the aim of promoting more widely in South America research in the various branches of biology. The next congress will be held in Rio de Janeiro in 1932, and it is expected that its results will be as valuable as those which have become evident since the close of the first.





Courtesy of Council of Administration, Montevideo

### THE NATIONAL RACE TRACK, MONTEVIDEO



Courtesy of Council of Administration, Montevideo

### CARRASCO BEACH FROM THE AIR

The hotel appearing in the center was the scene of two brilliant social events in the course of the Centenary celebrations.

During the second series of festivities there were two other intellectual gatherings, the South American Congress of Chemistry and the National Congress of Engineering.

The former met from December 16 to 21, 1930, under the presidency of Professor Scoseria, one of the scientific authorities of Uruguay. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Peru were also represented by official delegations, as were also many scientific institutions—3 universities, 12 colleges, 10 official bodies, 5 scientific and technical organizations, and numerous industrial associations. Exhaustive programs of study were carried out in the 11 sections into which it



Courtesy of Council of Administration, Montevideo

#### MODERN BRIDGE AT SANTIAGO VÁSQUEZ

This photograph gives an idea of the level country characteristic of the greater part of Uruguay.

had been divided. More than 200 reports were considered by the various specialists and gave rise to discussions of great scientific, technical, and practical value. The adoption of the *Codex Alimentarius* for South America, edited by a committee composed of two chemists each from Uruguay, Argentina, and Paraguay, constituted an important contribution to public health and hygiene.

The National Congress of Engineering met somewhat later, opening March 14, 1931, and bringing its work to a close on the 21st of the same month. This congress, organized by the Polytechnic Association of Uruguay, consisted of 60 delegations from official and private



institutions. Its work was divided into four sections, covering roads, industrial engineering, building construction, and miscellaneous subjects. Some 50 papers were presented before the congress and led to valuable discussions.

These were not the only events of a cultural character during the year commemorative of the centenary. A series of lectures on scientific and literary subjects, given by some of the most brilliant scholars of the nation, attracted a numerous public to the auditorium of the University of Montevideo. And a very notable and well organized art exhibition brought together the works of present-day national artists for the enjoyment of the public.

The inauguration of the Mauá International Bridge over the River Yaguaron on the boundary between Uruguay and Brazil constituted another event on the program of the commemorative season. This magnificent bridge, a notable feat of engineering, was constructed in fulfillment of an agreement concerning the boundary treaty of 1918 between the countries named. It was the happy thought of the Viscount of Mauá, an eminent Brazilian statesman, that part of the money due his country from Uruguay in accordance with the treaty should be devoted to the construction of this bridge. It may be added in passing that the balance of the total payable to Brazil is devoted to other laudable undertakings, including cultural interchange. The bridge is an imposing structure of concrete, with a length of 1,150 feet, exclusive of the two approaches, which are 5,340 feet long on the Uruguayan side and 670 feet on the Brazilian. It has sections for railway and vehicular traffic and pedestrians. At the formal inauguration of the bridge, which took place December 30, 1930, Uruguay was represented by her Minister of Foreign Relations, Señor Domínguez, and Brazil by her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary on special mission, Doctor Lacerda; both signed the official documents and performed together the symbolic act of cutting the ribbons across the center of the bridge, thus opening it to traffic. This event was celebrated by special festivities at Rio Branco (Uruguay) and at Jaguarao (Brazil), the cities thus connected, evincing the cordial relations existing between the two countries.

For the second season of festivities, which took place in the summer, from December 15 to 28, 1930, friendly nations signified their desire to share in her patriotic rejoicing by establishing in Montevideo brilliant diplomatic missions for the special purpose of bearing the greetings and good wishes of the Governments which had accredited them and of the peoples whom they represented. On December 17 the President of the Republic, Doctor Campísteguy, held a state ceremony in the grand reception hall of the Casa de Gobierno, receiving in his official capacity the ambassadors and ministers who had come on special mission from 27 nations of America, Asia, and Europe.



The program of entertainment which had been arranged for the succeeding days through the able collaboration of the Ministry of Foreign Relations and the National Centenary Commission proved to be brilliant, and created a most favorable impression among the numerous members of the foreign missions in whose honor it was given. It included a garden party in the Prado of Montevideo; an excursion to the picturesque eastern shores of the Republic and the series of beautiful beaches which begin at the capital itself; a patriotic ceremony in the Plaza Independencia of Montevideo, at the foot of Zanelli's superbly sculptured bronze figure of the patriot Artigas; a gala symphony concert, the program of which was made up of works



Courtesy of "Mundo Uruguayo"

#### BALL GIVEN BY THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS

The President of the Republic, the Minister of Foreign Relations and Señora de Domínguez, with a group of guests at the ball given by the Minister. In the photograph Doctor Campisteguy, then President, is seen conversing with Mrs. Bliss, wife of the Special Ambassador of the United States.

by the best national composers; races at the Maroñas Hippodrome, in which Uruguayan and Argentine horses competed for the grand centenary prize of 40,000 pesos, with the victory going to the Uruguayan Sarraceno; a popular concert, by a band of 200 performers, in the Centenary Stadium; a splendid ball given by the Minister of Foreign Relations and Señora de Domínguez in their mansion at Los Pocitos, a suburb of the capital; a banquet of 200 covers which was tendered the special missions in the grand ballroom of the Club Uruguayo by the President of the Republic and the lamented Señora de Campisteguy, that choice spirit and great heart who paid death's inexorable tribute but a short time after this occasion. Two social

events were also given by the National Centenary Commission at Carrasco, a beautiful watering place, and the corner stone of the National Clinical Hospital, a monumental institution which will do honor to Uruguay, was laid with due ceremony in Montevideo.

At the Festival of Nations held in the stadium, more than 70,000 spectators applauded the wonderful professional ballets and the groups of boys and girls from other lands who, wearing their native costumes,

MONUMENT TO GEN.  
JUAN A. LAVALLEJA

Monument in Minas to the leader of the band of "Thirty-three," famous in the Uruguayan struggle for independence.



interpreted with a rare degree of perfection the dances of their own countries.

The beauty of the season during which this program was carried out undoubtedly helped to give even greater brilliancy to the festivities of this second stage, for the latter part of which Sir Eric Drummond, the eminent Secretary General of the League of Nations, was a guest of honor, accompanied by various members of the league secretariat, including the juridical counselor, Dr. Juan Antonio Buero, formerly

Uruguayan Minister of Foreign Relations, and Señor Julián Nogueira, Uruguayan journalist of long experience.

On April 26, 1931, as noted at the beginning of this article, the closing celebration of the centenary took place. In accordance with the national commission's plan, this day was marked by a moving patriotic ceremony similar to the one by which the festivities had been officially opened on April 19 of the year before, in front of the Capitol. This time, however, the stage was set by nature, and the flag was raised on the highest point within the national borders.

Youthful athletes gave eager support to the Centenary Commission's beautiful thought; they received the bicolored banner the night before in Montevideo, at the foot of the monument to Artigas, and carried it by relays across country to the summit which had been chosen as the lofty altar from which the glorious standard should be unfurled. In this land of smiling countryside unmarked by mountain peaks, the mast from which the flag floated forth could be planted only 1,800 feet above the level of the sea, on the High Rock of the Sierra de las Animas, to dominate a varied landscape of plains, hills, rivers, and forests stretching to a distant horizon bounded by the blue sea.

At the city of Minas, capital of the Department of Lavalleja, the flag was received by Doctor Brum, of the National Council, president of the commission, who placed it in the hands of Dr. José Espalter, now Minister of the Interior, acting on this occasion as representative of the present President of the Republic, Dr. Gabriel Terra. With Doctor Espalter and Doctor Brum at the near-by summit were other official representatives of the Government and a large audience.

A military band burst into the strains of the national hymn, and while its full tones were still resounding, the flag was drawn slowly up to the top of the mast, there to float majestically. It was a moment of extraordinary emotion, and those who were so fortunate as to be present will not soon forget it.

Upon receiving the flag, the Minister of the Interior delivered the following address, with the eloquence which his words never lack:

Mr. President of the Centenary Commission, ladies and gentlemen:

The commemorative exercises of the centenary have reached their zenith here, where, at the highest point within the Republic, we have just raised and unfurled our national flag. I salute that flag in the name of the President of the Republic. May it float ever radiant as the sun whose image adorns it, ever spotless as the heavens which it mirrors, ever honored and sustained by the strong arms and brave hearts of its loyal sons and daughters!

I see it lift itself like a cloud, like the blue and white sky of a summer afternoon; it might almost be the heavenly incarnation of some soul which, like a flag, can only reach its fullest state on high, far above the wretched dust of reality. But such a soul could not exist, we could not even conceive it, without some bodily form. Without that it would be no more than an abstraction, a memory, or a





Courtesy of Dr. José Richling

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. GABRIEL TERRA, NOW PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY  
Doctor Terra was inaugurated on March 1, 1931, before the close of the centennial celebration.

hope. So is our country a living entity, the soul of a multitude, which dwells in the bodily frame of an area of land. It is a group of men who think and feel and talk in the same manner, who have resolved to live together within certain geographical limits, and to enjoy their sovereignty for mutual assistance and the happiness of all.

But nations are not born by chance, or at the arbitrary command of nature or history. They have their founders and their supporters. Our own nation lived in the soul of Artigas, as a statue lives in the mind of the artist before it is embodied in granite and bronze. And after it had come into being, many were its struggles before it was able to find itself.

The story of our country is the most beautiful of all stories. We have won not one independence but four: against our fathers the Spaniards, against our kinsmen the Portuguese, against our cousins the Brazilians, and against our brothers the Argentines; we have had to fight bravely for our freedom. We have lived the fullness of a Homeric legend.

After our country had been founded, it needed to be fortified and enriched by all the gifts of progress and culture. He who labors for its welfare and improvement is therefore a patriot. And I say to you that the generation which immediately preceded us, and this present generation which is our own, have performed a work which is in the truest sense patriotic; whatever errors and faults they may have committed are surpassed by their great deeds, and no man in all the world can look at us, study us, and deny that we have given worthy account of ourselves, and have vindicated our right to our immortal creation of independence. \* \* \*

The Republic of Uruguay thus entered with steadfast step upon the second century of her life as a free and independent nation.





A TAXCO PLAZA, BY ROBERTO MONTENEGRO

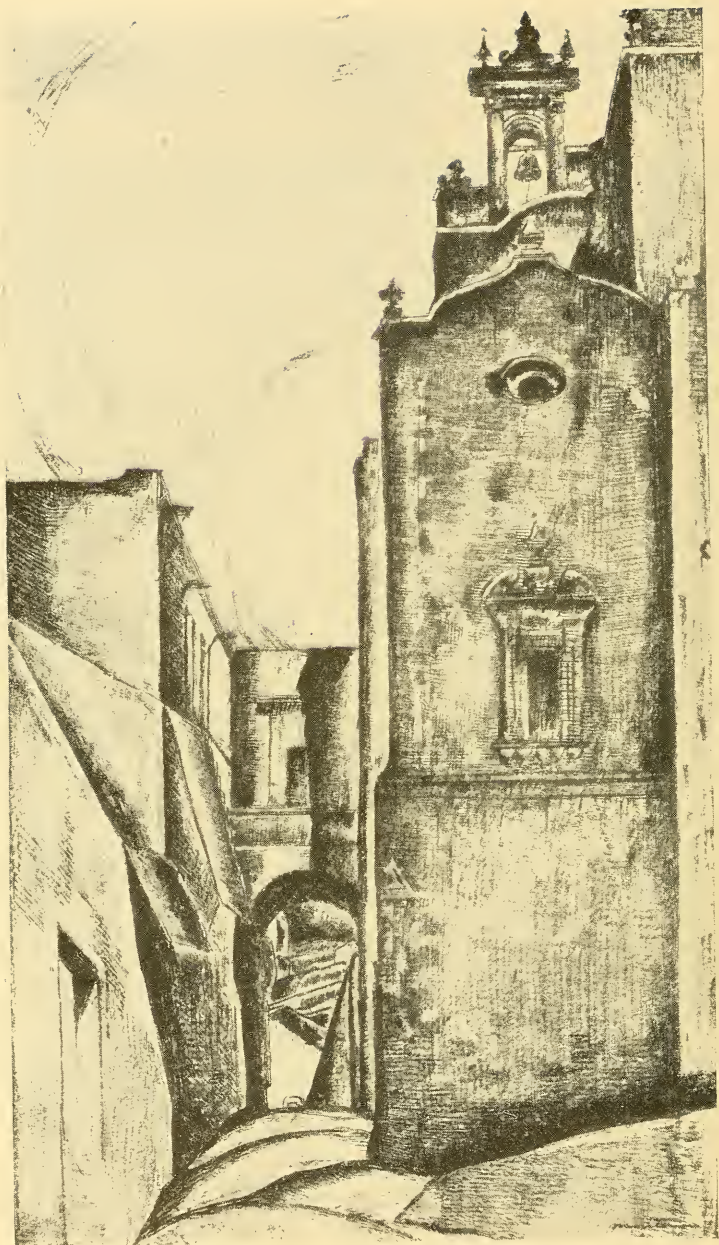
This and the following 5 pages reproduce several of the 20 lithographs by the Mexican artist in a portfolio recently published. (Mexico, Ediciones del Murciélago, 1930.) He, as well as other artists, has found inspiration in the old mining town of Taxco, which still preserves the atmosphere of the eighteenth century.





#### MARKET STALLS

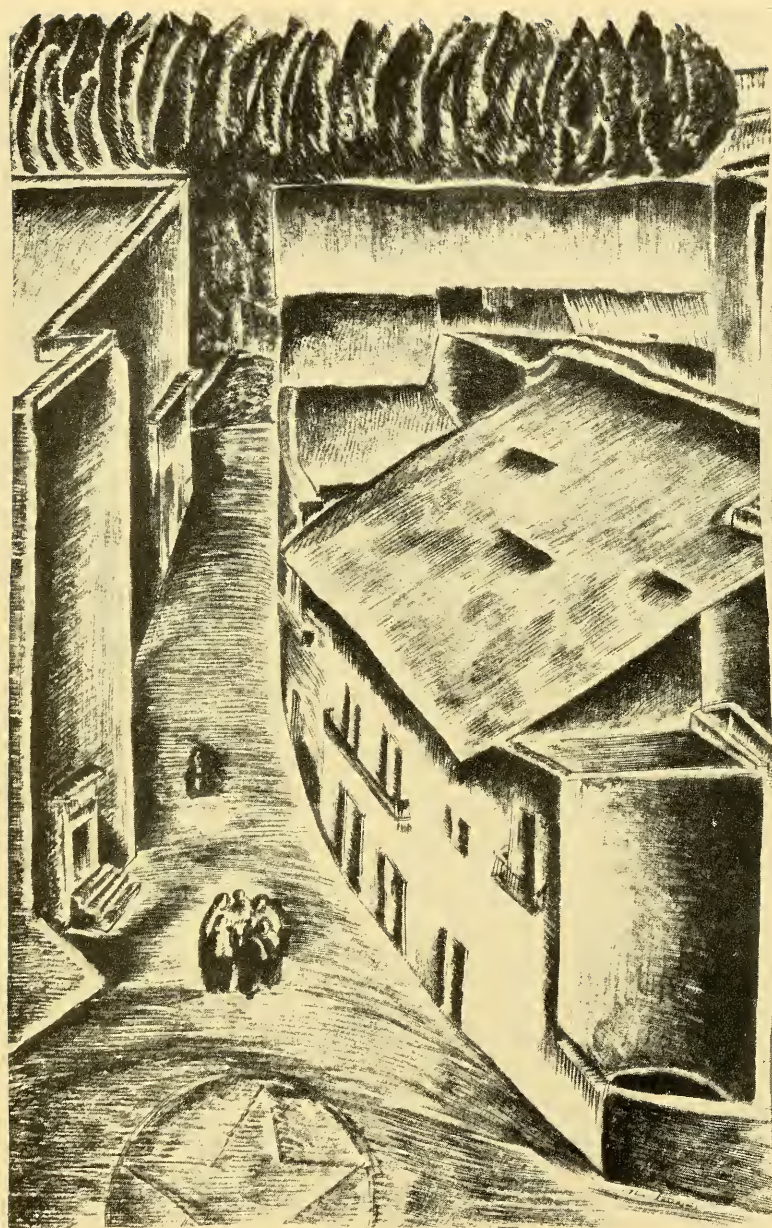
The picturesqueness of Taxco has made it a Mecca for artists and admirers of colonial Mexico.



THE CHURCH OF SAN SEBASTIÁN Y SANTA PRISCA

Erected at the expense of the mining engineer José de la Borda. This great church was completed in 1757.

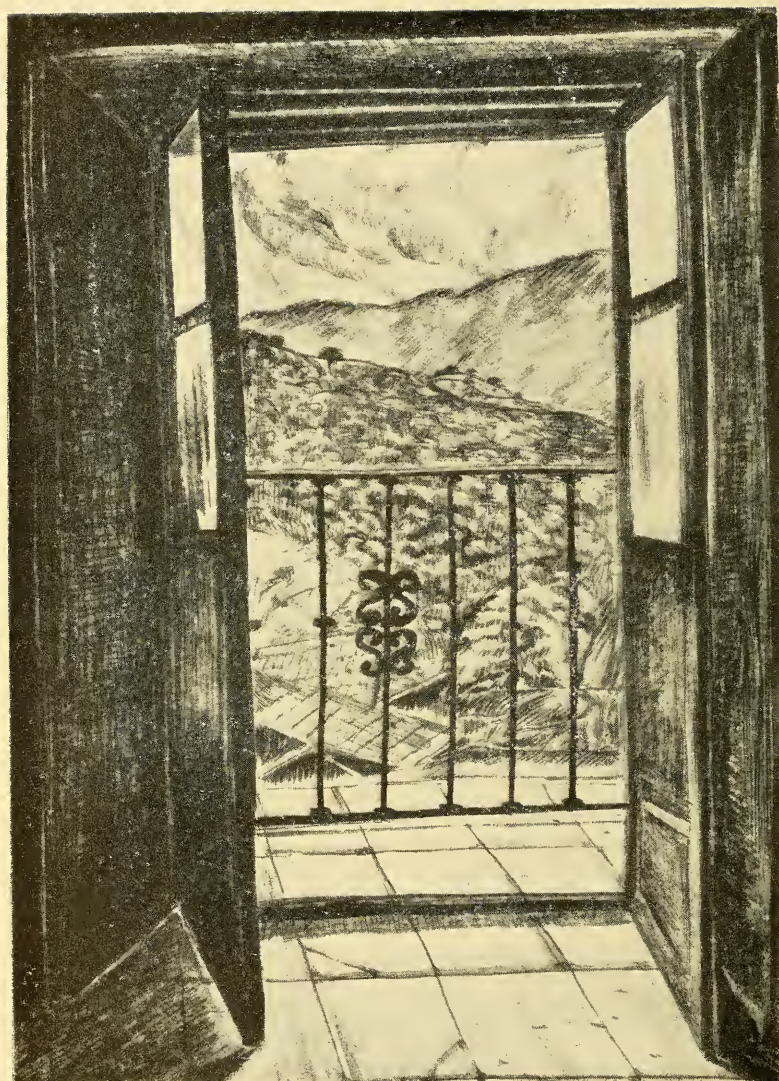




A NARROW STREET OF TAXCO

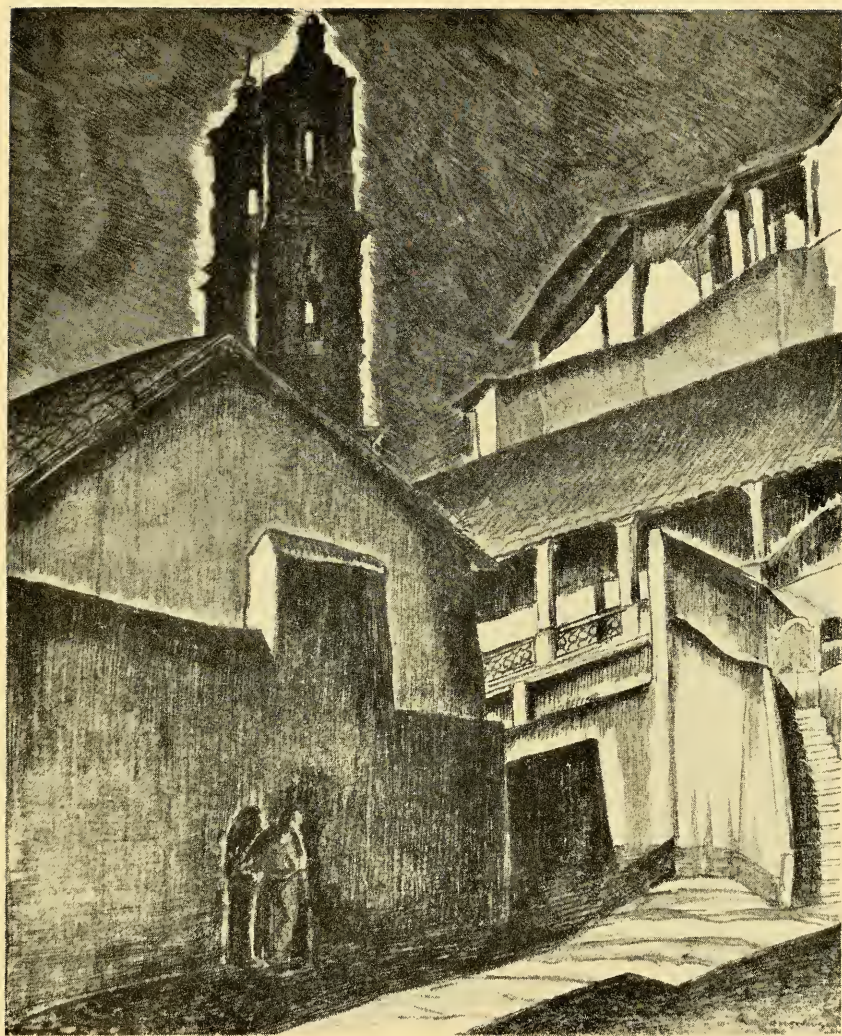
The artist here depicts one of the narrow streets which wind their way through the town.  
71009—31—Bull. 9—5





A BALCONY IN TAXCO

A pleasing effect has been obtained by the artist in the simple lines of a balcony window overlooking the rugged countryside.



A CORNER

Built on a slope of the Guerrero Mountains, on the Mexico City-Acapulco Road, Taxco is famous as the source of the first silver shipped from New Spain to Europe.



## COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY NOTES

*Summer use of the library.*—In spite of the vacation period, the number of requests received by the library has not diminished; many students have taken advantage of the closing of school to do special work on term papers and theses in anticipation of the next school year. Among the topics selected for such research are: The world coffee situation; international law in Latin America; the tariff policy of the Argentine Republic; the constitutions of the American Republics; banking in South America; the libraries of Latin America; and social customs in Latin America.

*Recent acquisitions.*—Among the volumes and pamphlets received in the library during the past month of special interest to the Pan American Union is one edited by Dr. James Brown Scott, director of the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and published for the endowment, whose title is self-explanatory: *The International Conferences of American States, 1889-1928*: A collection of the conventions, recommendations, resolutions, reports, and motions adopted by the First Six International Conferences of American States, and documents relating to the Organization of the Conferences, New York, Oxford University Press, 1931, xlv, 551 pages.

Another volume indispensable to all students of international relations is the comprehensive compilation *Post-War Treaties for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes*, by Max Habicht; Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1931, xxvi, 1109 pages. In addition to the text of 130 treaties, the book contains a complete analysis of the outstanding features of these treaties, supplemented by helpful diagrams.

An important addition to the library was the 63-volume set of the *Biblioteca Ayacucho*, published in Madrid; it includes well-known works on the history and emancipation of South and Central America.

Among the other books received during the month the following should be noted:

*A crise brasileira de educação.* Serie de conferencias realizadas nos dias 26, 27, e 28 de junho de 1930 . . . inaugurando o curso de cultura do Centro do Professorado Paulista. Por Sud Mennucci. Sao Paulo, Irmãos Ferraz, 1930. 196 p. 12°.

*Contribuição para o glossario portuguez referente a mycologia e á phytopathologia.* Por Eugenio Rangel. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1931. 72 p. 8°. (Publicação do Ministerio de Agricultura, Instituto Biologico de Defesa Agricola.)



*Novísimo curso de geografía general y del Perú.* Por el Dr. Luis C. Infante . . . Lima, P. Acevedo, 1931. 398 p., illus. 8°. (Publicaciones de Revista Peruana de Educación.)

*Primera conferencia nacional de Cámaras de Comercio, enero 9-12 de 1928.* Antecedentes y conclusiones. Cámara Central de Comercio, Valparaíso, Chile. Valparaíso, Casa Mackenzie, 1929. 184 p. 8°.

*Cuestiones sociales contemporáneas.* La décima reunión de la Conferencia Internacional del Trabajo. Informe del delegado obrero de Cuba, Dr. Felipe Correoso del Risco. [Habana], Maza, Caso, y Cía., 1927. 139 p. 8°.

*Historia de la República [del Ecuador].* Esquema de ideas y hechos del Ecuador a partir de la emancipación. Por Oscar Efren Reyes. Quito, Imprenta Nacional, 1931. 331 p. illus. 8°.

*La escuela rural cubana.* Su evolución y significación histórico-social. Por Felipe Correoso del Risco. Habana, Editorial Hermes, 1931. 197 p., illus. 8°.

*Cinco conferencias.* Problemas básicos latino-americanos. Por Edwin R. Seligman . . . Traducción y prólogo de Jorge Roa. Habana, Carasa y Cía., 1931. 123 p.

*Congreso de 1824.* Senado-actas. Publicadas por Roberto Cortázar y Luis Augusto Cuervo, miembros de número de la Academia Nacional de Historia de Colombia. Bogota, Imprenta Nacional, 1931. 865 p. 8°. (Biblioteca de historia nacional, Volumen 46.)

*A tentative bibliography of Brazilian belles-lettres.* By Jeremiah D. M. Ford, Arthur F. Whitten, and Maxwell I. Raphael. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1931. 201 p. 8°.

*The dawn.* Being the history of the birth and consolidation of the Republic of Chile. By Agustín Edwards. London, Ernest Benn (Ltd.), 1931. 404 p., illus.

*From Panama to Patagonia.* By Charles Wendell Townsend. London, H. F. & G. Witherby, 1931. 224 p., illus., map. 8°.

*Tropical forests of the Caribbean.* By Tom Gill. [Washington, D. C.], Tropical Plant Research Foundation, in cooperation with the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Trust, 1931. 317 p., illus.

*Background of international relations.* Our world horizons: National and international. By Charles Hodges. New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1931. 743 p. 8°.

*Sixth International Road Congress, Washington, D. C., 1930.* Proceedings of the Congress. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1931. 339 p., illus.

*New magazines.*—During the past month the library has received the following magazines for the first time:

*La Riqueza Agrícola,* Guayaquil, Ecuador. (Publicación mensual de agricultura, ganadería, industrias rurales, y comercio agrícola). Año 1, No. 1, enero de 1931. 12 p., illus. 12x16 inches.

*Revista de la Sociedad Rural de San Francisco,* San Francisco, Argentina. (m.) Año 1, No. 4, junio de 1931. 18 p. illus. 8x11 inches.

*Ingeniería Nacional,* Guatemala, Guatemala. (Órgano de la Asociación de Ingenieros de Guatemala). (m.) Vol. 1, No. 1, 30 de junio de 1931. 16 p., illus. 7x10¼ inches.

*Revista Médico-Farmacéutica.*—Institución Panamericana, Nueva York y Habana. (Formerly "Revista Comercial Farmacéutica"). 2da. Época. (m.) Vol. 1, No. 1, julio de 1931. 86 p. illus. 8x11 inches.

*Revista Nacional,* Mexico, D. F. (Órgano mensual del Partido Nacional Revolucionario sostenido por los empleados del propio Partido). Vol. 1, No. 1, abril de 1931. 64 p. illus. 8x11½ inches.

*Boletín de la Comisión Revisora de Códigos Nacionales*, Caracas, Venezuela. (m.) Año 1. No. 7, marzo 15 de 1931. 128 p. 6 x 9¼ inches.

*La Palabra*, Montevideo, Uruguay. (Órgano oficial de la Federación Magisterial Uruguaya.) (m.) 8 p. 12 x 16 inches.

*Magazines suspended.*—The library has received notices from the publishers that the following magazines have suspended publication:

*La Revista de Música*, Buenos Aires. (Revista mensual internacional de música antigua y moderna.) Año 1, No. 1, July, 1927; Año 4, No. 1, July, 1930. (Ceased publication with the July, 1930, issue.)

*Plus Ultra*, Buenos Aires. Año 1, No. 1, March, 1916; Año 16, No. 177, January, 1931. (Ceased publication with January, 1931, issue.)

Both these publications were truly cosmopolitan in their appeal. The former was dedicated to fostering the historico-critical concept of music, an undertaking in which it was warmly seconded by the Asociación Wagneriana de Buenos Aires. The second, a cultural and social review, was one of the most sumptuously printed magazines on this continent, and its suspension is keenly regretted by its readers.



# PAN AMERICAN PROGRESS

## TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

### COLOMBIA-COSTA RICA

EXTRADITION TREATY.—On May 13, 1931, ratifications of the Extradition Treaty signed by representatives of both nations on May 7, 1928, in San Jose, were exchanged by Sr. Octavio Beeche Argüello, Secretary of State of Costa Rica, and Sr. Gamaliel Noriega Soto, Consul General of Colombia in San Jose. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, May 17, 1931; *Diario Oficial*, Bogota, June 27, 1931.)

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## LEGISLATION

### COSTA RICA

GUAPILES AGRICULTURAL COLONY.—Costa Rica has introduced into the Republic at Guapiles the system of agricultural colonies which has been so successful in many American countries as a means of utilizing great areas of public lands, promoting agriculture and stock raising, and reducing the number of unemployed in the cities.

The Guapiles agricultural colony, established by law No. 4 of May 20, 1931, will consist of 100 families; each colonist or head of a family will be entitled to a 10-hectare (hectare equals 2.47 acre) tract of land. The Government will defray the transportation and other moving expenses of the colonists and their families and provide for each one a model house whose cost shall not exceed 1,000 colones. After he has been installed in his home, each colonist will be given the necessary tools for the cultivation of the land; during the first six months he and his family will be furnished with such provisions and other articles of prime necessity as may be needed for their subsistence. The colonists will be chosen among poor native-born Costa Ricans, heads of families, preferably farmers, who are under 60 years of age, suffer from no infectious disease, and can produce evidence attesting to their character and fitness for the work to be undertaken.

After working at least 3 hectares uninterruptedly for five years, the concessionaire may claim title to the land allotted to him. Before the title is granted none of the land may be sold, transferred, encumbered, or attached, nor will it or its products be subject to any national or municipal tax other than the monthly quota of 25 céntimos per hectare of cultivated land and 50 céntimos per hectare of uncultivated land.



The colony will be administered by a director appointed by the President of the Republic. This officer, who under no circumstances may be chosen from among the colonists, will be in charge of the observance of law and order. He will be assisted by a vigilance committee of three, to be composed of one representative apiece of the municipality in which the colony is located, the colonists, and the President. The committee will meet at least once a month with the director to consider matters relative to the welfare of the colony.

A rural savings bank will be established in the colony by the International Bank, which will advance to the colonists the necessary funds for their work, and will loan money on machinery or crops, subject to the approval of the director of the colony. If the colonists so elect they may entrust to the bank the marketing of their mortgaged produce on a 5 per cent commission basis. The colonists may also, if they wish, form industrial and agricultural cooperative societies to which the authorities are asked to give their hearty support. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, May 23, 1931.)

LABOR ACCIDENT COMPENSATION REGULATIONS.—Regulations of the labor accident compensation law passed by Congress on February 3, 1931, were issued in a presidential decree of May 11, 1931. The main provisions of the law are as follows:

Included within the scope of the decree are all workmen or employees of factories, workshops, transportation companies, power plants, public-service corporations, mines, shops and stores, warehouses, police and fire departments, restaurants and cafés, clinics and hospitals, clubs, hotels, contractors of all kinds, and all those whose work is in any way connected with machinery, motors, or similar equipment.

The decree gives details for the functioning of the Supreme Court of Arbitration, medical and legal services for laborers, fines, bonding statistics on labor accidents and accident prevention, and the procedure to be followed after an accident has taken place.

Instructions for preventing accidents are published in conjunction with the decree, and each employer must install the safeguards and take the precautionary measures described therein. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, May 20, 1931.)

#### CUBA

INCOME AND PROFITS TAXES.—Acting in accordance with the provisions of Article XIV of the revised tax law of January 29, 1931, the President of the Republic has issued income and profits tax regulations, to become effective upon their publication in the *Gaceta Oficial*. The regulations provide that—

An income tax ranging from three-quarters of 1 per cent on salaries from \$1,200 to \$2,400 to 5 per cent on those over \$15,000 shall be paid by officials and employees of financial, industrial, agricultural, and commercial establishments; professional men and women; officials and employees of the Government, Provinces, and municipalities, including members of the army, navy, and police corps; and all others receiving remuneration for personal service. Single men or

women heads of families and married persons are granted a reduction of 10 per cent of their tax, with an additional reduction of 2½ per cent for each child. The law includes in the exemptions from this tax salaries less than \$1,200; income of foreign diplomatic and consular officials; veterans' and retirement pensions, provided the recipient lives at least eight months of the year in Cuba; national lottery prizes; proceeds of life or endowment insurance policies; gifts and inheritances; accident, health, and other indemnities; and the income from state, provincial, or municipal obligations. Income from securities is also taxed, 5 per cent to be paid on the returns from obligations of foreign governments or their political subdivisions, and 4 per cent on those from real-estate mortgages, notes other than bank loans, and bonds or shares.

Taxes other than those stipulated below are to be paid on profits of commerce or industry; such taxes range from 2 per cent on profits from \$1,200 to \$3,000, to 10 per cent on those over \$300,000. Corporations, banks and bankers, and individuals or companies engaged in the sugar or mining industry shall pay 8 per cent on all profits up to \$100,000, the tax being gradually increased to 10 per cent on those of more than \$300,000; railway and shipping companies shall pay 6 per cent; production, merchandise, or credit cooperative associations shall pay 4 per cent; and public-utility corporations shall have deducted from the tax levied on them as corporations the amounts paid by them to municipalities or the Government in accordance with the provisions of their charters. Among those exempt from these provisions, some of whom are taxed according to other laws, are foreign navigation companies; labor cooperative societies dealing only with their members; book, magazine, and newspaper publishers; educational institutions; mutual-insurance companies; and private clinics.

The regulations also provide for depreciation and other deductible expenses, stipulate the penalties for noncompliance with the law, and contain other clauses for its interpretation and enforcement. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, May 21, 1931.)

**SALT WORKS REGULATIONS.**—All owners of salt works situated on any point on the sea coast or on islands or keys within national territory must provide themselves with a license from the Bureau of Forests and Mines, according to regulations issued by the President of the Republic on May 2, 1931. This license must be kept at the salt works, where it may be examined by any official agent visiting them. A permit (*guía de sal*) must accompany every shipment of crude salt within the Republic, outside of towns or urban areas, whether by land or by water; any salt without such a permit may be confiscated and the owner fined. All refined salt may be shipped without a permit, but the owners of refineries must be able to prove that all shipments received for refining were accompanied by the required documents. The regulations went into effect on the date of publication in the *Gaceta Oficial*. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, May 8, 1931.)

#### EL SALVADOR

**SUPERVISION OF PUBLIC WORKS.**—By virtue of an executive decree issued on April 25, 1931, the General Bureau of Public Works has been entrusted with the full supervision of all works of a public nature being constructed by the several Government departments throughout the

Republic. To this end, the bureau has been authorized to secure a complete statement from the respective ministries regarding the public works which they have pending and to assume in the future full control of all administrative and technical work involved in this or similar construction. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, May 27, 1931.)

#### GUATEMALA

IDENTIFICATION CARDS.—The Legislative Assembly of Guatemala has passed a law, signed by the Executive on June 4, 1931, requiring citizens and foreigners domiciled in the Republic to obtain from the mayor of the municipality in which they reside an identification card giving the name, occupation, residence, description, fingerprints, and picture of the bearer. The law applies to those between the ages of 18 and 60. A register is to be kept in each municipality where the information contained in the cards may be filed. According to the provisions of the law the card must be produced whenever there is any question as to identity, as well as in such specific instances as contracting matrimony, voting, being sworn into public office, obtaining passports, and registering marriages and births. The law will become effective on January 1, 1932. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala, June 4, 1931.)

#### PERU

PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION IN THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.—A decree was recently issued by the President of the Council of Government and published in *El Peruano* on May 23, 1931, providing for the establishment of a special bureau to prevent adulteration in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. The newly created bureau will be under the Ministry of Promotion.

According to this decree the laboratory of the Division of Viticulture and Enology of the National Agricultural and Veterinary School will be used as the central laboratory of the bureau. There samples of wines from the storage vats of manufacturers as well as from warehouses and places of retail will be tested to determine their purity. The collection of the samples will be carried on by the agents of the Internal Revenue Bureau, in whose laboratories the necessary analyses will be made. All the wines and other liquors found adulterated or impure will be confiscated and their manufacturers fined. Samples of types produced by the most reliable concerns in each region will be taken for the basis of judgment. (*El Peruano*, Lima, May 23, 1931.)

#### URUGUAY

CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.—Government control of international exchange transactions was authorized by virtue of a law passed by Congress on May 28, 1931. While the



new law does not create a trading monopoly nor was it intended to hinder regular and legitimate trading in exchange, it does prohibit all operations which are of a speculative nature or tend to cause artificial and sudden fluctuations in the market. Actual control of exchange operations will be in charge of the Bank of the Republic. Private banks, exchange houses, including stock and exchange brokers, and other firms authorized by the Bank of the Republic to engage in operations of this nature will be obliged to maintain special registers in which they will keep a detailed record of their transactions. The registers must be open for the inspection of the officials of the Bank of the Republic at all times. Exchange operations which do not have to do with the regular and legitimate requirements of normal economic and financial trends and those which may be considered speculative in nature, or which in any way tend to disturb the value of the currency, are prohibited. The Bank of the Republic is also empowered to organize, with or without the cooperation of the principal banks in Montevideo, a time draft exchange. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, June 3, 1931, and Report of the American Commercial Attaché, Montevideo, June 5, 1931.)

#### VENEZUELA

NEW AIR MAIL SERVICE.—Venezuela has now joined the system of air mail service maintained by the well-known "Scadta" in the northeastern part of South America, through a contract between the Government and the company for the transportation of air mail between Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Ecuador, and Curaçao.

The Venezuelan terminus of the new service will be the port of Maracaibo, where the company will establish its office and construct its aerodromes, ramps for seaplanes, hangars, workshops, fuel storage tanks, and other necessary operating equipment.

In accordance with the contract, the airplanes of the company will follow four principal routes: One from Barranquilla along the coast by way of Riohacha and the Goajira Peninsula to Maracaibo and return; another from El Banco, a port of the Magdalena River, crossing the cordillera from Encontrados on the Catatumbo River to Maracaibo and return; another from Cucuta along the Zulia and Catatumbo Rivers to Maracaibo and return; and the last from Maracaibo along the coast of the Gulf of Venezuela over the Isthmus of Médanos to Curaçao and return.

The Scadta is obliged to establish service between Colombia and Venezuela within two months following the approval of the contract by the Congress of Venezuela, and between Venezuela and Curaçao within six months. It is also obliged to carry 2 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) of official Government mail free of charge in each airplane. The Government on its part will pay the company 70

bolivars per kilogram gross weight of mail carried between Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Ecuador, and 45 bolivars per kilogram on the Venezuela-Curaçao route. The unit of weight for letters will be 10 grams (about one-third ounce) or a fraction thereof. The company is authorized to transport passengers and to install radio equipment for the safety of the planes; it will also enjoy the right to use the Government telegraph and radio services free of charge for the transmission of messages regarding meteorological conditions and technical details.

Other important provisions of the contract grant the company the right to choose its own personnel and equipment, exemption from the payment of import duties on planes, scientific apparatus, tools, accessories, gasoline, oil, and lubricants destined for the service, and permission to establish connections with the air routes of other companies which have or may establish national or international services in Venezuela. While the contract set forth the obligation of the Government not to grant to other persons or companies in the same field greater privileges than those given the Scadta, it specifically states that it does not constitute a monopoly.

The contract was signed by the Minister of Promotion and the representative of the Scadta during December, 1930, but was not approved by Congress until the end of May, 1931, and did not receive the signature of the President until June 6, 1931. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Caracas, June 9, 1931.)

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## AGRICULTURE

### ARGENTINA

STOCK-RAISING MAP OF ARGENTINA.—The Stock-Raising By-Products Bureau of the Commerce Exchange of Buenos Aires has published a map of the Republic of Argentina which, in addition to its value as an example of cartography, is especially interesting for the data contained therein on the stock-raising industry of the nation and of neighboring countries.

Statistical data from the last censuses are distributed by zones so that the figures for the various kinds of stock are shown clearly for each Province and Territory. Packing houses and salting establishments in the Republic, as well as those of Uruguay, Brazil, Chile, and Paraguay, are also indicated. Charts accompanying the map give information about the last stock census; packing houses in Argentina; the slaughter of cattle in the packing houses and salting establishments in Argentina; the slaughter of cattle, sheep, and hogs in Uruguayan packing houses; the slaughter of sheep in the packing houses

of southern Chile; and the stock census of Buenos Aires and of the Republics of Brazil and Bolivia in 1929. The map also provides information about the ports of Buenos Aires, La Plata, and Montevideo. The inclusion of a small map of the country, showing the districts where the cattle tick has been eradicated, adds to the value of the publication. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, June 8, 1931.)

AGRICULTURAL LECTURE TOUR.—In accordance with a resolution of the Ministry of Agriculture on the dissemination of agricultural information in the most important cereal-producing regions of the Republic, an expert left Rosario in June in a special car provided by the Argentine Central Railway to give a series of lectures on agricultural topics to the farmers of that section. The car has been equipped with illustrative material for the more graphic presentation of the instruction. The topics to be discussed include methods for fighting diseases of corn, the use of sterilized wheat and flax seed, the curing of flax seed, and similar subjects. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, June 9, 1931.)

#### CHILE

IRRIGATION OF THE ACONCAGUA VALLEY.—The Division of Public Works has issued a decree providing for the irrigation of the valley of the Aconcagua River in accordance with a plan worked out by the Bureau of Irrigation. A dam is to be built 14 kilometers above the town of Los Andes and a series of canals dug to supplement the existing ones in the distribution of the water. The decree also provides for the formation of an association of the owners of the lands to be irrigated, and for this purpose divides the zone into six sections. The total cost of the project is estimated at 54,200,000 pesos, which will be repaid by the owners of the lands benefited by its construction. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, May 28, 1931.)

#### COLOMBIA

AGRICULTURAL COLONIZATION.—A number of groups of colonists have already been sent to the Sumapaz Colony in the Department of Tolima, which was established in accordance with Decree No. 383 of 1931 (see BULLETIN of the Pan American Union for July, 1931). A short time ago 20 persons set out for the colony and 45 were reported to be already working there. All have been provided with the materials specified by the decree, such as farming implements, material for the construction of their houses, seeds, and the like.

Besides this, various improvements have been made on the highways and a bridge constructed over the Yeguas ravine. The colonization division is being constantly visited by persons wishing land, and according to the head of this division as well as the Chief of the Bureau



of Public Lands great enthusiasm is being manifest in the colony by persons who are out of work. Those who have already begun work appear interested in their new agricultural duties and satisfied with conditions there.

In general, the distribution of public lands throughout the whole Republic, and particularly in the Departments of Santander, Caldas, and El Valle, has shown a considerable increase during the past two years, according to information from the Chief of the Bureau of Public Lands of the Ministry of Industries. It is to be observed, moreover, that the increase in the distribution of national lands has been greatest during the years in which the economic crisis has been most grave. Actual figures for the past six years are as follows:

In 1926, 22,650 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) were distributed in 17 parcels of land; in 1927, 25,425 hectares in 75 parcels; in 1928, 11,560 hectares in 90 parcels; in 1929, 17,812 hectares in 115 parcels; and in 1930, 39,239 hectares in 504 parcels. During the year 1931, 14,000 hectares had been distributed up to the middle of June. Of these last, 144 were for less than 20 hectares and only 24 for more than this amount. In only one case was the allotment as much as 2,500 hectares, the maximum permitted by law. In this way, the growth of large estates is being discouraged and there is being promoted the establishment of small farms owned by many poor people, who for the most part are accustomed to tilling the soil. (*El Tiempo*, Bogota, June 16, 1931.)

#### COSTA RICA

GUAPILES AGRICULTURAL COLONY.—See p. 955.

#### ECUADOR

NEW AGRICULTURAL MAGAZINE.—Under the name *La Riqueza Agrícola*, a monthly agricultural magazine has been founded in Guayaquil by Señor Attilio N. Descalzi M. The purpose of the publication is the promotion of agriculture and animal industry in Ecuador, especially in the coastal region. It plans to publish complete agricultural studies of the various zones of the Republic and a monthly information service as to the conditions of the various crops throughout the Republic. The first five issues so far published contain interesting articles by the foreign agricultural experts at present in the service of the Ecuadorean Government. (*La Riqueza Agrícola*, Guayaquil, January–May, 1931.)

#### MEXICO

BOYS' GARDEN CLUBS.—In order to supplement the work of the agricultural school in its mission of creating a generation prepared to devote itself intelligently to the task of developing the agricultural possibilities of the nation, a number of boys' garden clubs have recently

been founded in various places throughout the country. While the number of these clubs is not very large at present, it is hoped that it can be increased; active measures are being taken to extend the movement to all sections of Mexico.

Through special courses, usually taught by the regional agronomist, club members become acquainted with different agricultural methods and receive much practical experience by the cultivation of their own garden plots. As a rule the instruction is intensive, the classes being held for one hour daily during the vacation period.

A number of clubs have been formed in the State of Vera Cruz and according to the press the results have been very satisfactory. Great interest has been aroused and not a few tracts of land have already been planted. The courses are not limited to practical instruction, but provide theoretical teaching as well, especially that relative to an understanding of meteorological conditions.

Ever since the establishment of these clubs, much enthusiasm has been shown by the members, and a spirit of friendly rivalry has often arisen between clubs in neighboring regions. In some places, for example, as Dos Bocas and Izcoalco, the students have already established nurseries and planted orchards. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, June 5, 1931.)

MOTION PICTURES TO IMPROVE FARMING METHODS.—According to information received by the press, the Ministry of Agriculture has recently organized important work of an instructive nature in the exhibition throughout the country of a special series of motion pictures on agricultural subjects. These films, which are being shown free to farmers, demonstrate modern methods of agriculture and have proved very helpful to those who have seen them. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, June 15, 1931.)

#### PERU

STOCK-RAISING COMMISSION.—In order to promote stock-raising, which is considered one of the industries of most vital importance to the country, and to encourage the introduction of measures for its progress and improvement, a commission has been created under the Ministry of Promotion to study all aspects of the industry in Peru at the present time. The commission is to place special importance on the investigation of problems confronting the industry and solutions which may be offered. It will also study the duties and other taxes paid by the industry in general and recommend such changes as may seem necessary for aiding the industry.

The personnel of the commission includes a veterinarian from the Bureau of Water, Irrigation, Agriculture, and Stock-Raising, a professor of zootechnics of the National Agricultural and Veterinary School, two delegates of the Stock-Raisers' Association of Peru, one

of whom will be an expert in dairy cattle and the other in beef cattle, and representatives of the stock-raisers throughout the Republic, of whom there will be one each from the coast, mountain, north, central, and southern sections of the country. The Cattle Raisers' Association of Peru will appoint its own delegates and those from the different sections of the country will be elected as the various associations choose.

Stock-raisers and other persons interested may present to the commission memorials or articles on any subject related to the industry in Peru, especially opinions on duties, freight and shipping rates, fodder, and expenses occasioned by the transportation of cattle from one place to another within the country. The commission will have its offices in the building of the Cattle Raisers' Association and will present its reports to the Bureau of Water, Irrigation, Agriculture, and Stock-Raising of the Ministry of Promotion. (*El Peruano*, Lima, May 22, 1931.)

#### URUGUAY

RADIO PROGRAMS FOR FARMERS.—Farmers in Uruguay having radio receiving sets are now able to get the latest official information on current prices and agricultural methods as well as the news of the day through the courtesy of the Bureau of Agriculture, which has recently established a radio station in Montevideo for the purpose.

The station, which operates on a frequency of 730 kilocycles and 411 meter wave length, broadcasts regularly each day between the hours of 10 in the morning and 2 in the afternoon with an additional hour between 5 and 6 in the evening during the winter months. Its programs include announcements of an official nature such as notices of the latest resolutions of the President, the National Administrative Council, different departments, the Bureau of Agriculture, the Official Seed Commission, the Live Stock Sanitary Inspection Corps, the Institute of Fisheries, the Montevideo Departmental Administrative Council, the Internal Revenue Bureau, the Superior Council of Industrial Education, the National Physical Training Council, and the National Council, and also current market prices, exchange transactions, weather reports, dates of the arrival and departure of steamers, and bulletins on the cultivation of certain crops, poultry raising, apiculture, dairying, and fruit growing. Interspersed with these subjects, musical selections, children's stories, and talks on hygiene, child care, nutrition, and other matters of interest to the housewife are given, and on certain occasions special numbers including popular and classical music and poetry are presented in celebration of the national holidays of other countries. (*Revista de la Asociación Rural del Uruguay*, Montevideo, May, 1931.)



## FINANCE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE

### ARGENTINA

EXTENSION OF AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SERVICE.—The Argentine Telephone Co., an organization which has come to play an increasingly important part in the Argentine telephone operation field, has recently opened an exchange in the city of San Luis. The new installation is of the most modern type used in the Ericsson automatic systems and has a capacity of 500 numbers. The system of underground lines, apportioned among the various suburban districts, will permit an immediate increase in the number of subscribers. Simultaneously with the opening of the exchange, long-distance service between San Luis and Buenos Aires was made available, and through the different branches of the Argentine telephone system the city is now brought into communication with the Provinces of Mendoza, Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios and the Territory of La Pampa. (*Foreign Communication News*, United States Department of Commerce, Washington, July 3, 1931.)

### BRAZIL

INDUSTRIAL CENSUS.—In regard to Decree No. 19739 of March 7, 1931, limiting the importation of industrial machinery into Brazil during the next three years (see July, 1931, issue of the BULLETIN) the Ministry of Labor, Industry, and Commerce has defined the term "industrial machinery" to include only machinery used in the textile, hat, shoe, and sugar industries. The regulations of this decree, issued on May 13, 1931, provide for the organization of an industrial census in Brazil. All industrial establishments operating in the Republic with five or more employees must submit to the Ministry of Labor before November 30, 1931, a memorandum of all machinery in use, mentioning whenever possible the maximum production of each machine. The memorandum will also provide the following information: The name of the firm or enterprise owning the establishment and the location where it operates; a statement showing the capital invested in the industry and other financial data; the principal products manufactured, segregated if possible by amount and value, and the total value of the production in each of the years 1928, 1929, and 1930, estimated according to the sale price of the products at the factory; the number of persons employed, the number and average length of the working days, and the salaries and wages paid during 1928, 1929, 1930, and 1931; the number and power of the motors in the factory; the quantity and value of the stocks in 1928, 1929, and 1930; the quantity and value of production during the first four

months of 1931, and a similar declaration as regards stocks on that date; the amount and value at the factory of the principal raw materials used during the years 1928-1931, and their origin; the fuel used, its value, and origin; and the classified total of federal, state, and municipal taxes paid by the establishment. Textile establishments must also list the number of spindles and looms. (*Diario Oficial*, Rio de Janeiro, May 20, 1931.)

PROTECTION OF THE NATIONAL COAL INDUSTRY.—A decree dated June 9, 1931, has been issued by the Provisional Government of Brazil, requiring importers of coal to purchase a certain minimum percentage of Brazilian coal to be burned in conjunction with imported fuel. The decree authorizes the Lloyd Brasileiro Navigation Co. and the Central Railway of Brazil to contract on behalf of the Federal Government with Brazilian coal-mining enterprises for the entire available production of domestic coal. On and after July 15, 1931, clearance at the customhouses of all and any shipments of imported foreign coal, whether in bulk or in briquets, depends upon the presentation of proof by the importer that he has acquired an amount of Brazilian coal equivalent to 10 per cent of the amount of foreign coal to be imported. The price to be charged for domestic coal will be fixed semiannually by the Lloyd Brasileiro Navigation Co. and the Central Railway of Brazil with the approval of the Government, and the standards to which the coal must conform will be specified by the Fuel Experiment Department of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Government may alter the percentage which importers are required to purchase according as the production of domestic coal increases or decreases.

Appliances for burning, distilling, or gasifying fuel which in the opinion of the Fuel Testing Department can utilize domestic coal efficiently will be exempt from import and other customs duties during a period of five years. Those appliances which in the opinion of the department can not utilize domestic coal efficiently will pay double import duties. During the next 10 years the States, municipalities, and the Federal District are forbidden to levy taxes of any kind that may affect enterprises engaged in the mining of Brazilian coal or in the exploitation of its by-products. (*Diario Oficial*, Rio de Janeiro, June 20, 1931.)

#### CHILE

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL.—The inaugural session of the recently created National Economic Council was held at Santiago on June 15, 1931, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Promotion. The council is to study all problems related directly or indirectly with national economics. "The work of a council like this," said the minister in his opening speech, "will be of supreme import-

ance in coordinating the various national activities in such a way that they cooperate without hindering each other, in the consolidation of our economic life."

The council will cooperate with the Government in such matters as the development of a plan for the promotion of mining, agriculture, and industry; the restriction or expansion of imports and exports; the coordination of the various means of transportation and communication; the establishment of free ports and free zones; the modification of taxation in accordance with the development of industry and commerce; public works, in so far as they are of interest to industry and commerce; the modification of the credit system to meet the needs of agriculture, industry, and commerce; the development of the iron, steel, and other metal industries and of power companies; the placing of industry and commerce on a sound basis; the tariff and the protection of infant industries; State industries, penal labor, and its competition with private industry; restriction of unfair trade practices and monopolies which injure internal trade; the training of adequate personnel for industry and commerce; the establishment of research departments in the universities and other institutions to study the organization of industry and commerce; the improvement of statistics of production, distribution, and consumption; social legislation and commercial treaties and conventions; cooperative measures between producers, merchants, and consumers; and colonization and immigration. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, June 16, 1931.)

## COLOMBIA

THE GOVERNMENT PAY ROLL.—The Ministry of Finance and Public Credit has prepared interesting statistics showing the number of employees on the Government pay roll and their respective salaries. According to the report of the ministry the number of national employees on June 30, 1931, was 24,218, with salaries amounting to 1,353,712 pesos monthly or 16,224,546 pesos annually. The employees of the national railways and the aerial cables are excluded from this estimate. The national employees are distributed among the various ministries as follows:

Ministry	Number of employees	Monthly salaries (pesos)	Ministry	Number of employees	Monthly salaries (pesos)
Government.....	5,672	503,673	Public Works (not including railway and cables personnel, Comptroller General, Hygiene and Social Welfare.....	157	25,950
Foreign Affairs.....	160	45,909		218	33,641
Finance and Public Credit.....	2,085	121,241		530	41,508
Industries.....	8,883	208,024			
War (including the army).....	132	22,307			
National Education.....	1,488	66,503	Total.....	24,218	1,353,712
Posts and Telegraphs.....	4,893	284,956			

(*El Tiempo*, Bogota, June 17, 1931.)



FISHING INDUSTRY.—As the result of the interest aroused by the Consul of Colombia in Berlin in the possibilities offered for the development of the fishing industry in the Republic, an important German firm has recently opened an office in Colombia where it expects to establish this industry on a scientific and practical basis.

The company will begin the fishing of lobster, fish, and prawn along the Atlantic coast, principally in the region of Cabo de la Vela and Bahia Honda, on the Goajira Peninsula, a region which in the opinion of many is unrivaled for the abundance and quality of its fish. A factory for canning fish for exportation will be established in one of the cities of the Atlantic coast.

A complete and rapid service for supplying deep-sea and fresh-water fish to the interior cities of Colombia, particularly Bogota, in which the company has already opened its main office, will also be organized. Many of the results to be expected from this activity are already apparent, and it is only a matter of time until the benefits which the country will gain in the export field, up to now untouched, will be realized. It is felt that the industry should have a great future in Colombia, and the Ministry of Industries is studying the situation carefully in order to promote it by as many means as possible. (*El Tiempo*, Bogota, June 13, 1931, and *Boletín de Noticias*, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Bogota, June 15, 1931.)

#### CUBA

SPONGE STATISTICS FOR 1930.—According to figures issued by the National Statistics Commission, there were 1,111,703 dozen sponges gathered in Cuban waters. These were valued at \$776,132. (*Información*, Habana, June 26, 1931.)

#### ECUADOR

AEREO CLUB OF ECUADOR.—The Aereo Club of Ecuador, the organization of which was reported in the July issue of the BULLETIN, is making substantial progress, according to a report of its president read at a recent meeting. The club has become a member of the International Aeronautical Federation. Following its policy of creating similar affiliated organizations throughout the Republic, a club has been organized in Manta, where its members have already constructed a landing field. Petitions have also been received from the Chamber of Commerce of Bahia, the municipality of Portoviejo, and private citizens of Esmeraldas, asking the officials of the Aereo Club of Ecuador to visit their cities, organize aviation clubs, and give them technical advice in the construction of landing fields. These and other activities which the club has started show the enthusiasm with which the officials are working. (*El Telégrafo*, Guayaquil, June 6, 1931.)

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1930.—The foreign trade of the Dominican Republic during the year 1930 reached a total of \$33,781,060 as compared with \$46,465,941 in 1929. Total exports during the year amounted to \$18,551,841 and imports to \$15,229,219, a decrease of \$5,184,656 and \$7,500,225, respectively, as compared with 1929. The year 1930 closed with a visible trade balance of \$3,322,622 in favor of the Republic as compared with one of \$1,007,053 the previous year.

The following table shows the value of imports and exports by major classifications during the last two years:

## EXPORTS

	1929	1930
Live animals.....	\$58,471	\$103,666
Alimentary substances and beverages.....	19,466,947	14,948,153
Raw and primary materials.....	3,820,494	3,153,582
Manufactured products.....	390,585	346,440
Total.....	23,736,497	18,551,841

## IMPORTS

	1929	1930
Live animals.....	\$5,746	\$3,332
Alimentary substances and beverages.....	6,700,434	4,433,038
Raw and primary materials.....	2,969,695	1,937,585
Manufactured products.....	13,053,569	8,855,264
Total.....	22,729,444	15,229,219

(*La Opinión*, Santo Domingo, May 21, 1931.)

## GUATEMALA

PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF RECIPROCAL TRADE.—A branch of the Pan American Institute of Reciprocal Trade, whose headquarters are in Sacramento, Calif., will soon be established in Guatemala, according to Señor Guillermo Lavagnino, recently returned from a visit to Mexico City to study the manner in which the institute functions there.

The establishment of the Pan American Institute of Reciprocal Commerce will, it is believed, benefit the merchants and agriculturists of the Republic, since the principal aim of the organization is to bring together the merchants and agriculturists of the United States and those of Latin America, protect their interests, and promote the removal of foreign-trade barriers between the two groups. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala, June 4, 1931.)

## HAITI

PUBLIC DEBT.—The gross public debt of the Republic of Haiti totalled 78,816,000 gourdes as of May 31, 1931, compared with 83,652,000 gourdes on May 31, 1930, and 88,890,000 gourdes on the

same date in 1929. The details of the Haitian public debt are as follows:

	May 31, 1931 (gourdes)	May 31, 1930 (gourdes)
Series A bonds, 6 per cent, 1952.....	56, 712, 940. 95	59, 201, 722. 50
Series B bonds, 6 per cent, 1953.....	9, 154, 884. 42	10, 933, 834. 10
Series C bonds, 6 per cent, 1953.....	9, 326, 105. 20	9, 752, 005. 10
Fiduciary currency.....	3, 622, 500. 00	3, 764, 100. 00
Total.....	78, 816, 430. 57	83, 651, 661. 70

(*Monthly Bulletin*, Office of Financial Adviser-General Receiver, Port au Prince, May, 1931.)

EXPORT DUTIES.—Haiti collects an export tax on coffee, logwood, cacao, cotton, sugar, and other miscellaneous products. The following table is published as being of interest in showing the relation between export duties and total customs receipts from 1923–24 to 1929–30, and the first eight months of the present fiscal year (October 1–September 30). Usually the tax on coffee accounts for over 90 per cent of the total export duties.

	Total customs receipts (gourdes)	Total export duties (gourdes)	Relation export duties to customs receipts (percent- age)
1923–24.....	29, 950, 907. 14	9, 984, 701. 92	33. 34
1924–25.....	35, 750, 018. 34	10, 617, 525. 63	29. 70
1925–26.....	40, 594, 831. 74	12, 660, 447. 87	31. 19
1926–27.....	33, 661, 876. 23	10, 015, 913. 41	29. 75
1927–28.....	45, 082, 092. 80	14, 040, 033. 56	31. 14
1928–29.....	35, 247, 650. 00	9, 841, 455. 54	27. 92
1929–30.....	30, 839, 074. 75	11, 952, 580. 99	38. 76
October, 1930–May, 1931.....	18, 927, 436. 30	7, 265, 592. 77	38. 39

(*Monthly Bulletin*, Office of Financial Adviser-General Receiver, Port au Prince, May, 1931.)

## HONDURAS

EXPORTS DURING THE FIRST SEMESTER, 1930–31.—The export trade of Honduras during the first semester of the fiscal year 1930–31 (August 1–January 31) amounted to 19,324,241 silver pesos, a decrease of 6,429,463 silver pesos as compared with the same period during the year 1929–30. The exports by major classifications were as follows:

	Value (silver pesos)
Live animals.....	81, 527
Alimentary substances and beverages.....	17, 209, 381
Raw materials.....	315, 063
Manufactured products.....	203, 480
Gold and silver.....	1, 514, 790
Total.....	19, 324, 241

The principal products exported, with their value, were: Bananas, 16,468,160 silver pesos; coffee, 242,227; coconuts, 191,470; tobacco,



175,698; molasses, 117,120; cigars, 104,008; and sugar, 101,275. Of the total exports of 19,324,241 silver pesos the United States took 14,492,493 pesos, Germany, 3,623,836, and the United Kingdom, 489,536. (*La Gaceta*, Tegucigalpa, May 28, 1931.)

## MEXICO

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.—During the year 1930 a total of 4,000,351 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) were flown by Mexican commercial and private planes. This represented an increase of approximately 342 per cent over 1928, when 1,170,999 kilometers were flown. The number of passengers and weight of mail carried, however, did not increase in proportion to the distance covered. Passengers carried during the year reached a total of 20,920 or an increase of about 193 per cent over 1928, and the amount of mail increased to 74,930 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) or 268 per cent above that carried during 1928.

Compared with statistics for the previous two years, the operations in the field of commercial air transportation during 1930 are as follows:

	1930	1929	1928
Kilometers flown.....	4,000,351	3,052,138	1,170,999
Time, hours.....	23,610	21,765	8,589
Passengers carried.....	20,920	12,366	10,969
Mail carried, kilograms.....	74,929	92,115	27,953
Express, kilograms.....	72,531	20,461	461
Baggage, kilograms.....	196,583	104,193	15,973

During the year 1928, two commercial transport companies were licensed by the Department of Communications and Public Works. This number grew in 1929 to six and 1930 found five still in operation. By the end of the first half of 1930 two large companies were in possession of the field. (*Estadística Nacional*, Mexico City, November, 1930, and Special Report of the United States Assistant Trade Commissioner, Mexico City, June 22, 1931.)

TRAVELING COMMERCIAL EXPOSITION.—During June arrangements were completed for the six months tour of the First Exposition of National Products, recently organized to acquaint the consuming public with articles produced within the country. It is hoped that as a consequence the demand for these articles may be greatly increased and a new stimulus given to national industries. Unusual interest has been aroused by the exposition, both among industrial firms, which have applied in large numbers for space for exhibits, and among the people of the cities which the special train used for this purpose will visit during the six months of its tour. The itinerary approved by the organizing committee of the exposition will take in 38 cities, including the capitals of the various States and the large centers of production and consumption; the train will also make short stops of

several hours each at places of lesser importance. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, June 5, 11, and 26, 1931.)

#### PARAGUAY

FIRST ROTARY PRINTING PRESS.—A rotary printing press of the latest design has just been placed in service by *El Diario*, one of the leading newspapers of Asuncion. With the use of this modern machinery, is now possible for the paper to print as many as 26,000 copies per hour, thus greatly lessening the time necessary for the publication of the large editions demanded by its increased circulation. The press is the first of its kind to be introduced into Paraguay. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, June 20, 1931.)

BREAD-BAKING COMPETITION.—Winners in a bread-baking competition, which was a feature of the culinary exposition recently held under school auspices in Asuncion to encourage the use of national food products, were announced by the press on June 11, 1931. The first prize, a gold medal donated by the Agricultural Bank, was awarded for bread which proved upon analysis to contain 50 per cent wheat and 50 per cent tapioca flour. Breads receiving the second and third prizes, which were silver medals given by the Ministry of War and Marine, contained, respectively, 55 per cent wheat and 45 per cent tapioca flour and equal proportions of wheat, tapioca, and potato flour. The bread awarded first prize was very pleasing in taste and possessed qualities which kept it fresh for over a week. That awarded second prize likewise remained fresh a long time. Biscuits made from 25 per cent rice and 75 per cent wheat flour were given honorable mention. It is interesting to note that the types of bread winning prizes in the competition may be baked at a cost averaging 3.50 pesos paper per kilogram (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds); such bread, even if retailed at a profit to the baker of 1 peso paper per pound, would still be considerably cheaper for the consumer than that made at present, which is selling at 7 pesos paper per kilogram. (*El Orden*, Asuncion, June 11, 1931.)

#### PERU

SUPERVISION OF BANKS.—In accordance with the banking law recently promulgated by the Government, a special division known as the Office of the Superintendent of Banks has been established in the Ministry of Finance. The duties of the office consist in the strict enforcement of all laws relative to national and foreign banks, savings banks, the Central Reserve Bank of Peru, mortgage, agricultural, and mining banks, and all other banking concerns now operating in Peru or established later in the Republic.

One of the first and very important labors of the new office will be to take charge of the Bank of Peru and London, in accordance with a decree of May 23, 1931. According to this decree, the existing state

of moratorium of the bank can not be continued, yet as the examination of its books by a commission appointed for the purpose shows, it is impossible for it to resume its operations. Therefore, in order to safeguard the interests of all concerned, the bank has been placed under the supervision of the Office of the Superintendent of Banks during the period of its liquidation.

Dr. César Antonio Ugarte, a distinguished lawyer and expert economist, author of an *Outline of the Economic History of Peru*, has been appointed head of the new office with the title of Superintendent of Banks. (*Revista Diplomática y Consular*, Lima, May, 1931.)

## URUGUAY

FOREIGN TRADE FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1931.—According to information issued by the Commission of Foreign Trade Statistics of the General Bureau of Customs, and later reprinted by the press, the total value of the foreign trade of Uruguay during the first quarter of 1931 was 44,947,258 pesos. Exports during the quarter were valued at 25,012,576 pesos and imports at 19,934,682 pesos. These figures compare with the exports and imports during the same period of the preceding five years as follows:

Years	Exports value (pesos)	Imports value (pesos)	Years	Exports value (pesos)	Imports value (pesos)
1926.....	35,795,735	17,451,626	1929.....	31,681,126	22,340,294
1927.....	32,875,576	18,822,943	1930.....	37,490,620	21,158,275
1928.....	35,057,209	21,695,246	1931.....	25,012,576	19,934,682

Ninety-two per cent of the total imports and 73.6 per cent of the exports were shipped through the port of Montevideo during the first three months of 1931. During the previous year, 94.5 per cent of the imports and 67.7 per cent of the exports were shipped through this port.

The principal countries of origin and destination of the foreign trade during the period in question during 1931 were as follows:

Exports		Imports	
Country	Value (pesos)	Country	Value (pesos)
Great Britain.....	8,644,161	United States.....	4,778,629
Germany.....	3,808,789	Great Britain.....	3,347,710
Argentina.....	3,076,758	Germany.....	1,891,090
France.....	2,877,803	Argentina.....	1,712,911
Belgium.....	1,554,446	France.....	923,721
United States.....	1,062,439	Other countries.....	7,280,621
Other countries.....	3,988,180		
Total.....	25,012,576	Total.....	19,934,682

(*La Mañana*, Montevideo, June 7, 1931.)

CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.—See page 958.



VENEZUELA

PRODUCTION OF METALS AND PETROLEUM.—Interesting data on the nation’s metal and petroleum wealth were recently submitted by the Director of Mines to the Minister of Promotion in a report which has been published in the June issue of the *Revista del Colegio de Ingenieros de Venezuela*.

The report states that during the year 1930 the gold production of the Republic was 1,826,731 grams and its copper production 3,294 metric tons. The metal mines, especially those in Guayana, were worked steadily and with an increased interest, largely due to the satisfactory results obtained by some of the companies; the discovery of new veins of gold has stimulated action on the part of foreign concerns, which have sent commissions of experts to make studies in different parts of the eastern, central, and western sections of the Republic.

The petroleum production reached 20,153,912 metric tons during 1930. From 1922 to 1929, the production increased notably, and on some occasions was almost double that of the year immediately preceding, as may be seen by the following table:

*Production of petroleum in Venezuela from 1922 to 1930*

	Production (metric tons)		Production (metric tons)
1922-----	334, 922	1927-----	8, 969, 236
1923-----	639, 257	1928-----	15, 319, 442
1924-----	1, 334, 871	1929-----	19, 844, 936
1925-----	2, 864, 486	1930-----	20, 153, 912
1926-----	5, 207, 450		

It should be noticed, however, that the production in 1930 was almost the same as that during 1929. This was due to the over-production of petroleum throughout the world, principally in the United States and Russia, with a consequent decrease in prices, the general unbalancing of the industry, and the adoption by the large petroleum companies of a plan to reduce production.

NEW AIR MAIL SERVICE.—See p. 959.

POPULATION, MIGRATION, AND LABOR

ARGENTINA

MIGRATION DURING 1920–1929.—The following table gives the Argentine migration figures for the decade 1920–1929. The headings “Immigrants” and “Emigrants” refer only to foreigners from abroad traveling second or third class. All others, including river passengers from foreign ports and Argentines, are classed as “travelers”.

Arrivals by land and by air are not included, since their number is so small as to be almost negligible.

Year	Arrivals			Departures			Balance
	Immi- grants	Travel- ers	Total	Emi- grants	Travel- ers	Total	
1920.....	87,032	101,656	188,688	57,187	91,720	148,907	+39,781
1921.....	98,086	112,437	210,523	44,638	100,132	144,770	+65,753
1922.....	129,263	169,937	299,200	45,993	149,814	195,807	+103,393
1923.....	195,063	149,650	344,713	46,810	137,104	183,914	+160,799
1924.....	159,939	113,561	273,500	46,105	113,342	159,447	+114,053
1925.....	125,366	167,810	293,176	49,841	168,058	217,899	+75,277
1926.....	135,011	202,699	337,710	55,769	191,479	247,248	+90,462
1927.....	161,548	227,317	388,865	67,042	209,945	276,987	+111,878
1928.....	129,047	245,717	374,764	54,262	234,320	288,582	+86,182
1929.....	140,086	297,369	437,455	58,365	289,869	348,234	+89,221

(*Revista de Economía Argentina*, Buenos Aires, March, 1931.

### COSTA RICA

LABOR ACCIDENT COMPENSATION REGULATIONS.—See p.956.

## ART, SCIENCE, AND EDUCATION

### ARGENTINA

INCREASE IN PRIMARY INSTRUCTION, 1920-1929.—The following table gives the increase in public instruction for children from 6 to 14 years of age in the private and public schools of the nation during the decade 1920-1929:

Year	Schools	Teachers	Students	Year	Schools	Teachers	Students
1920.....	8,987	35,441	1,121,311	1925.....	10,058	43,663	1,272,754
1921.....	9,284	38,336	1,164,366	1926.....	10,221	44,944	1,278,875
1922.....	9,674	40,571	1,230,037	1927.....	10,503	47,198	1,312,009
1923.....	9,758	42,110	1,260,845	1928.....	10,840	49,212	1,349,648
1924.....	9,853	43,452	1,267,439	1929.....	11,280	49,876	1,381,604

(*Revista de Economía Argentina*, Buenos Aires, March, 1931.

### BOLIVIA

ARCHÆOLOGICAL FINDS IN LAKE TITICACA.—In the region near Urus, a prehistoric town located in the highest part of the Andes, Prof. Arturo Posnansky reports visiting a previously unknown islet in Lake Titicaca, about 60 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) wide by 300 meters long, on which are to be found archæological remains considered extremely important for those engaged in the study of past American culture.

"The first thing I saw on reaching the island," relates Professor Posnansky, "was a building with a double wall which appeared slightly above the surface of the soil. Its construction apparently antedated that of any of the ruins from the first Tiahuanacu period."

The discoverer of the island considers the building mentioned to be "evidence of the oldest civilization in the world," since it must have been built even before Lake Titicaca was formed, or prior to the glacial period.

Professor Posnansky had as his companion on this trip Dr. Alfred Métraux, director of the ethnographical section of the Tucumán Museum, who had gone to the region mentioned for the purpose of investigating the myths, legends, and vocabulary of the remaining representatives of this ancient race in order to compile a complete grammar of their language. Professor Posnansky intended to conclude a study which he had been making for some time past on the Urus race, a study in which he endeavors to prove that the primitive inhabitants of Lake Titicaca and the extensive region formerly covered by the great inter-Andine sea formed by the melting ice of the last glacial age, belonged to the Arawake people, whose present descendants are to be found in all the inhabited forest regions of South America.

For many years Professor Posnansky searched in vain for the mysterious island of which he had heard from the natives in the upper Andes. One of the stories current stated that the little island appeared only during the dry season or winter, when Lake Titicaca was at its lowest level. The professor had finally come to the conclusion that the island was little more than a myth of indigenous folklore, and undertook his latest trip with little hope of finding it. In order to reach the island it is necessary to traverse many canals which were formerly unknown. These are covered with a thin coating of ice and stretch like a labyrinth through the thickets of Jaconta-Palayani, a continuation of Lake Titicaca. (*El Diario*, La Paz, June 10, 1931, and *La República*, La Paz, June 10, 1931.)

#### CHILE

SCHOOL PROGRESS IN 1930.—The President's message to Congress, delivered May 21, 1931, speaks of the special effort of the Government to make all branches of education more practical, especially in the rural and vocational schools. The technical and commercial high schools have been improved with the idea of attracting more of the pupils now crowding the university preparatory courses. The School for the Blind and Deaf Mutes, which is classified under secondary institutions, has been equipped with excellent workshops. A new normal school has been opened at Ancud, in the southern part of Chile. To further the program of physical education, provision has been made for training playground attendants. The public libraries have continued their cultural activities by means of lectures, classes, and the publication of works of literary and historical merit; the number of readers increased considerably, the figure for 1930,



561,805, being four times that for 1926. The University of Chile has given special attention to the selection of students and to their personal welfare. (*Mensaje del Presidente de la República*, Santiago, May, 1931.)

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.—A recent executive decree provides for the establishment of the National Council of Physical Education under the Ministry of War, instead of Education as heretofore. The council will be composed of 12 members, representing the Ministries of Education, War, and Navy, as well as the Aviation Bureau, the Carabineers, and the various athletic associations. The Ministry of Education will continue to appoint teachers of physical education. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, May 28, 1931.)

#### COSTA RICA

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY OF COSTA RICA.—The Scientific Society of Costa Rica was founded in May, 1931, largely through the initiative of Sr. Manuel J. Grillo, jr. At the first meeting of the society held in the assembly hall of the National Museum, San Jose, the following board of directors was elected: Honorary president, Sr. Justo A. Facio, Minister of Public Instruction; president, Prof. Fidel Tristán; secretary, Sr. Manuel J. Grillo, jr.; treasurer, Prof. Anastasio Alfaro; directors, Sr. Juan Koch; Sr. Elías Leiva; Dr. Mario Luján; Doctor Rother. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, May 27, 1931.)

#### CUBA

NEW OFFICES FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Early in July the Department of Fine Arts and Public Instruction moved into the quarters vacated by the House of Representatives upon the completion of the new Capitol. The secretary of the department, Dr. Carlos Miguel de Céspedes, has announced that a bust of the first Secretary of Public Instruction in the Republic of Cuba, Sr. José A. González Lanuza, will be placed in the vestibule opposite the entrance; moreover, the names of former presidents of the House of Representatives that had appeared on the capitals will be replaced by those of notable Cuban educators. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, July 3, 1931.)

#### ECUADOR

BOLIVARIAN SOCIETY.—A permanent committee of the Bolivarian Society of Ecuador, whose headquarters are in Quito, has been organized in Guayaquil, Ecuador's leading seaport. At a meeting of the corresponding members of the society held at Guayaquil on June 15, 1931, the following officers were elected: Dr. Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno, president; Señora Rosa Borja de Yeaza, first vice president; Col. Alberto Romero, second vice president; Dr. Modesto Chávez

Franco, secretary; and Señora María Piedad Castillo de Levi and Señores Vicente Paz Ayora, Luis F. Cornejo Gómez, José Abel Castillo, and José A. Campos, directors. (*El Telégrafo*, Guayaquil, June 12 and 16, 1931.)

ATHLETICS.—On June 20, 1931, the President of the Republic issued through the Ministry of Education, whose many duties include the supervision of athletic activities, two decrees providing for the organization of a national Olympic committee, a national committee on sports and national athletic associations throughout the Republic. The National Olympic Committee, created by decree No. 73, is to represent Ecuador on the International Olympic Committee and make arrangements for participation in the games in 1932, should it be decided that Ecuador is to take part. The committee will be composed of the Minister of Education, chairman ex officio, a representative from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, one from the Ministry of War, Navy, and Aviation, two citizens appointed by the President, and two representatives of the National Committee on Sports.

Decree No. 74 provides for the creation of national federations or associations of the various sports practiced in the Republic. The national associations will be located, for the present, in those cities whose teams won first place at the first national competition in 1926. Thus, the National Football Association will be located at Riobamba. the basket ball, marksmanship, fencing, boxing, and swimming associations at Guayaquil, those devoted to track, tennis, bicycle racing, and handball at Quito, and polo at Ambato. Provision is made for the affiliation of provincial organizations with the national associations. The National Committee on Sports, to be located at Quito, will be composed of a representative of the Executive Power, one appointed by the Ministry of Education, another by the Ministry of Public Works, and one by each of the national associations. It will constitute the court of highest appeal in all athletic matters, will settle differences arising between the various associations, decide when new associations are to be organized, serve as the regular channel for the relations of the national associations with similar foreign bodies, decide when Ecuador is to participate in international competitions, and administer and distribute any funds appropriated by the Government for the promotion of athletic activities. (*Registro Oficial*, Quito, June 22, 1931.)

#### EL SALVADOR

INTER-AMERICAN STUDENT FRIENDSHIP.—According to the press, students of the public schools of San Salvador recently received, through the Ministry of Public Instruction, a series of letters from the students of one of the primary schools of Brazil. The purpose of the corre-

spondence was to promote a feeling of friendship between the children of the two countries. Accompanying the letters was a number of drawings, one of which particularly emphasized this idea: A map, depicting the continent of America, was drawn opposite a beautiful figure with hands outstretched in friendship, beneath which appeared the familiar outline of the volcanoes of the cordillera; in an upper corner was inscribed the formal greeting of the Brazilian children. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, May 23, 1931.)

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW SCHOOLS.—Among other important measures adopted by the National Assembly in the closing session of Congress on May 31, 1931, was a provision authorizing the establishment of 100 new rural schools, the appropriation of 25,000 colones for the foundation of a normal school for rural teachers, and the creation of three industrial schools to be established in different sections of the Republic. The number of delegations intrusted with the supervision of education throughout the country was increased to 14 by the decree. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, June 3, 1931.)

#### GUATEMALA

BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—The many improvements which have recently been made to the botanical and zoological gardens of Guatemala have made them one of the most interesting spots in the city. One of the noteworthy features of the gardens is the section devoted to the acclimatization of foreign plants. The cultivation of the mulberry tree is being promoted in an effort to develop a national silk industry, interesting experiments are carried on with grapes brought from all parts of the globe, and an extensive field is devoted to the cultivation of ramie, a valuable source of vegetable fiber. This is but one of the agricultural divisions; in others intensive work is being done in the improvement of staple crops. The park also includes sections devoted to animal industry, where valuable specimens of purebred cattle and horses may be found. The swimming pools and other facilities offered to the public makes La Aurora, as the gardens are called, an ideal recreational center. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala, June 3-6, 1931.)

HONOR TO AMERICAN HERO.—A special feature of the celebration of Arbor Day in the schools of Retalhuleu this year were simple exercises during which honor was paid Bryan Untiedt, the hero of the recent Colorado blizzard disaster. On May 31, 1931, resolutions were issued by the city authorities setting aside the day for the purpose of recalling Bryan Untiedt's act; at the formal ceremonies these were read and the story of his part in saving his companions told the school children. The resolutions further provided that during



the month of June at the daily roll call in each grade of the Boys' School, the name of Bryan Untiedt should be called, and the student having the highest standing in the class should answer to his name. (Release from the Department of State, Washington, June 26, 1931.)

#### MEXICO

**BUREAU OF FINE ARTS.**—To make art a living force in Mexican life and to release all the creative genius of the people by every means possible is the purpose of the Bureau of Fine Arts of the Ministry of Education, according to a recent report of its director, Dr. Alfonso Pruneda.

Although the bureau has been in existence for several years, this is the first time that it has endeavored to coordinate all the artistic activities into one major effort to bring about increased efficiency. It is the belief of the bureau that its work should not be limited to the making of programs for the teaching of drawing, painting and music in the institutions under federal control, however important that work may be. It must give an impulse to all the different manifestations of art, whether under official or under private auspices. By means of such facilities as those offered by the National Conservatory of Music, the People's Night School of Music, two auditoriums, an open-air theater and a children's theater (the latter to be opened this year), and the radiobroadcasting station of the Ministry of Education, the Bureau of Fine Arts is trying to reach every educational institution in the country and every type of person who has a natural talent for painting, drawing, sculpture, dramatics, singing, or dancing.

One of the most important functions of the bureau is that of assisting artists to bring their work to the attention of the public. Two important expositions have recently been held under its auspices, one of artistic photographs and the other of sculpture. The compilation of regional songs has been entrusted to the bureau and a valuable collection is now in its possession. The organization of a school of dancing in which the regional dances of Mexico will be taught, with the purpose of evolving a technique characteristically Mexican, is another of its cherished projects. Much has already been accomplished in this direction in connection with the work of the Division of Physical Education.

Concretely, the activities of the bureau during this year have included programs for the Divisions of Music and National Dances, Drawing and Plastic Arts, and Physical Education, as well as for the National Conservatory of Music, the People's Night School of Music, the School of Sculpture, and the Open-Air Schools of Painting; a

series of lectures on art by two of the special lecturers of the department; Sunday festivals in the open-air theater consisting of concerts, dramatic performances, native and aesthetic dancing, choral singing, and physical education exhibitions; radio programs; and concerts of chamber music given by a quartet of classical music. The bureau, in cooperation with many private organizations, has furnished material and personnel for the celebration of important events. Especially significant was the visit of Leopold Stokowsky, director of the Philadelphia Symphonic Orchestra, who during his stay directed several numbers of a program given by the "Sonido 13" Orchestra in Mexico City. (*Boletín de la Secretaría de Educación*, March, 1931.)

#### NICARAGUA

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—On May 22, 1931, the Nicaraguan Congress approved a decree authorizing the reestablishment of the School of Medicine, Surgery, Dentistry, and Pharmacy at Granada, which has been closed for several years. The Chief Executive is authorized to designate the necessary professors. According to the decree, students in the schools at Leon and Granada who pass successfully the examinations at their own school must take a general examination at Managua before they will be authorized to practice their profession. The board of examiners will be composed of two professors from Granada, two from Leon, appointed by the respective schools, and a physician from Managua appointed by the Ministry of Public Instruction. Only upon receipt of a certificate from the board to the effect that the student has passed his examination, may the school which he attended confer upon him his degree. (*El Diario Nicaragüense*, Granada, May 29, 1931.)

#### PANAMA

EDUCATIONAL INTERCHANGE.—Srta. Berta Tulia Quesada, a home economics expert whom the Government of Panama loaned to Costa Rica for a few weeks, returned to her country early in June. Señorita Quesada, a specialist in her subject who has taken advanced work in the United States on a Government scholarship, gave lectures on nutrition and dietetics before normal-school students, teachers, and members of mothers' clubs in various Costa Rican cities. Young and enthusiastic, she not only aroused great interest in the important matter of proper food, but served as an envoy of friendship from the youth of Panama to that of Costa Rica.

Upon her return, Señorita Quesada was accompanied by Srta. Bertalia Rodríguez, a Costa Rican teacher to whom the Government of Panama has given a scholarship for a special course in dietetics. After completing this course, Señorita Rodríguez will teach the subject

in the Normal School of Costa Rica. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, May 30, June 2, 3, and 9, 1931.)

#### PARAGUAY

EXHIBITION OF URUGUAYAN ART AND LITERATURE.—During June an interesting exhibition of Uruguayan art and literature was opened in Asuncion under the direction of Juan M. Filártigas and Leopoldo Pereira. The collection included the works of the outstanding writers, artists, and composers of Uruguay, its purpose being to promote a greater cultural interchange between the two countries. Señor Pereira, who is an artist of note, also arranged a special exhibit of his own paintings. According to the press, the plans of Señor Filártigas included a series of lectures, and visits to different Paraguayan libraries to which were to be presented books from the literature exhibit. The exhibition aroused unusual enthusiasm in Asuncion, the opening ceremonies being attended by the President of the Republic, the Minister of Public Instruction, members of the diplomatic corps and other distinguished guests; before it was formally closed on June 27, great numbers of people had taken the opportunity of visiting it. (*El Orden*, Asuncion, June 12, 17, and 19, 1931, and *El Diario*, Asuncion, June 23, 1931.)

LABORATORY FOR CLASSES IN EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.—A special laboratory for classes in experimental psychology was recently opened in the President Franco Normal School in Asuncion. Among those who attended the opening ceremony were the Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction, the Director General of Schools, members of Congress, the Director of the School Medical Service, and the Director, teachers, and students of the institution. During the exercises a trained psychologist conducted several experiments with the children attending the school to demonstrate the use of the equipment of the new laboratory, which, while inexpensive, is complete and up to date. The addition of the new laboratory will greatly facilitate the teaching of this subject in the normal school, now recognized as the finest in the country, and will undoubtedly prove an important factor in widening even further the scope of its usefulness. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, April 10, 1931.)

SCHOOL FOR NEWSBOYS.—With an attendance of about thirty students and numerous visitors, a special night school for newsboys was recently opened in Asuncion. The program of study offered by the school has received the complete approval of the National Board of Education and the Director General of Schools; it comprises two general courses, the first, of studies having to do with the occupation of the newsboy and the second, of studies taught regularly in the public schools. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, April 8, and 17, 1931.)



## URUGUAY

DALTON PLAN SCHOOL.—Action was recently taken by the Council of Primary and Normal Instruction to establish a Dalton Plan School at a central point in Montevideo. As a result, School No. 77 was designated for the experiment, which is to be started during the 1931 school year. Necessary scientific and pedagogical equipment has been made available by the Pedagogical Library, the normal institutes, the Biological Laboratory, and the Technical Inspection Office, and many other facilities placed at the disposal of the school to insure all possible success. While this is the first definite step taken to incorporate the use of the Dalton plan in the schools of Uruguay, the system is not unfamiliar to many teachers throughout the country. At present it is being taught in the normal schools and certain of its aspects are even being tried out in the classes in practice teaching. Moreover, some of the teachers have had an opportunity to visit schools in other countries where the plan is in operation, and large numbers are kept informed of its salient features through articles in magazines and the press. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, May 10, 1931.)

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## PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

## BOLIVIA

COMPLETION OF LA PAZ STADIUM.—A decree was issued by the President of the Republic on May 20, 1931, providing for the reorganization of the committee in charge of the financing and completion of the La Paz Stadium. The committee is to be composed of public officials, who will serve in the capacity of advisory members, and private citizens, who will make up the different commissions and be considered permanent members.

The Minister of Public Instruction will be the honorary president of the committee and the Prefect of the Department will act as the president. The president of the Municipal Council, the rector of the university, and the presidents of the La Paz Foot Ball Association and the Athletic Federation of Bolivia, respectively, have been appointed as advisory members. The permanent members comprising the technical and juridical commissions of the committee include well-known engineers and lawyers.

The purpose of the Government in appointing this committee, which was originally established in 1929 but later dissolved, is to promote physical training and sports in the country; when issuing the decree the President explained the need for reestablishing greater cooperation in the direction and supervision of the stadium in order

to give permanence and unity to the measures undertaken for its realization. He likewise pointed out the importance of the existence of a body which should be responsible for all future work as well as for the administration and maintenance of the part already completed. (*La República*, La Paz, May 29, 1931.)

#### BRAZIL

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION OF WELFARE ASSOCIATION.—The head of the Provisional Government of Brazil, Dr. Getulio Vargas, has issued a decree ratifying the agreement between the Director General of the National Department of Social Welfare and the governing board of the Affonso Penna Foundation by which the latter is dissolved and all its property transferred to the department. One of the principal aims of the Affonso Penna Foundation, a social welfare organization founded in Rio de Janeiro in 1926, was the construction of a hospital where persons of both sexes unable to work because of physical defects or chronic diseases might receive attention. Plans were drawn up and work started on a structure estimated to cost about 1,500 contos, but through lack of funds the foundation has been unable to finish the building. The agreement provides that the Government will complete the construction of the hospital and open it to the public under the administration of the Department of Social Welfare. (*Diario Oficial*, Rio de Janeiro, May 9, 1931.)

#### CHILE

AIR AMBULANCE SERVICE.—The Chilean Aviation Bureau has converted one of the Ford trimotor planes of the Government-owned National Airline into a comfortable air ambulance by taking out the 14 passenger seats and installing four portable stretchers in their place. The plane is so equipped that medical treatment may be given en route, if necessary.

Upon receiving a call the plane will land at the airport nearest the home of the patient, and one of the company's automobiles will be sent for him with a stretcher. Upon arrival at the airport nearest the hospital or clinic where the patient is to be treated, he will be transferred there in the same manner. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, May 28, 1931.)

#### EL SALVADOR

ORGANIZATION OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.—Important measures have just been taken in El Salvador to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. These are largely the result of the initiative of the Red Cross, which has founded a special organization to engage in a systematic campaign against the disease. One of the first acts of the

new society, which is known as the League Against Tuberculosis, has been to enlist the cooperation of teachers throughout the Republic in an educational campaign against the disease. More than 2,000 teachers have pledged their support, and it is hoped that the school children of the country may soon be fully taught the danger of the disease, its treatment, and the means of preventing its spread. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, May 31, and June 2, 1931.)

HOME FOR POOR.—The Women's Charity League of San Miguel has recently been granted permission by the President of the Republic to establish a home for the poor in a building owned by the Government in that city. Since an institution of this nature has been needed in San Miguel for some time, this courtesy on the part of the Government was greatly appreciated. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, June 7, 1931.)

#### MEXICO

COURSE IN PEDIATRICS.—At the beginning of June physicians employed by hygiene centers and other doctors interested in pediatrics, completed the course recently held under the auspices of the Bureau of Public Health in the School of Public Health. The subjects offered in the course included children's diseases, child nutrition, prenatal hygiene, and the hygiene of the preschool child. The influence of this course, in the opinion of the bureau, was very great, since it has not only made it possible for the physicians of hygiene centers to receive equal preparation for their work in this particular field but has also augmented the number of general practitioners better qualified to undertake the treatment of children. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, June 11, 1931.)

#### NICARAGUA

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SAN VICENTE HOSPITAL.—A new electric pump was put into operation in the San Vicente Hospital at León on June 4, 1931. Before the installation of this equipment the organization had difficulty in securing sufficient water for its needs. The new pump was purchased by the León Welfare Board with the cooperation of an altruistic merchant of the city. (*El Centro Americano*, Leon, June 6, 1931.)



## NECROLOGY

### PANAMA

DR. FERNANDO GUARDIA.—The Republic of Panama mourns the loss of one of its noted jurists, Dr. Fernando Guardia, a member of a distinguished family who died on June 9 after a long and painful illness. In recognition of his character and the many important services rendered the Republic by Dr. Guardia the Government declared three days of official mourning, during which the national flag appeared at half-mast over all public buildings. In the days when the Isthmus of Panama was a Department of the Republic of Colombia, Doctor Guardia was an important public official. During his long and brilliant career he served as prefect of the Province of Colon, superior judge of the Judicial Circuit of Panama, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic. At the time of his death he was the consulting attorney of the Government. (*Gaceta Oficial* and *The Star and Herald*, Panama, June 9, 1931.)

RAMÓN F. ACEVEDO.—Panama lost one of its distinguished statesmen on June 6, 1931, by the death of Señor Ramón F. Acevedo, a former designate to the Presidency of the Republic, a cabinet minister, and the manager of the National Bank of Panama. Immediately upon learning of his death the Government issued an executive decree lauding his many services to the nation and recommending his civic virtues to future generations. His funeral, which was attended by high officials, was an eloquent demonstration of the high esteem in which Señor Acevedo was held by all classes. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Panama, June 10, 1931.)

# SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO AUGUST 12, 1931

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Lecture on the cooperative movement in Argentina.....	1931 June 10	Embassy, Buenos Aires.
The Instituto Cultural Argentina Norteamericano.....	June 18	Do.
The resignation of Doctor Levene, president of La Plata University.	.....do.....	Do.
Excerpt showing general conditions in Argentina, June 14 to June 26, 1931.	July 2	Do.
BRAZIL		
The profession of nursing in Brazil. Decree of June 15, 1931.	June 19	Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.
The International Congress for the Advancement of Women inaugurated its session in Rio on June 20, 1931.	June 29	Do.
Review of commerce and industries for the quarter ended June 30, 1931.	July 9	Samuel T. Lee, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
CHILE		
Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended June 30, 1931.	July 7	Thomas D. Bowman, consul general at Santiago.
COLOMBIA		
A trip through the Santa Marta district of Colombia.....	June 23	LaVerne Baldwin, vice consul at Santa Marta.
COSTA RICA		
Project for the establishment of an economic entomological service.	May 14	Legation, San Jose.
Resolutions, conclusions, and recommendations of First Child Welfare Congress, San Jose, Apr. 26-May 3.	June 9	Do.
Customs collections in Costa Rica, first 6 months of 1931....	July 10	David J. D. Myers, consul at San Jose.
CUBA		
Cuba has recommended the 13-month calendar.....	June 16	Embassy, Habana.
Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended June 30, 1931.	July 7	F. T. F. Dumont, consul general at Habana.
Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended June 30, 1931.	July 10	H. J. Dickinson, consul at Antilla.
Review of commerce and industries of Matanzas, quarter ended June 30, 1931.	July 15	Reginald S. Kazenjian, vice consul at Matanzas.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended June 30, 1931.	July 20	Edwin Schoenrich, consul at Santiago.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Professors invited to Stanford University and Middlebury College.	June 2	Legation, Santo Domingo.
Review of commerce and industries of Puerto Plata district, quarter ended June 30, 1931.	June 8	Elvin Seibert, vice consul, Puerto Plata.
Report on the general conditions prevailing in the Dominican Republic during June, 1930.	June 30	Legation.
ECUADOR		
Ecuadorian representative at Conference on Education, held at Denver, July 27-Aug. 1, 1931.	June 1	Legation, Quito.
EL SALVADOR		
The Bustamante Code of Private International Law.....	Mar. 14	Legation, San Salvador.
Request for loan or lease of educational films, by Sub-Secretario of Instrucción Pública.	June 3	Do.
GUATEMALA		
Acceptance of the Government of invitation to the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference, from Oct. 5 to 12, 1931.	July 9	Legation, Guatemala.

*Reports received to August 12, 1931—Continued*

Subject	Date	Author
HAITI		
Financial statement for the month of June, 1931.....	1931 July 14	Legation, Port au Prince.
PANAMA		
Executive decree of Apr. 29 provides for the establishment of a model farm at Las Tablas, Los Santos Province, and the reorganization of agricultural stations already existing.	June 19	Legation, Panama.
Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended June 30, 1931.	July 18	William W. Early, consul at Colou.
Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended June 30, 1931.	July 22	Herbert O. Williams, consul at Panama City.
PERU		
Doctor Almenara will not be able to attend the conference in October.	June 10	Embassy, Lima.
Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended June 30, 1931.	July 6	William C. Burdett, consul general at Callao-Lima.
VENEZUELA		
Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1931.	June 19	George R. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cabello.
English text of the President's message.....	June 30	Legation, Caracas.





ARGENTINA BOLIVIA BRAZIL CHILE COLOMBIA

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# BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION



FOURTH PAN AMERICAN  
COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE

OCTOBER

1931

MEXICO NICARAGUA PANAMA GUATEMALA

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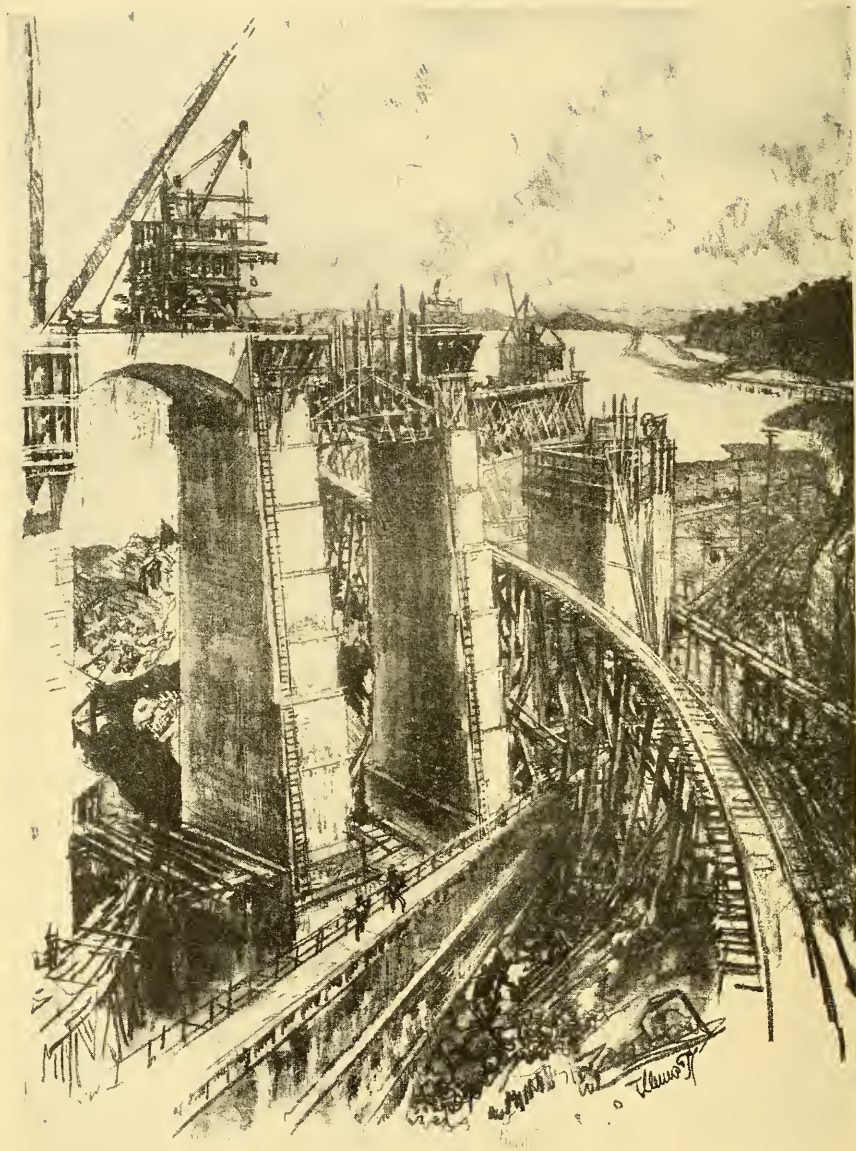
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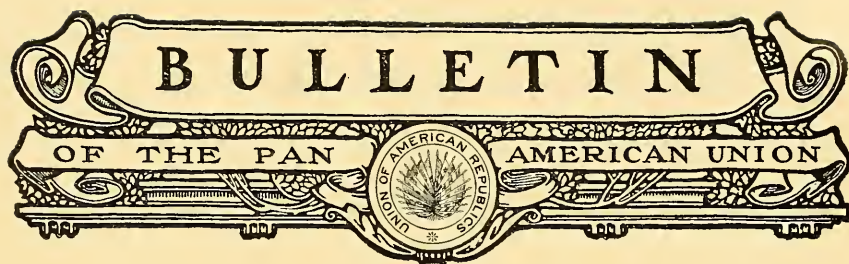
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THE APPROACHES TO GATUN LOCK, PANAMA CANAL  
Lithograph by Joseph Pennell



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VOL. LXV

OCTOBER, 1931

No. 10

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## SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES

### FOREWORD

By L. S. ROWE, Ph. D. LL.D.,

*Director General of the Pan American Union*

**I**MPORTANT as are the topics on the program of the forthcoming Pan American Commercial Conference, the conference, viewed as an international assembly, possesses a significance even deeper than the questions included in the program. This will be the fourth commercial conference held under the auspices of the Pan American Union. Each of these conferences has contributed its share toward the development of closer commercial ties between the Republics of America. The coming together of delegates from every section of the continent marks a step forward in the great movement for closer inter-American cooperation which is of such importance to the present as well as to the future of the American Republics.

The outstanding lesson to be drawn from the three conferences is the deep interest which each of the Republics of America possesses in the welfare and prosperity of all. With each succeeding conference it has become increasingly evident that each of the countries of the Western Hemisphere can best serve its own interest by furthering the prosperity of the sister nations. The commercial conferences are contributing their share toward developing that atmosphere of international good will which is destined to be the greatest contribution of America to world progress.

The Pan American Union extends a warm welcome to each and every delegate and combines therewith the assurance that every facility of the Pan American Union is at their disposal. The representatives of the Governments and of the commercial associations of the Republics of America have come to Washington at a time when their respective countries are passing through a period of severe economic depression. It is in times such as these that international cooperation can contribute most toward the progress and prosperity of the nations of the Western Hemisphere.





# THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL TREATIES IN THE AMERICAS

By WALLACE McCLURE, Ph. D.

*Assistant Chief, Treaty Division, Department of State of the United States*

THERE are twenty-one republics in the Americas and, in addition, there is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations which makes its own treaties and carries on its own international policy in a manner similar to that of other independent countries. Their process of commercial treaty making commenced in 1778 when the United States entered into its first treaty with France. Beginning with the independence of almost all of Latin America early in the nineteenth century, the number of countries, and consequently of treaties, though smaller than contemporaneously among European states, has nevertheless been large; during the period which has elapsed since the World War there has been something of a renaissance in treaty making, especially in the United States and Canada. The task of discussing the development of commercial treaties in the Americas is evidently one of complexity and magnitude. Its treatment within the bounds of a brief paper must be concise and general.

In the paragraphs which follow no effort will be made to consider the colonial territories, of which a number remain in the Caribbean area, or the dependencies in the North and South Atlantic, but the remainder of the Western World will be taken up country by country for brief statements calculated to give impressionistic pictures of the development and essential characteristics of each. Thereafter, before undertaking to summarize and to suggest conclusions, mention will be made of the commercial policies indicated by the resolutions and conventions of international conferences of American nations, and of the participation of the American states in the formulation of world commercial policy as expressed in the multilateral conventions that began in the latter part of the nineteenth century to contribute importantly to international economic relations and have been greatly expanded during recent years under the leadership of the League of Nations.

## INDIVIDUAL NATIONAL COMMERCIAL POLICIES

Bipartite commercial treaties, as they exist, and have long existed among the countries of the world, deal with many varieties of subject matter by no means exclusively commercial, are of greatly differing length, and are expressed in language the form of which, while often

obviously copied<sup>2</sup> from earlier<sup>3</sup> treaties, also presents wide variations. It remains true, however, that among the essentially commercial articles of treaties two subjects are of importance sufficiently greater than the others to justify exclusive emphasis in the discussion of commercial treaties. They are the customs treatment of the goods of merchants of one country when imported into others or exported from others, and the treatment accorded in national ports to the merchant ships flying the flags of other countries. The treatment promised by treaties is regularly that of the most-favored nation in the former case and of nationals in the latter, though national treatment is sometimes denied to shipping and most-favored-nation treatment substituted.

Such contrasts as exist are naturally referred to in paragraphs which seek to describe countries individually; but differences must not be allowed to obscure the high degree of underlying similarity which characterizes in most cases their commercial treaty development and policy.<sup>1</sup>

#### ARGENTINA

The centenary of the first Argentine commercial treaty, that of February 2, 1825, with Great Britain, was celebrated at Buenos Aires six years ago. According to its preamble, "extensive commercial intercourse" had for a series of years been established "between the Dominions of His Britannick Majesty, and the Territories of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata."<sup>2</sup> Standard provisions for most-favored-nation treatment in respect of commerce and for national treatment of shipping are the features of this opening chapter in the development of the commercial treaty system of Argentina. It has been a rule, the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs stated officially in 1871, "in the Treaties which the Republic has hitherto concluded, not to grant favours to one nation which she was not disposed to grant to all the rest."<sup>3</sup>

In the British treaty there is no stated condition, but the most-favored-nation clause in the treaties of Argentina has been, as a rule, conditional; that is, it has permitted either party to a treaty containing it to accord special treatment to a third party in return for

<sup>1</sup> The time and sources available for the preparation of this article did not permit of either the thoroughness or detailed accuracy desirable for such a presentation. This section is based primarily upon the treaties published in *British and Foreign State Papers* and is intended to present a suggestive rather than an authoritative sketch. The hope may be expressed that the essentials of the several national commercial policies have not been misconceived. In footnote references the following abbreviations are used:

BFSP—British and Foreign State Papers

LNTS—League of Nations Treaty Series

USTS—United States Treaty Series

US Treaties—Treaties, Conventions, International Acts, Protocols and Agreements between the United States and Other Powers, 3 volumes, 1776-1923; Senate Documents No. 357, 61st Congress, 2d session, and No. 348, 67th Congress, 4th session.

CR—Commerce Reports (U. S. Department of Commerce)

<sup>2</sup> 12 BFSP 29.

<sup>3</sup> Exchange of notes with Italy, 63 BFSP 1088 (1089).

reciprocal favors without incurring the obligation of extending such treatment to the other. Argentina has, accordingly, been free to enter into special reciprocity arrangements and such arrangements have occasionally been signed with bordering states. The policy of extending them further afield was interestingly expressed in a bill which passed the Chamber of Deputies in 1911, authorizing the Executive to reduce or entirely suppress duties on petroleum, lumber, and machinery imported from the United States, if the United States would enter into a reciprocity agreement.<sup>4</sup> In 1929 negotiations with Great Britain resulted in a decree reducing Argentine duties on British rayon and certain similar textiles, in view of the free importation of Argentine meat and cereals into that country.<sup>5</sup> Great Britain, of course, had long admitted meat and cereals free of duty, regardless of country of origin; and Argentina would undoubtedly have been pressed to accord the lower duties to similar textiles from most-favored nations. Though the decree was not brought into operation, this arrangement may perhaps be cited as an example of special bargaining within the unconditional most-favored-nation principle.

Argentine policy has necessarily dealt with the question of the navigation of the River Plate and its affluents, and the transcontinental transit traffic over the Andes. Liberal treaty provisions on these subjects have been entered into not only with bordering states, but with North American and European countries.<sup>6</sup> That "the freedom of rivers" was "one of the bases of public right in the Argentine Confederation" was asserted in 1857, as a mild protest against the river tolls levied by German states.<sup>7</sup>

The years following the middle of the nineteenth century were especially productive in Argentine treaty development, including agreements with South American states, the United States, and important European commercial countries such as France, Italy and the German Zollverein. Notwithstanding much controversy, the commercial policy of Argentina remains in general harmony with the principle of equality of treatment.

#### BOLIVIA

The commercial treaties of Bolivia reflect the problem of access to the sea, and the use of ports such as Arica, under the control of Chile or Peru; accordingly, the subject of transit is of unusual importance. Relations with Chile and Peru have varied considerably; some of the

<sup>4</sup> *The Standard* (Buenos Aires), June 29, 1911.

<sup>5</sup> *International Conciliation* (New York), No. 271, pp. 432-433, citing *Review of the River Plate* (Buenos Aires), Nov. 22, 1929, p. 13.

<sup>6</sup> E. g., Paraguay, 46 BFSP 1305; Chile, 49 BFSP 1200; U. S., 1 U. S. Treaties 18; France, 44 BFSP 1071

<sup>7</sup> Separate Article of treaty with the Zollverein, 47 BFSP 1277 (1282). Translation.



treaties provide for substantial free trade and free transit.<sup>8</sup> Matters even of minute detail appear, as that "respectable and wealthy persons" travelling from one country to the other should pay two dollars as passport dues; that muleteers, mechanics, and "other persons of the working class" should pay only two reals, and that certain "indigenous natives" should be exempt from passport dues.<sup>9</sup>

Bolivia's treaties with more distant countries, European, Asiatic and North American have as a rule been based upon the most-favored-nation clause<sup>10</sup> and the early treaties frequently contain provisions for national treatment of shipping. The right reserved to enter into reciprocity treaties has occasionally been utilized, as in a treaty signed in 1834 with France, which limited Bolivian duties on French wines and spirits, at the same time providing that the duties on woven and manufactured silk goods should be "one-half less" than those "proceeding from China,"<sup>11</sup> and limited French duties on "quinine, bark, cocoa, copper and tin."

On the other hand, most-favored-nation treatment operative "immediately and unconditionally"<sup>12</sup> has also been agreed to, but with a reservation as to "conterminous States," expressive of a Bolivian policy which has elsewhere been extended to include "any American nations to the south of the Isthmus of Panama."<sup>13</sup> Other exceptions to the most-favored-nation obligation sometimes occur, for instance, "rights or privileges arising from plurilateral agreements of a general nature,"<sup>14</sup> as suggested by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations.<sup>15</sup>

#### BRAZIL

It is an interesting coincidence that in one of the earliest treaties entered into by Brazil, the two parties expressed their intention "de donner toute la liberté possible au commerce, par l'adoption d'un système de parfaite réciprocité, basé sur des principes équitables."<sup>16</sup> Nearly a hundred years later the Peace Conference at Paris was to struggle over the meaning of the word "équitable" and it was to be written into the Covenant of the League of Nations instead of the

<sup>8</sup> See, e. g., treaties with Chile signed May 30, 1885, 82 BFSP 862; Oct. 20, 1904, 98 BFSP 763; Aug. 6, 1912, 106 BFSP 899.

<sup>9</sup> Treaty signed Nov. 3, 1847, with Peru, Articles 21-23, 36 BFSP 1137. Translation.

<sup>10</sup> A large proportion of the most-favored-nation clauses are expressly conditional, e. g., treaty of April 13, 1914, with Japan, Article XI, 109 BFSP 872, which, however, operates "except as otherwise expressly provided in this Treaty".

<sup>11</sup> Article XI, 23 BFSP 165. Translation. Cf Article VII of U. S.-French Treaty of July 4, 1831, 1 US Treaties 523. See also treaty of Aug. 17, 1860, with Belgium, Article XIX, 52 BFSP 491.

<sup>12</sup> Treaty of Aug. 1, 1911, with Great Britain, Articles V and XIV, 104 BFSP 132.

<sup>13</sup> Treaty of May 10, 1879, with Portugal, Article XXVII, 70 BFSP 858. Translation.

<sup>14</sup> Treaty signed May 30, 1929, with The Netherlands, Article X (b), *Staatsblad van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden*, No. 324, p. 13. Translation.

<sup>15</sup> *League of Nations Official Journal*, July, 1929, pp. 1228-1229.

<sup>16</sup> Additional article signed April 18, 1828, treaty of July 9, 1827, with Prussia, 16 BFSP 1201 (1205).

more definite word "égalité," the basis of the most-favored-nation clause.<sup>17</sup>

The commercial treaties of Brazil, while normally containing the most-favored-nation clause, have rarely omitted the words of condition which convert it from an instrument of assured equality into one of permitted inequality. There has been a tendency in the commercial policy of Brazil to enter into special bargains. Relations with Portugal were for a long time regularly excepted from the most-favored-nation clause; an early treaty, providing reciprocally for payment on Portuguese goods of "one-third less as import duties than is actually paid, or may be paid, by the most favoured Nation," was, however, rejected by the Brazilian Senate.<sup>18</sup>

In early treaties with Great Britain<sup>19</sup> and other countries, moreover, the import duties of Brazil were in general limited to fifteen per centum ad valorem,<sup>20</sup> and, in an arrangement with France, certain favors were granted in return for the suppression of the French tariff distinction between long and short staple cotton and the surtax upon goods imported in foreign vessels.<sup>21</sup> In 1924 a reciprocity arrangement was entered into with Spain, according Brazilian minimum tariff rates in return for Spanish second column rates.<sup>22</sup> In recent times Brazil's concern for the exportation of coffee has led to agreements which, in general, have provided free importation or reduced rates for its premier product, in return for tariff guaranties or favors.<sup>23</sup>

With most of its numerous contiguous neighbors, Brazil has entered into special agreements for promoting river and overland commercial intercourse. Arrangements with Colombia<sup>24</sup> and Peru have not only limited or suppressed various duties or charges but have provided for the subvention of Amazon river vessels. One of the treaties with Peru provides for the consolidation of navigation dues into a single tonnage tax, "as recommended by the Washington Congress."<sup>25</sup> What may be thought of as aggrandized border traffic has been provided for in special arrangements with Paraguay and Uruguay for the free or favored interchange of products, particularly cattle, between those two countries respectively and the Brazilian provinces of Matto Grosso and Rio Grande do Sul.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>17</sup> Covenant of the League of Nations, Article 23 (e).

<sup>18</sup> Treaty signed May 19, 1836, Article X, 25 BFSP 626. Translation. It was stipulated that the goods must be imported directly on Brazilian or Portuguese vessels for consumption in Brazil.

<sup>19</sup> Treaty of Aug. 17, 1827, Article XIX, 14 BFSP 1008.

<sup>20</sup> See also treaty signed with Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, Nov. 17, 1827, Article VI, 14 BFSP 715. <sup>21</sup> 13 BFSP 805, Article XVI.

<sup>22</sup> CR, 1924, Vol. 2, p. 59; 1925, Vol. 1, p. 340; 1926, Vol. 1, p. 100.

<sup>23</sup> See, e. g., France, June 26/30, 1900, 97 BFSP 680; Italy, July 5, 1900, 100 BFSP 807; also U. S., Apr. 16, 1904, U. S. Tariff Commission, *Reciprocity and Commercial Treaties* (1919), p. 286.

<sup>24</sup> See treaty of Aug. 21, 1908, 101 BFSP 941.

<sup>25</sup> Treaty of October 10, 1891, Article XXXIV, 83 BFSP 1286. Translation. See *infra*, paragraphs on International Conferences of American States.

<sup>26</sup> Treaty of Jan. 18, 1872, with Paraguay, Article XV, 63 BFSP 238; treaty of Sept. 4, 1857, with Uruguay, Articles II, III, IV, 49 BFSP 1215.

On the other hand, in 1923, a *modus vivendi* was entered into with the United States for unconditional most-favored-nation treatment, and the only preferences then existing in the Brazilian tariff, namely those on fresh fruits from Argentina, were extended to similar products when imported from the United States.<sup>27</sup>

#### CANADA

During the middle years of the nineteenth century the old régime of imperial exclusiveness and intra-imperial preferences was swept out of the fiscal and economic system of the British Empire.<sup>28</sup> The British North American colonies, among them those provinces which were shortly to become the Dominion of Canada, were thus deprived of the special economic advantages which they had enjoyed in the imperial markets. Canadian commercial policy has from the beginning been influenced chiefly by the results of these events and has been characterized by two main efforts.

The first of these movements to bear fruit was intended to retrieve the situation by means of closer economic relations with the United States. After prolonged negotiations, a treaty was signed between the two countries in 1854 which provided for mutual free trade in a comprehensive enumeration of natural products. Certain other provisions relating to fisheries and to the use of Canadian canals and rivers completed the reciprocity arrangement.<sup>29</sup> It was intended on both sides to be for the respective countries only, and the tariff concessions were not generalized to other countries.

Shortly after the required period of ten years had elapsed, the treaty was terminated at the instance of the United States. The ensuing twenty years witnessed several efforts on the part of Canada to obtain a new treaty and a revival of the question found favor with the United States in 1911.<sup>30</sup> This time, however, the reciprocity movement was defeated by the Canadian Parliament, for noneconomic reasons.

The failure of special arrangements with the United States led the Canadian Government in 1897 to enact a tariff law designed to be the basis for favorable arrangements with other countries and which freely granted a twelve and one-half per centum tariff preferential to other parts of the British Empire.<sup>31</sup> Canada was subject to the obligations of British treaties with Germany and Belgium which were found to include preferences granted to Great Britain as well as to non-British countries. Most-favored-nation clauses in other treaties, among them several with South American states, required the extension of

<sup>27</sup> USTS, No. 672.

<sup>28</sup> The paragraphs on Canada are based largely upon U. S. Tariff Commission, *Reciprocity and Commercial Treaties* (1919), pp. 63, *et seq.*, 363, *et seq.*

<sup>29</sup> 1 US Treaties, 668.

<sup>30</sup> See Act of July 26, 1911, 37 U. S. *Statutes at Large*, p. 4.

<sup>31</sup> U. S. Tariff Commission, *Colonial Tariff Policies* (1922), pp. 659, *et seq.*



these concessions. The two treaties were denounced by the British Government at the instance of Canada, and thereafter the British preferential was increased until it amounted on the average to one-third of the general tariff rates.

In 1907 Canada instituted a third, or intermediate, tariff, designed for bargaining with non-British countries. Thus in 1925 a *modus vivendi* was entered into with Spain in which Canada extended "the benefits of the intermediate tariff" to Spanish goods "when conveyed without transshipment from a port of Spain or from a port of a country enjoying the benefits of the preferential or intermediate tariff" to a Canadian sea or river port.<sup>32</sup> In return Spain promised the favorable second-column rates of its tariff. Other Canadian treaties of the last decade have accorded most-favored-nation treatment,<sup>33</sup> which has meant in large measure the same thing, though there are some conventional duties lower than the intermediate schedule of the statute.<sup>34</sup>

A number of special agreements have been entered into with other British countries.<sup>35</sup> Between Canada, however, and the country with which its commercial relations are closest, namely the United States, there are no commercial treaty provisions and no favors in force.

#### CHILE

The commercial policy of Chile, as recorded in the treaties it has signed, distinguishes rather markedly between neighboring American countries and countries of the more distant world;<sup>36</sup> but the distinction has been more sentimental than real.<sup>37</sup> In the treaty signed in 1826 with Argentina (United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata),<sup>38</sup> however, provision was made for the free admission of the produce and industry of each country into the other by overland routes, with only most-favored-nation treatment for commerce transported by sea. Moreover, preference was to be accorded even to products of third countries imported by land from one of the two countries into the other. Relations with Bolivia<sup>39</sup> and Peru<sup>40</sup> have also been characterized by special treatment including not only the customs but shipping dues and transit requirements. Thus a treaty signed in 1835 with Peru provided that the produce interchanged in Chilean or Peruvian

<sup>32</sup> 43 LNTS 333. See also convention of 1907 with France, 101 BFSP 764, 103 BFSP 476.

<sup>33</sup> E. g., with The Netherlands, 39 LNTS 45.

<sup>34</sup> See Convention of Dec. 15, 1922, with France, especially Articles X and XI, pamphlet officially published by the Canadian Government, 1922.

<sup>35</sup> E. g., the new trade agreement with Australia signed at Canberra, July 8, 1931, *Board of Trade Journal* (London), July 30, 1931, p. 136. The agreement is subject to parliamentary approval in both countries.

<sup>36</sup> E. g., treaty of July 12, 1898, with Italy, 101 BFSP 923.

<sup>37</sup> Except in the case of bordering countries, the rights reserved for dealing with Latin America appear not to have been exercised.

<sup>38</sup> Articles X, XI, XII, 14 BFSP 968.

<sup>39</sup> See treaties of May 30, 1885, Articles VII, IX, 82 BFSP 862; May 18, 1895, Article VI, 88 BFSP 757; Oct. 20, 1904, Protocol, 98 BFSP 763, 769.

<sup>40</sup> See treaty of Jan. 20, 1835, especially Article XXV, 23 BFSP 742.

vessels should bear only half the import duties charged to the otherwise most-favored nation, with the exception of "either of the new States formed within the territorial limits recognized by Old Spanish America at the close of the year 1809."<sup>41</sup>

In its numerous treaties with European and its several treaties with North American and Asiatic countries, Chile has normally provided for conditional most-favored-nation treatment of commerce; in respect of shipping, the normal provision has been for reciprocal national treatment. The treaty of 1831 with Mexico excepted from the most-favored-nation clause the treatment which Chile might accord to any other Spanish-speaking country with which it formed a single nation prior to 1810.<sup>42</sup> The statement of exceptions from the most-favored-nation clause has varied considerably. In the treaty of 1832 with the United States<sup>43</sup> the reservation was to Bolivia, Central America, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, but elsewhere is extended<sup>44</sup> to the countries of Spanish-America generally, or to the even more extensive "Latin America."<sup>45</sup> In the treaty of 1903 with Persia the exception is stated as applying to favors granted to other Latin American countries "en compensation des concessions plus ou moins équivalentes."<sup>46</sup>

In recent years Chile has inclined toward agreements according stated tariff favors to countries which, regardless of situation, are willing reciprocally to favor Chilean exports.<sup>47</sup>

#### COLOMBIA

The commercial treaties of Colombia reveal an extensive practice of special treatment for bordering states, but no such policy for the more distant countries of Latin America. A treaty of 1870 with Peru<sup>48</sup> provided that the natural products of the two republics should be imported and sold free of duty in the territories of one another. In respect of manufactured goods there was included a conditional most-favored-nation clause. Recognizing the inherent difficulty of determining what might constitute a fulfillment of the condition, this treaty specified that most-favored-nation treatment should be granted subject to the "same condition, or to such an equivalent as shall be agreed upon by common consent."<sup>49</sup> Treaties with Brazil,<sup>50</sup> Ecuador,<sup>51</sup> and Venezuela<sup>52</sup> have provided for free trade or other specially favorable treatment along land routes or by rivers.

<sup>41</sup> *Ib.*, Articles XIV, XV, and XXXV. Translation.

<sup>42</sup> *Tratados y Convenciones celebradas por la República de Chile*, Vol. 1, p. 22.

<sup>43</sup> Article II, 1 US Treaties 171.

<sup>44</sup> Additional Convention of Sept 1, 1833, Article I, 1 US Treaties 181.

<sup>45</sup> E. g., treaty of Oct. 31, 1897, with Switzerland, 89 BFSP 582. Translation.

<sup>46</sup> Article V, 100 BFSP 827.

<sup>47</sup> See CR, 1927, Vol. 1, p. 756; 1928, Vol. 2, p. 699.

<sup>48</sup> Articles VI, VIII, 60 BFSP 349.

<sup>49</sup> Article XVI. Translation.

<sup>50</sup> 101 BFSP 941.

<sup>51</sup> 99 BFSP 1012.

<sup>52</sup> 33 BFSP 819.

In its treaties in general, Colombia has manifested comparatively little concern for the expressly conditional most-favored-nation clause, though it occasionally appears, as in the treaties with the United States of 1824 and 1846<sup>53</sup> and in treaties with France<sup>54</sup> and with Japan.<sup>55</sup> A recent treaty with Sweden contains an expressly unconditional most-favored-nation clause, exception being reserved, however, as to "contiguous States with a view to facilitating local frontier traffic."<sup>56</sup>

The treaties of Colombia sometimes contain no provisions in regard to the national treatment of shipping, but leave shipping, like exports and imports, to be regulated by the most-favored-nation clause.<sup>57</sup> Where national treatment is provided for, distinction is often made between cargoes consisting of products of the respective parties to the treaty and goods originating in or destined for third countries.<sup>58</sup>

#### COSTA RICA

The commercial treaties of Costa Rica reveal, with a high degree of regularity, a clear-cut policy of conditional most-favored-nation treatment for commerce, and full national treatment for shipping. The conditional most-favored-nation clause, however, occasionally states that the words of condition do not apply in case of provisions for equality of treatment inserted elsewhere in the treaty, which provisions usually include equality in the customs houses.<sup>59</sup> Sometimes, also, the words of condition are omitted entirely.<sup>60</sup> The national treatment of shipping clauses now and then refer, in so far as they relate to cargoes, only to the products of the two countries parties to the particular treaty.<sup>61</sup>

In an early treaty with the Hanseatic Republics,<sup>62</sup> Costa Rica stipulated that the treatment assured for its own commerce should likewise be accorded to the commerce of the other Central American Republics and at the same time agreed that the treatment reserved for the commerce of Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen should be accorded to other German states, provided that shipment took place from a port of and under the flag of one or the other party. In recent years, exception of the other Central American Republics has been regularly inserted as a definite reservation upon the operation of the most-favored-nation clause.<sup>63</sup>

<sup>53</sup> 1 US Treaties 292, 302.

<sup>54</sup> 20 BFSP 1218.

<sup>55</sup> 101 BFSP 955.

<sup>56</sup> 85 LNTS 443. Translation.

<sup>57</sup> E. g., treaty of 1829 with The Netherlands, 17 BFSP 895.

<sup>58</sup> E. g., treaty of 1825 with Great Britain, 12 BFSP 661.

<sup>59</sup> E. g., treaty of Aug. 31, 1858, with Belgium, Articles XXI, XXX, 49 BFSP 527.

<sup>60</sup> See treaty of June 7, 1901, with France, 94 BFSP 586; refers to colonial products.

<sup>61</sup> E. g., treaty of Nov. 27, 1849, with Great Britain, Article VII, 37 BFSP 20.

<sup>62</sup> Treaty of Mar. 10, 1848, 40 BFSP 1367, incorporating treaty of June 25, 1847, between Guatemala and the Hanseatic Republics, *ib.*, p. 1359 (Article XI).

<sup>63</sup> E. g., treaty of 1901 with France, *op. cit.*, Article II.



In 1924 Costa Rica and France signed an agreement in which the latter proposed to admit Costa Rican coffee at the rates of its minimum tariff and the former proposed certain reductions of duty upon several categories of French alcoholic beverages and one or two other products, as well as the free importation of serums and vaccines from the Pasteur Institute.<sup>64</sup>

Transcontinental transit, because of Costa Rica's geographical position, is naturally an occasional subject of stipulation in its treaties.<sup>65</sup>

#### CUBA

The commercial policy of Cuba has been restricted by the reciprocity treaty which became effective between Cuba and the United States in 1903 and which contains the following provision:

The rates of duty herein granted by the United States to the Republic of Cuba are and shall continue during the term of this convention preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries, and, in return for said preferential rates of duty granted to the Republic of Cuba by the United States, it is agreed that the concession herein granted on the part of the said Republic of Cuba to the products of the United States shall likewise be, and shall continue, during the term of this convention, preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries.<sup>66</sup>

This exclusiveness necessarily makes impossible the granting by Cuba of treatment equal to that accorded to the United States even though another country may be willing to grant equivalent compensation. A most-favored-nation treaty would necessarily contain an exception as to the relations between Cuba and the United States. Accordingly, in a treaty signed in 1903 with Italy,<sup>67</sup> Cuba, while acceding to the promise of mutual unconditional most-favored-nation treatment, made an exception of "other American States," and in a treaty with Spain,<sup>68</sup> effective in 1927, it promised the same treatment which it accords to any third nation except the United States. This reservation, though not expressly stated, is doubtless intended to be implied in a provisional arrangement entered into in 1929 with Japan.<sup>69</sup>

The commercial policy of Cuba has naturally been directed towards the marketing of its sugar and tobacco. This is indicated not only by the reciprocity convention with the United States, but in the treaty with Spain just mentioned, and in an arrangement which was signed with France<sup>70</sup> in 1929. In 1927 Cuba entered into an

<sup>64</sup> *La Gaceta* (San José), Mar. 26, 1924. A former treaty signed June 7, 1901, 94 BFSP 586, containing reciprocity features, expired Mar. 1, 1923,—CR, 1923, Vol. 1, p. 823.

<sup>65</sup> E. g., treaty of Aug. 31, 1858, with Belgium, Article XX, 49 BFSP 527.

<sup>66</sup> Commercial Convention of Dec. 11, 1902, Article VIII, 1 US Treaties, 351 (355).

<sup>67</sup> Treaty of Dec. 29, 1903, Articles II, XXVIII, 96 BFSP 370.

<sup>68</sup> *Diario de la Marina* (Habana), July 30, 1927; CR, 1927, Vol. 3, p. 630. Translation.

<sup>69</sup> *The Official Gazette* (Tokyo), Dec. 26, 1929. See, however, CR, 1930 Vol. 2, p. 527.

<sup>70</sup> *Board of Trade Journal* (London), Mar. 13, 1930, p. 381; CR, 1929, Vol. 4, p. 510.

arrangement with Canada whereby, accompanying certain tariff guaranties on its part, its goods directly imported into Canada were to receive the benefits of the Canadian intermediate tariff.<sup>71</sup> The chief provisions of the reciprocity treaty with the United States are maintenance of the free list existing in 1902 and a general twenty per centum reduction from the United States statutory tariff; and reductions by Cuba of twenty-five, thirty and forty per centum on specified lists of products and twenty per centum on all others except "tobacco, in any form".

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

A group of early treaties between the Dominican Republic and European countries,<sup>72</sup> entered into chiefly during the years 1850-1855, displays with marked regularity the basic provisions of most-favored-nation treatment for commerce and national treatment for shipping. The most-favored-nation clause is sometimes expressly conditional and at other times the words of condition are omitted.

In its later treaties, the most-favored-nation clause is regularly without words of condition and there usually occurs an exception in respect of Haiti,<sup>73</sup> sometimes expressed as in favor of "conterminous" or "neighboring" countries.<sup>74</sup> A treaty with Germany contains an express exception in case of a customs union.<sup>75</sup> Occasionally there appears the provision that steamships carrying mail, passengers and baggage, not engaged in commercial operations, shall be exempt from tonnage and other dues.<sup>76</sup> The treaty of 1890 with Mexico contains the following provision:

The Contracting Parties agree to consider as the limit of the territorial jurisdiction on their respective coasts the distance of 20 kilom., counted from the line of lowest tide. Nevertheless, this rule shall only be applied for the carrying out of the custom-house inspection, the observance of the Custom-house Regulations, and the prevention of smuggling; but on no account shall it apply to the other questions of international maritime law.<sup>77</sup>

A treaty with Haiti was signed in 1874 providing for free importation of the products of the respective countries when transported in their national ships. Ships not exceeding fifty tons burden were to be regarded as coastwise while exclusively engaged in traffic between the two countries. Products of the soil and industry of the respective

<sup>71</sup> CR, 1927, Vol. 4, p. 631; 1929, Vol. 4, p. 761.

<sup>72</sup> E. g., Great Britain (in respect of cargoes, direct trade only; most-favored-nation treatment for indirect trade), 38 BFSP 8; Sardinia, 46 BFSP 1273; Spain, 46 BFSP 1283.

<sup>73</sup> Treaty of 1883 with Portugal, 74 BFSP 112. Portugal makes exception of Brazil.

<sup>74</sup> E. g., treaty of Jan. 30, 1855, with Germany, 76 BFSP 127, (frontier traffic); Additional Act, 1889, to treaty of Oct. 18, 1886, with Italy, 81 BFSP 150 (160-161). Translations. See also 73 BFSP 563 (566-7), France.

<sup>75</sup> Article XXXI, 76 BFSP 127.

<sup>76</sup> See treaty of Sept. 9, 1882, with France, 73 BFSP 563.

<sup>77</sup> 82 BFSP 689 (694). Translation.

countries imported by the land frontier were not to be subjected to any fiscal dues.<sup>78</sup>

The Dominican Republic was a party to special tariff agreements with the United States concluded in accordance with that country's tariff acts of 1890 and 1897.<sup>79</sup> In 1924 it entered into a *modus vivendi* with the United States which provided for unconditional most-favored-nation treatment of commerce, making no exception with reference to Haiti.<sup>80</sup>

#### ECUADOR

Soon after Ecuador's separate independence, a treaty was signed with Peru providing that there should be no customs duties upon goods interchanged between the two countries on the land frontier and that duties on goods interchanged by sea should be limited to eight per centum of their value, with the exception of brandy and sugar, imported into Ecuador, which were to be taxed at somewhat higher rates.<sup>81</sup> About the same time a treaty with New Granada (Colombia) provided freedom for the nationals of each country having property in the other, to convey the produce thereof across the frontier to their places of residence.<sup>82</sup>

Ecuadorean treaties, however, soon settled into the routine of most-favored-nation treatment for commerce and national treatment for shipping. In one of the early treaties a temporary exception from the full obligation of national treatment is reserved in favor of ships built at Guayaquil.<sup>83</sup> Treaties of 1856 and 1905 with Colombia enlarged the provision for free trade on the land frontiers.<sup>84</sup> Import and export prohibitions were, with certain exceptions, forbidden.<sup>85</sup>

By treaty of 1861 with Spain<sup>86</sup> Ecuador was able to obtain a small abatement in the duties on its cacao and the limitation of Spanish tariff duties in general to twenty per centum *ad valorem*. Several brief treaties with European powers have most-favored-nation treatment, for both commerce and navigation, as apparently their principal objective.<sup>87</sup> A treaty of 1880 with Great Britain provides expressly for unconditional most-favored-nation treatment.<sup>88</sup> On the other hand, a treaty of 1890 with El Salvador inserts a condition even with

<sup>78</sup> 65 BFSP 235.

<sup>79</sup> U. S. Tariff Commission, *Reciprocity and Commercial Treaties* (1919), pp. 153, 216. The latter did not come into force.

<sup>80</sup> USTS, No. 700.

<sup>81</sup> Treaty of July 12, 1832, Articles IV, V, XVI, 23 BFSP 1230.

<sup>82</sup> Treaty of Dec. 8, 1832, 60 BFSP 1089.

<sup>83</sup> Treaty of June 6, 1843, with France, 33 BFSP 683.

<sup>84</sup> 47 BFSP 1270 (certain exceptions); 99 BFSP 1012. See also treaty signed June 1, 1864, Article III, 63 BFSP 261.

<sup>85</sup> Treaty of July 9, 1856, with Colombia, Article X, 47 BFSP 1270. See also 99 BFSP 1012 (Article X). Cf., *infra*, paragraphs on Guatemala.

<sup>86</sup> 54 BFSP 980.

<sup>87</sup> See BFSP, 78: 947; 79: 261 (reservation as to frontier traffic); 92: 1040; 100: 905.

<sup>88</sup> Article XII, 72 BFSP 144.



reference to treatment of the vessels of the respective countries.<sup>89</sup> The treaty of 1918 with Japan<sup>90</sup> provides, conditionally, for the most favorable treatment which may be accorded to any American or European country.

#### EL SALVADOR

The commercial policy of El Salvador has been in general harmony with the principle of Central American solidarity. Thus, a treaty of 1868 with Nicaragua<sup>91</sup> limited import duties on goods interchanged between the two republics to four per centum ad valorem; cattle were to be free of duty.<sup>92</sup> A treaty of 1918 with Honduras<sup>93</sup> provided for freedom of commerce, with certain exceptions, along the land frontiers or through ports of the Gulf of Fonseca. Appropriate reservations to the most-favored-nation clause appear in treaties with other states.<sup>94</sup>

Treaties of El Salvador with European countries have usually been based upon most-favored-nation treatment of commerce and upon national treatment of shipping. The former is frequently unconditional.<sup>95</sup> In a treaty with Sardinia, though the clause is conditional, the right is reserved to accord special treatment not only to Hispano-American countries but also to Spain.<sup>96</sup>

In 1901 El Salvador and France agreed upon the reciprocity convention usually referred to by the names of their plenipotentiaries Zaldívar and Delcassé.<sup>97</sup> This treaty provided that coffee and other enumerated products from El Salvador should receive in France, and in the French Empire generally, the most favorable customs treatment applicable to similar products from any outside country. French products, as enumerated, were the subject of limited rates in El Salvador. The treatment accorded to France in this treaty was generalized to certain European countries<sup>98</sup> and the United States.<sup>99</sup>

During recent years El Salvador has undertaken to promote a policy of obtaining larger benefits for its exports through new treaties with European countries. The treaty with France (as well as other treaties) was denounced, but continued in force, pending further negotiations.<sup>100</sup>

<sup>89</sup> Article XV, 82 BFSP 686 (most-favored-nation treatment, "unless the said rights or privileges shall have been or be granted in return for special advantages." Translation.).

<sup>90</sup> 111 BFSP 708. Similar provisions occur in other Japanese treaties with American countries.

<sup>91</sup> Article IX, 67 BFSP 1102.

<sup>92</sup> Except bulls, 2 reals per head (Article XII).

<sup>93</sup> 111 BFSP 750. See also treaty of 1878, 72 BFSP 955.

<sup>94</sup> E. g., treaty of 1893 (protocol) with Mexico, 95 BFSP 1353; Mar. 21, 1906, with Belgium, 99 BFSP 870.

<sup>95</sup> E. g., treaty of Apr. 14, 1908, with Germany, 101 BFSP 940.

<sup>96</sup> Article XXXI, 61 BFSP 1031. See also appended declaration.

<sup>97</sup> 94 BFSP 590.

<sup>98</sup> E. g., Great Britain, exchange of notes, Jan. 4/7, 1923, 80 LNTS 233; Spain, by interpretation of Article IX of treaty of 1865, CR, 1923, Vol. 3, p. 637.

<sup>99</sup> By virtue of the unconditional most-favored-nation clause (Article VII) of the treaty of 1926, effective Sept. 5, 1930, USTS No. 827.

<sup>100</sup> The latest extension keeps the French treaty in force until Apr. 30, 1932, *Board of Trade Journal* (London), June 25, 1931, p. 838.

## GUATEMALA

The early commercial treaties of Guatemala run true to the traditional American practice, being based upon the most-favored-nation clause in matters of commerce, and upon national treatment for shipping. "As, according to their idea, they do not actually consider themselves as foreign nations",<sup>101</sup> the other Central American Republics have regularly been reserved for exceptional treatment.

In 1868, Guatemala became signatory to a treaty providing that,

If one of the Contracting Parties should hereafter grant to another State any particular favour or concession in matters of commerce or navigation, or any other matter contemplated in the present Convention, it shall be understood *ipso facto* and of full right as conceded to the other party.<sup>102</sup>

In 1916 Guatemala entered into a treaty with Italy which takes advance ground in the matter of eliminating prohibitions:

The two High Contracting Parties agree not to place obstacles in the way of the reciprocal commerce of the two countries by prohibitions of importation, exportation, or transit.

Exceptions to this rule, as far as they are applicable to all countries, or to the countries which are in identical conditions, shall not be made except in the following cases:—

1. In exceptional circumstances in regard to provisions of war.
2. For reasons of public security.
3. For sanitary reasons, and with the object of protecting animals and useful plants against sickness or insects and injurious parasites.
4. In virtue of the application to foreign merchandise of the prohibitions or restrictions established by the internal laws as regards the internal production of similar merchandise or the sale or transport to the interior of the country of foreign merchandise of national production.<sup>103</sup>

The more recent commercial engagements of Guatemala usually presuppose that the most-favored-nation clause shall be unconditional.<sup>104</sup> Exceptions in regard to the Central American states continue and, at least in one case, an exception is made in respect of customs unions.<sup>105</sup> Treaties with certain of the other Central American Republics have provided for varying measures of free trade.<sup>106</sup> A treaty which became effective on May 8, 1923, with France,<sup>107</sup> provided for minimum French rates on the main products of Guatemala and for most-favored-nation treatment in addition to special

<sup>101</sup> Language in treaty of Sept. 20, 1887, with Germany, Article XXXIII, 79 BFSP, 738. Translation. See also treaty of Mar. 10, 1895, with Honduras, Article XI, 87 BFSP 673.

<sup>102</sup> With Italy, Article XXIII, 60 BFSP 759. Translation. In force Sept. 18, 1871. The italicized words are apparently equivalent to "unconditionally." The conditional language is, however, generally used in the early treaties.

<sup>103</sup> Article VIII, 110 BFSP 893 (895-896.) Translation.

<sup>104</sup> E. g., *modus vivendi* of Aug. 14, 1924, with United States, USTS No. 696; convention of Oct. 4, 1924, with Germany, 52 LNTS 19.

<sup>105</sup> Treaty of Nov. 7, 1924, with the Economic Union of Belgium and Luxembourg, Article 8, 69 LNTS 17.

<sup>106</sup> E. g., treaties of Feb. 13, 1874, with Nicaragua, 65 BFSP 481; July 17, 1880, with Honduras, 72 BFSP 867.

<sup>107</sup> *Board of Trade Journal* (London), May 17, 1923; CR, 1923, Vol. 2, p. 654; 1924, Vol. 4, p. 358.

reductions by Guatemala on a considerable number of French products. Since the termination of this treaty, the commercial policy of Guatemala has been one of equality, except for the Central American reservation.<sup>108</sup>

## HAITI

Although the Haitian treaty of 1838 with France<sup>109</sup> was based upon conditional most-favored-nation treatment of commerce and navigation, and these principles of decidedly limited equality of treatment continued to appear,<sup>110</sup> Haiti's treaties negotiated during later years are characterized rather by the special provisions which some of them contain for reciprocal tariff bargains. There has also been a display of special policy with reference to Haiti's intra-island neighbor, the Dominican Republic.<sup>111</sup>

The desire for a favorable market for its coffee, primarily, and for a few other products, has led to a number of reciprocity treaties with France<sup>112</sup> and Germany.<sup>113</sup> These treaties as a rule provide for the lowest tariff rates in the European countries and for reductions of from one-third to one-half, though sometimes larger percentages, in Haitian duties, in each case upon enumerated lists of products.<sup>114</sup> During the last decade Haiti has agreed to a number of commercial arrangements, some of which maintain the characteristics just referred to, while others contain little besides the most-favored-nation clause, in some cases expressly unconditional; in some cases, also, making exception of the relations between Haiti and the Dominican Republic.<sup>115</sup>

## HONDURAS

In its dealings with countries outside Central America, the commercial policy of Honduras has been consistently based upon the most-favored-nation treatment of commerce and the national treatment of shipping. Expressly conditional most-favored-nation treatment is a rarity for Honduran treaties.<sup>116</sup> Indeed, as early as 1856, Honduras signed a treaty with Great Britain containing a clause that

<sup>108</sup> See treaty of Feb. 22, 1928, with Great Britain, *British Treaty Series* No. 30 (1929), Cmd. 3429; treaty effective Dec. 1, 1926, with France, CR, 1926, Vol. 4, p. 767.

<sup>109</sup> 26 BFSP 1092.

<sup>110</sup> Treaty of 1864 with the United States, Article II, 1 US Treaties 921.

<sup>111</sup> See treaty signed Nov. 9, 1874, 65 BFSP 235.

<sup>112</sup> 1900, 94 BFSP 969; 1907, 100 BFSP 911; 1926, CR, 1926, Vol. 3, p. 437; 1930, *Le Moniteur* (Port au Prince), June 5, 1930. See also CR, 1926, Vol. 2, p. 812; 1927, Vol. 3, p. 695.

<sup>113</sup> 1908, 101 BFSP 1028. See also CR, 1928, Vol. 1, p. 48; 1930, Vol. 2, p. 766; *Le Moniteur* (Port au Prince), Aug. 21, 1930, containing text of treaty of March 10, 1930, in which exception to most-favored-nation treatment is made in respect of border traffic and customs unions, as well as in respect of the Dominican Republic.

<sup>114</sup> Concerning preferences accorded the United States on beer and rope, see McClure, Wallace, *A New American Commercial Policy* (New York, 1924), p. 203.

<sup>115</sup> See arrangements with Great Britain, Feb. 25, 1928, 85 LNTS 91; Italy, Jan. 3, 1927, *Gazzetta Ufficiale* (Rome), Feb. 4, 1928; United States, July 8, 1926, USTS No. 746. See also CR, 1926, Vol. 4, p. 311.

<sup>116</sup> See, however, treaty of 1864 with United States; 1 US Treaties 952.



must apparently be interpreted as expressly unconditional.<sup>117</sup> Thereafter, the unconditional clause appeared from time to time, notably in the treaty of 1927 with the United States.<sup>118</sup>

As Honduras is an isthmian country, the question of transit has been of especial importance in its commercial policy. The British treaty just referred to contains lengthy provisions regarding a proposed transcontinental railway. Provisions respecting freedom of transit frequently occur.<sup>119</sup>

In dealing with its Central American neighbors, Honduras has acted upon the theory that they are not foreign countries. The principle of free trade, though not without reservations in practice, has long guided Honduran commercial policy in Central America.<sup>120</sup> There has also been some effort towards making the tariffs of the several countries uniform.<sup>121</sup> In its more recent treaties, Honduras has regularly made reservations to the most-favored-nation clause vis-à-vis the other Central American countries.<sup>122</sup> It has also agreed to such reservations as special treatment of frontier traffic, the exclusion of customs union privileges from the obligations of the clause, and similar exclusion of special customs duties intended to countervail bounties.<sup>123</sup>

#### MEXICO

Mexico exhibited a very active policy of commercial treaty-making about the year 1830, and the characteristic policies of the most-favored-nation treatment in customs houses and at least partial national treatment for shipping were written into instruments with leading European commercial countries.<sup>124</sup> As a rule Mexico found it

<sup>117</sup> Article II, 46 BFSP 158, in which the parties agree that neither will grant "any favor to any other nation, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other."

<sup>118</sup> Article VII, USTS No. 764. Panama, in addition to Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and El Salvador is excepted from the most-favored-nation clause.

<sup>119</sup> E. g., treaty of Mar. 5, 1910, with Great Britain, 106 BFSP 788.

<sup>120</sup> See treaties of July 17, 1880, with Guatemala, 72 BFSP 967; Mar. 13, 1878, with Nicaragua, 60 BFSP 40; Jan. 30, 1930, with Nicaragua, *La Gaceta* (Tegucigalpa), July 29, 1930; Mar. 31, 1878, with El Salvador, 72 BFSP 955.

<sup>121</sup> See treaty of Feb. 28, 1918, Article VIII, with El Salvador, 111 BFSP 750, providing:

"The two High Contracting Parties, recognising the desirability of rendering uniform the customs tariffs existing in both countries, shall do all that is in their power in order that the differences may gradually disappear, without causing a great disequilibrium in their respective national revenues, and for the purpose each shall appoint one or more delegates in order that they may together study the customs tariffs and their differences and the best means of causing them to disappear; and in their reports they shall urge their Governments to propose the necessary reforms to their Legislative Assemblies, in accordance with the present article." Translation.

In Article VI of the treaty of 1878, *op. cit.*, the two parties undertook to impose the same import duties on—

"foreign merchandise introduced by the Pacific ports, fixing as a reasonable basis 50 per cent. of the value of manufactured goods, settled by identical Tariffs, and without power to lower them without a previous agreement between the two Contracting Parties, but with power to raise the Tariffs when it appears well to either of them to do so, without the other being thereby compelled to raise them also." Translation.

The stated object was to facilitate trade and prevent smuggling.

<sup>122</sup> E. g., Germany, signed Mar. 4, 1926, CR, 1926, Vol. 2, p. 498.

<sup>123</sup> See additional declaration to treaty of Mar. 25, 1909, with Belgium, 102 BFSP 362 (367).

<sup>124</sup> E. g., treaty of Dec. 26, 1826, with Great Britain, 14 BFSP 614; treaty signed May 9, 1827, with France, *ib.*, 1221 (France excepts Haiti from part of the obligations of most-favored-nation clause).

unnecessary to place an express condition upon its obligations for most-favored-nation treatment,<sup>125</sup> but, from the very beginning, exhibited a marked reluctance to enter into engagements placing the ships of outside countries on an equality with its own. The early national treatment provisions were accompanied by clauses suspending their operation and substituting, during the intervening years, the promise of most-favored-nation treatment only.<sup>126</sup> Thereafter, the treaties of Mexico usually limit their offer of favorable treatment in the matter of shipping to that which is accorded other outside countries.<sup>127</sup> Even in the treaty of 1924 with Japan, which contains generous provisions for national treatment and for unconditional most-favored-nation treatment with reference to both shipping dues and the admission of cargoes, express exception is made of "assistance which is or may be accorded for the purpose of developing the national merchant marine."<sup>128</sup>

Mexico's policy of equality in the customs house has, on the other hand, been liberal, even including, in at least one instance, the promise of most-favored-nation treatment for "marchandises provenant . . . des entrepôts."<sup>129</sup> Unconditional most-favored-nation clauses appeared in its treaties before the end of the nineteenth century.<sup>130</sup>

Though acceding to various exceptions to most-favored-nation treatment on the part of other countries,<sup>131</sup> Mexico has seldom sought freedom to enter into special relations with third states. In 1883, however, a reciprocity treaty was entered into with the United States, under the terms of which Mexico was to admit free of duty a long list chiefly of manufactured goods and was to have a free market for a corresponding list of its own exports, chiefly raw materials and foodstuffs.<sup>132</sup> This arrangement, unlike the United States-Cuban treaty,<sup>133</sup> was expressly not exclusive.<sup>134</sup> It was, however, dependent for its operation upon legislative measures—which failed of enactment. The principle of reciprocity is recognized in a treaty with Honduras of 1908 which provides for the subsequent conclusion of conventions.<sup>135</sup>

<sup>125</sup> See, however, e. g., treaty of Feb. 18, 1831, with Prussia, 48 BFSP 1295.

<sup>126</sup> E. g., treaty signed June 15, 1827, with The Netherlands, 16 BFSP 1169. National treatment does not include cargoes.

<sup>127</sup> E. g., treaty of Dec. 5, 1882, with Germany, 73 BFSP 709.

<sup>128</sup> 36 LNTS 259. Translation.

<sup>129</sup> Treaty of July 20, 1861, with Belgium, Article XIX, 51 BFSP 1148.

<sup>130</sup> E. g., treaty of Nov. 27, 1888, with Great Britain, Article II, 79 BFSP 25. See also treaty with Belgium, Articles XIX, XXVIII, *op. cit.*

<sup>131</sup> E. g., treaty of 1909 with Russia, 102 BFSP 684, making exception of frontier traffic, Russia's relations with bordering Asiatic states and favors to Arkangel and other Arctic or Siberian ports.

<sup>132</sup> 1 US Treaties 1146. U. S. Tariff Commission, *Reciprocity and Commercial Treaties*, pp. 139-141; see also p. 59, mentioning an earlier negotiation.

<sup>133</sup> *Supra*, paragraphs on Cuba.

<sup>134</sup> Article V, but if changes should be made the other party might terminate the treaty.

<sup>135</sup> Article XIII, 102 BFSP 655.

A treaty with Italy, which entered into force in 1891, contains the following provision, prophetic of recent projects on a larger scale:

In the event of any changes being made in Mexican laws, Customs Tariff, or Regulations, sufficient notice shall be given, in order to enable Italian citizens to make the necessary arrangements for meeting them.<sup>136</sup>

#### NICARAGUA

The most significant feature of Nicaragua's policy affecting commerce and navigation results from the geographic fact that an excellent inter-oceanic canal route lies across its territory. Its treaties, accordingly, contain extensive provisions relating to rights of transit and the possible construction of a canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific.<sup>137</sup>

The familiar policy of most-favored-nation treatment of commerce, conditional,<sup>138</sup> non-conditional,<sup>139</sup> and unconditional,<sup>140</sup> as well as most-favored-nation and national treatment of navigation, appears in characteristic American fashion. Nicaragua's policy towards the other countries of Central America has in general been one of close cooperation, special treatment, and freedom of trade.<sup>141</sup>

Nicaragua was, however, a signatory to reciprocity arrangements with the United States negotiated by that country under its tariff acts of 1890 and 1897.<sup>142</sup> It entered into a reciprocity treaty with France,<sup>143</sup> effective in 1903, under which its coffee and other food-stuffs enumerated in an annexed table would receive in France, Algeria, and French colonies and protectorates the most reduced customs duties applicable to similar products of any outside origin. Similarly, French products were to be given the most favorable Nicaraguan rates, those enumerated in another table a twenty-five per centum reduction from those rates, and a small group of products was to enjoy free entry.

#### PANAMA

The commercial history of Panama has naturally been closely connected with the building and operation of the Panama Canal.<sup>144</sup>

<sup>136</sup> Article III, 82 BFSP 698. Translation. See *infra*, paragraphs on the work of the League of Nations. The Mexican authorities were, moreover, to deal equitably with cases arising from unintentional ignorance of changes. See also treaty of 1834 between Bolivia and France, Article XII, 23 BFSP 165.

<sup>137</sup> See treaties of Apr. 11, 1859, with France, 50 BFSP 363; with Great Britain, Feb. 11, 1860, *ib.*, 106; United States, June 21, 1867, 2 US Treaties 1279, and Aug. 5, 1914, 3 U. S. Treaties 2740.

<sup>138</sup> E.g., treaty of 1867, with the United States, *op. cit.*

<sup>139</sup> E.g., treaty of Nov. 6, 1900, with Mexico, 94 BFSP 1313.

<sup>140</sup> E.g., treaty of Mar. 6, 1868, with Italy, 58 BFSP 539; *modus vivendi* of July 11, 1924, with the United States, USTS No. 697.

<sup>141</sup> E.g., treaties with Guatemala, 65 BFSP 481; Honduras, 70 BFSP 40, BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, Nov., 1930, p. 1148; El Salvador, 67 BFSP 1102. For exception of Central America from most-favored-nation clause, see treaty of 1905 with Great Britain, 98 BFSP 72.

<sup>142</sup> U. S. Tariff Commission, *Reciprocity and Commercial Treaties* (1919), pp. 153, 216. The latter did not become effective.

<sup>143</sup> 95 BFSP 818.

<sup>144</sup> In regard to relations with the United States growing out of the Canal Zone, see treaties of Nov. 18, 1903, 2 US Treaties 1349, and the agreements published in 3 US Treaties 2752, *et seq.*



Freedom of trade exists between Panama and the Canal Zone and products imported into either, except those for the use of the Canal Zone authorities, are dutiable under the tariff of Panama.<sup>145</sup>

This most recently organized of the American Republics took over treaties with France and Germany which had been entered into by Colombia,<sup>146</sup> providing in general, for most-favored-nation treatment of commerce and most-favored-nation or national treatment of navigation. During very recent years Panama has commenced the negotiation of comprehensive commercial treaties with European and Asiatic countries. The treaty of commerce and navigation with Great Britain<sup>147</sup> provides that goods produced or manufactured in the territories of either of the parties "shall enjoy unconditionally in the territories of the other treatment at least as favourable as that accorded to goods produced or manufactured in any other foreign country." Most-favored-nation treatment is also assured for shipping dues and facilities. The treaty does not apply to the Canal Zone and the most-favored-nation provisions are not to be invoked by Great Britain in respect of stipulations agreed to between Panama and the United States for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation or protection of the Canal. A protocol to the treaty provides for most-favored-nation treatment in Panama of the products of Iraq as long as reciprocal treatment is maintained by that country.<sup>148</sup>

#### PARAGUAY

In one of its earliest treaties, signed July 15, 1852, with the Argentine Confederation, Paraguay conceded free navigation of the River Paraguay, in return for the same concession regarding the Paraná and its affluents, and also reciprocally extended "all those immunities and advantages that civilized Governments, united by special Treaties of Commerce, grant to each other."<sup>149</sup> The navigation of the great river system which connects Paraguay with the sea has, indeed, been the subject of probably the most important provisions in its commercial treaties. The earlier ones, not only with neighboring countries, but with the United States and with European states, almost invariably contain provisions regarding free river transit.<sup>150</sup>

The commercial treaties of Paraguay regularly contain the conditional most-favored-nation clause.<sup>151</sup> The treaty of 1884 with Great

<sup>145</sup> For an account of the tariff history of the Canal Zone see U. S. Tariff Commission, *Colonial Tariff Policies* (1922), pp. 624, *et seq.*

<sup>146</sup> See U. S. Tariff Commission, *Handbook of Commercial Treaties* (1922), p. 78 and pp. 446-448.

<sup>147</sup> Signed Sept. 25, 1928, ratifications exchanged Apr. 8, 1929, *British Treaty Series* No. 12 (1929), Cmd. 3322.

<sup>148</sup> For the texts of treaties signed with Germany and Italy see, respectively, *Reichsgesetzblatt*, Dec. 29, 1928, p. 639, and *Camera Dei Deputati*, No. 660, *Legislatura XXVIII*, Session 1929-30, p. 1.

<sup>149</sup> 42 BFSP 1256. Translation.

<sup>150</sup> E. g., Brazil, 46 BFSP 1299, 49 BFSP 1274; France, 44 BFSP 1091; Great Britain, 42 BFSP 19; Sardinia, 53 BFSP 922; United States, 2 US Treaties 1364.

<sup>151</sup> E. g., treaty of Nov. 9, 1878, with Portugal, 69 BFSP 781.

Britain,<sup>152</sup> however, provided for immediate unconditional most-favored-nation treatment in respect of commerce and navigation.<sup>153</sup> Exception was made of the treatment which Paraguay might accord to the bordering Brazilian province of Matto Grosso, under which, by treaties of 1872 and 1883,<sup>154</sup> it had promised reciprocal exemption of duties.

In 1927 Paraguay entered into a *modus vivendi* with Spain, under which the latter country agreed to grant most-favored-nation treatment to raw cotton, orange essence, skins, and a few other Paraguayan products,<sup>155</sup> in return for general most-favored-nation treatment. Paraguay made a reservation regarding its treatment of products of Argentina and Brazil; Spain regarding Portugal and Spanish Morocco.

#### PERU

The commercial policy of Peru has been given expression in many treaties, among which those according special treatment in some phase of commerce or navigation with each of the bordering states have been especially numerous and important.<sup>156</sup> The relations maintained with Bolivia have been the subject of the most carefully detailed provisions. A very early treaty, signed November 8, 1831,<sup>157</sup> provided that import duties in general on the products of the respective countries should be limited to six per centum *ad valorem*, and that municipal duties, to be levied only at the place of consumption, should not exceed four per centum. Goods from abroad introduced through Peru into Bolivia were to be subject to the same import duties in Bolivia as those which should be introduced into Peru for its own consumption, in no case exceeding thirty per centum. Exception to the last stipulation was made, however, in regard to certain sugars, vinegar, wines and liquors. Special treatment was to be accorded to goods from the outside world imported into each of the respective countries in the vessels of the other. The policy of free trade was from time to time asserted.<sup>158</sup> In more recent years, however, the application of this principle has been greatly restricted.<sup>159</sup> Substantial freedom of transit and free passage of goods through the Peruvian port of Mollendo have been maintained.<sup>160</sup>

<sup>152</sup> 75 BFSP 929.

<sup>153</sup> The provisions of this treaty are referred to as "an example of the broadest form of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment" by Charles M. Pepper in *American Foreign Trade* (New York 1919), p. 79.

<sup>154</sup> 63 BFSP 238; 74 BFSP 933.

<sup>155</sup> CR, 1927, Vol. 1, p. 827. See, also, *ib.*, 1928, Vol. 1, p. 780.

<sup>156</sup> See treaties of Oct. 23, 1851, Oct. 10, 1891, and Sept. 8, 1909, with Brazil, 42 BFSP 1308, 83 BFSP 1286, 102 BFSP 199; Jan. 20, 1835, with Chile, 23 BFSP 742; Feb. 10, 1870, with Colombia, 60 BFSP 349; July 12, 1832, with Ecuador, 20 BFSP 1200.

<sup>157</sup> 19 BFSP 1390. See also treaties of 1832, 36 BFSP 1147; 1847, *ib.*, 1137.

<sup>158</sup> See treaties of 1864, 55 BFSP 843; 1870, 60 BFSP 1238.

<sup>159</sup> See treaty of 1905, Articles IV, V, VI, 100 BFSP 805.

<sup>160</sup> See treaties of 1881, 94 BFSP 676; 1905, 100 BFSP 805; 1908, 101 BFSP 913; 1911, 104 BFSP 827.

Peru has had few treaties with more distant Latin American countries and these have not, as a rule, included any special treatment.<sup>161</sup> The most-favored-nation clause governing commerce, occasionally unconditional in form,<sup>162</sup> but usually conditional, has recommended itself to Peruvian usage. In one treaty the parties engaged themselves not to grant favors to the commerce and navigation of other nations which should not be also "immediately extended" to the citizens of the other party, who should "enjoy the same, gratuitously," if the concession was gratuitous, "or on giving a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement," if the concession was conditional.<sup>163</sup> A treaty entered into in 1930 with Japan adds to the conditional most-favored-nation clause an expression of the intention of the parties that their "economical relations . . . shall be placed in all respects on the equitable and reciprocal footing."<sup>164</sup>

In respect of shipping, national treatment has been the prevailing though not the invariable practice.<sup>165</sup> An early treaty with the United States accorded to whaling ships of that country certain particular favors enabling them to barter in Peruvian ports limited quantities of their supplies and products, free of import duty, in return for provisions and refitting.<sup>166</sup>

#### UNITED STATES

In its first commercial treaty, the United States introduced into commercial policy a new element, that of the conditional most-favored-nation clause.<sup>167</sup> In 1778 the mercantilist conception of international economic dealings ruled the practices of the leading commercial nations, expressed not only in tariffs, but, more particularly, in navigation laws. It was not unnatural, accordingly, that a newly founded state should feel justified in limiting its principles of equality of treatment so as to promise to a country party to a most-favored-nation treaty not every favor that it might in the future accord to some other country, but only the opportunity to bargain for such treatment on equal terms. The policies of many countries were so illiberal, and the difficulty of approaching some measure of equality was so great, that more direct measures seemed impracticable.

Nevertheless, that the new policy should have been denominated most-favored-nation treatment was distinctly unfortunate, because ever since that time there has been an added ambiguity in the meaning

<sup>161</sup> Treaties of 1832 with Mexico, 23 BFSP 1245; 1874 with Argentina, 69 BFSP 701.

<sup>162</sup> See treaties of May 4/16, 1874, with Russia, 65 BFSP 229; Dec. 23, 1874, with Italy, *ib.*, 649.

<sup>163</sup> Treaty of July 26, 1851, with the United States, Article III, 2 US Treaties 1388.

<sup>164</sup> *The Official Gazette* (Tokyo), Feb. 20, 1930; CR, 1930, Vol. 2, p. 62.

<sup>165</sup> E. g., treaty of May 16, 1850, with Belgium, 41 BFSP 1348.

<sup>166</sup> Treaty of 1851, Article XII, *op. cit.*; treaty of 1857, *ib.*, p. 1404.

<sup>167</sup> Treaty of Feb. 6, 1778, with France, Article II, 1 US Treaties, 468.



of the phrase: for many years after the reasons behind its inauguration had ceased to exist some countries continued to follow the example of the United States, while the world at large united on the unconditional interpretation. The policy of conditional most-favored-nation treatment remained the basis of the commercial treaties of the United States until after the World War, but in practice the words of condition, with their one practical utility of leaving the country free to to enter into special reciprocity treaties, were seldom utilized.<sup>168</sup> Certain reciprocal provisions in the treaty of 1831 with France,<sup>169</sup> important reciprocity conventions of 1854 with Canada,<sup>170</sup> 1875 with Hawaii,<sup>171</sup> and 1902 with Cuba,<sup>172</sup> together with several groups of special arrangements entered into in accordance with provisions of the tariff acts of 1890<sup>173</sup> and 1897,<sup>174</sup> complete the list of instances in which the United States has become party to agreements with other countries reciprocally granting special favors in respect of commerce.

In the matter of the treatment of shipping, the diplomacy of the United States during its first fifty years of national life was directed towards obtaining reciprocal national treatment.<sup>175</sup> This purpose was practically achieved by 1830 and, with insignificant exceptions, the United States has been able to write into its treaties with other countries since that date provisions for equality in the treatment of national shipping.

As a result of the intensive industrialization of the country, made especially manifest by the experience of the World War, which emphasized the need for exporting manufactured goods and hence for assured equality in world markets, the United States has sought, in its post-war commercial negotiations, the unconditional most-favored-nation clause.<sup>176</sup> Beginning with a *modus vivendi* with Brazil<sup>177</sup> and a treaty with Germany<sup>178</sup> signed in 1923, the United States has entered into executive agreements or treaties with more than 20 coun-

<sup>168</sup> The United States Government has regularly interpreted the most-favored-nation clause when not expressly conditional or unconditional as though words of condition were present: see *Whitney versus Robertson*, 1888, United States Supreme Court Reports, Vol. 124, p. 190.

<sup>169</sup> Article VII, 1 US Treaties 523.

<sup>170</sup> 1 US Treaties 668. See *supra*, paragraphs on Canada.

<sup>171</sup> 1 US Treaties 915; extended, *ib.*, p. 919.

<sup>172</sup> 1 US Treaties 353. See *supra*, paragraphs on Cuba.

<sup>173</sup> Of these the one with Brazil was perhaps most important. Aside from those with Germany and Austria Hungary, they related to American states or colonial areas, namely, Brazil, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamaica, Barbados, British Guiana, Trinidad, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands. See United States Senate Executive Document No. 119, 52nd Congress 1st Session. Negotiations were carried on with several other countries. See also United States Tariff Commission, *Reciprocity and Commercial Treaties* (1919), pp. 143 *et seq.*

<sup>174</sup> With France, Portugal, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Bulgaria, Great Britain, and The Netherlands. See Tariff Commission, *op. cit.*, pp. 195 *et seq.* A number, though signed, did not become operative.

<sup>175</sup> A careful account of the development of this policy is found in Maxwell, Lloyd W., *Discriminating Duties and the American Merchant Marine* (New York, 1926).

<sup>176</sup> In form, at least, certain nineteenth century treaties contained the unconditional clause, e. g., Serbia, 1881, Article VI, 2 US Treaties, 1613.

<sup>177</sup> USTS No. 672. See Section 317, U. S. Tariff Act of 1922; Section 338, U. S. Tariff Act of 1930.

<sup>178</sup> 52 LNTS 133.

tries, and has exercised its influence in international conferences in favor of the unconditional most-favored-nation treatment of commerce, that is to say, the nearest approach to equality that can be obtained by means of international agreement.<sup>179</sup>

## URUGUAY

The commercial treaty policy of Uruguay, during recent years, has been one of singular inactivity. This attitude of caution toward the acceptance of contractual arrangements with other countries is, on the whole, characteristic of the entire period during which Uruguay has taken part in international commerce.

The commercial treaties entered into have presented the features familiar to the student of American commercial policy. The most-favored-nation clause, while usually conditional,<sup>180</sup> furnished an example of the unconditional form as early as 1885.<sup>181</sup> In renewing

<sup>179</sup> The following table shows the countries with which the United States is a party to treaties or agreements containing the most-favored-nation clause applicable to the customs (Sept. 1, 1931):

## Unconditional:

By treaty  
(*Reciprocal*)

Austria  
China  
El Salvador  
Estonia  
Germany  
Honduras  
Hungary  
Latvia  
Turkey  
Yugoslavia  
(*Unilateral*)\*  
Morocco  
Muscat  
Siam  
(*Signed but not in force. Reciprocal.*)  
Norway  
Poland

By executive agreement  
(*Reciprocal*)

Albania  
Brazil  
Czechoslovakia  
Dominican Republic  
Egypt  
Finland  
Greece  
Guatemala  
Haiti  
Lithuania  
Nicaragua  
Persia  
Poland  
Rumania  
Spain

## Conditional:

(*Reciprocal*)

Argentina  
Belgium  
Bolivia  
Borneo  
Colombia  
Costa Rica  
Denmark  
Ethiopia  
Great Britain  
Italy  
Japan  
Liberia  
Norway  
Paraguay

(*Reciprocal*)

Portugal

\* Not obligatory on the U. S.

<sup>180</sup> E. g., Treaty of April 8, 1836, with France, 26 BFSP 1097.

<sup>181</sup> Treaty of Nov. 13, 1885, 76 BFSP 146.

the treaty with Great Britain containing it, Uruguay made a reservation as to treatment of the commerce of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay adding, however, that special favors to those countries should "not be capable of application to products similar to those of Great Britain, nor be extended to navigation."<sup>182</sup> Similarly, following an exception of limitrophe and neighboring states in the most-favored-nation clause in a treaty with France,—

Il est d'ailleurs entendu que les faveurs spéciales, exemptions, ou privilèges ainsi accordés en matière de commerce ne pourront porter sur les vins, tissus de soie, de laine, ou de coton, articles de passementerie, sucres raffinés, peaux préparées, ouvrages en peau et en cuir, meubles, outils, machines, et, en général, tous produits qui seraient similaires aux produits Français.<sup>183</sup>

A conditional most-favored-nation clause in a treaty with Italy provided that every favor conceded by either party to a third country should accrue to the other "gratuitously if the concession in favour of the other Government, nation, or State have been gratuitous, and with the same or equivalent compensation if the concession have been conditional; nevertheless it must be demanded by the party which desires it, and be avouched in a protocol to be drawn up for the purpose."<sup>184</sup> Special arrangements for liberalized trade within restricted areas have been entered into with Brazil.<sup>185</sup>

In the field of navigation, in addition to its general policy of according national treatment to shipping, Uruguay has made a number of special arrangements with other states bordering the River Plate and its tributaries. A treaty with Paraguay<sup>186</sup> provides for national treatment in what is called the "coasting trade in the rivers and ports" of the two parties' jurisdiction. Transit, also, has naturally been a subject of some importance in a country of small area and excellent seaports.<sup>187</sup>

#### VENEZUELA

The commercial treaties of Venezuela reveal with marked regularity the customary policy of most-favored-nation treatment of commerce and national treatment of shipping. The most-favored-nation clause is usually conditional and the national treatment clauses include, vis-à-vis cargoes, provisions both limited to products of the respective parties and unlimited by either the kind or the country of origin of the goods, or the route of their transportation.<sup>188</sup> A

<sup>182</sup> July 15, 1899, 91 BFSP 122.

<sup>183</sup> Treaty of July 4, 1892, Article II, 84 BFSP 826. See also 55 BFSP 393, 90 BFSP 339.

<sup>184</sup> May 7, 1866, Article XV, 60 BFSP 485. Translation.

<sup>185</sup> Treaty of Sept. 4, 1857, 49 BFSP 1215.

<sup>186</sup> Oct. 31, 1918, 111 BFSP 836. Translation.

<sup>187</sup> E. g., treaty of Oct. 29, 1840, with Sardinia, 31 BFSP 1102. Article XX provides for six months' notice before reestablishment by Sardinia of certain transit dues. See also CR, 1923, Vol. 4, p. 385.

<sup>188</sup> For examples of the several varieties of clauses determining the treatment of shipping, see treaties with France, Mar. 11, 1833, 20 BFSP 1220, Feb. 19, 1902, 95 BFSP 428; Sweden and Norway, Apr. 23, 1840, 30 BFSP 1335; June 19, 1861, with Italy, 54 BFSP 1330; Mar. 1, 1884, with Belgium, 75 BFSP 39; Mar. 31, 1860, with Hanseatic Republics, 52 BFSP 511.



treaty of 1882 with Spain<sup>189</sup> avoided refinements of classification by stipulating that the goods of the respective parties should not be subjected to higher duties than those fixed "for products of the same class belonging to the most favoured nation, by which is to be understood that nation the products of which pay the least, whatever their quality." Particular reference was made to Spanish wines and Venezuelan cacao.

Venezuela has entered into a few treaties involving special relations with its neighbors.<sup>190</sup> An early treaty with Colombia (New Granada) provided for free trade, with certain exceptions, across the land frontier and free navigation on rivers and lakes common to both republics. Venezuela at the same time allowed Colombia free navigation of the River Orinoco and Lake Maracaibo, "throughout their whole course as far as the sea-coast." Venezuela agreed, moreover, to place no import duties upon goods passing through its territories in transit by land to Colombia and to charge only a nominal transit duty, deductible from the Colombian customs duty, for the purpose of preserving and improving the roads.<sup>191</sup> A treaty between Venezuela and El Salvador contained the following provision:

Each of the Contracting Republics engages not to concede any favour, privilege, or exemption to the commerce and navigation of other nations, without extending them to the other Party; and declares besides that the reciprocal concessions which are made in this Treaty, or which shall be made in the future, in consideration of their community of origin and institutions, and of their legitimate aspirations to attain to the Latin American Union, do not constitute a precedent for the treatment of other nations which are not placed in similar conditions.<sup>192</sup>

#### COMMERCIAL POLICY OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES OF AMERICAN STATES

The legitimate aspirations of El Salvador and Venezuela to attain to the Latin American Union have found expression on a wider scale in the Pan American conferences which have been held with much regularity during the last forty years. In 1826, shortly after the establishment of independence by the countries of South and Central America, a congress of delegates from a portion of them, which was convened at Panama, projected lofty ideas for the unity of the New World.<sup>193</sup> Barren of results in its day, it nevertheless set a precedent for the larger and more fruitful conferences that were to begin a little over a half a century later. The contributions to the commercial

<sup>189</sup> Article VI, 73 BFSP 592.

<sup>190</sup> The treaty of Mar. 25, 1843, with France, Article XXVIII, expressly includes French Guiana and the other French possessions in America, but involves no special relations, 33 BFSP 694.

<sup>191</sup> Treaty of July 23, 1842, Articles XII, XIV, XV, 33 BFSP 819. Translation.

<sup>192</sup> Treaty of Aug. 27, 1883, Article XLV, 74 BFSP 298. Translation.

<sup>193</sup> Certain countries rejected the invitation and others failed to take action in time. Concerning the gathering see BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, June, 1926.

policy of the Americas made by the six general conferences that have been held to date, by the several special conferences on finance and on commerce, and by the Central American conferences of 1907 and 1922-1923, will now be outlined.

No less ambitious project than an American customs union was on the agenda of what is now known as the first of the international conferences of American states, assembled at Washington late in 1889. As far back as the time of the Panama congress the idea that import and export duties "when applied to native goods" should be "the same in all the Republics" had found authoritative expression, as had also that of forbidding the prohibition of any article of commerce in their reciprocal trade.<sup>194</sup> In connection with the congress a treaty of perpetual union, league and confederation between the Republics of Colombia, Central America, Peru and the United Mexican States was signed; it provided, in Article 25, that

in order that the contracting parties shall receive all possible compensation for the services mutually rendered in this alliance, they have agreed that their commercial relations be regulated in the next assembly; in the meanwhile the relations at present existing between some of the them by virtue of previous stipulations will continue.<sup>195</sup>

For a decade previous to the assembling of the conference of 1889-1890, there had been much discussion at Washington of reciprocity with American states and a number of negotiations had been carried on, resulting in the signature of several agreements.<sup>196</sup> Though none of them entered into force, there was wide advocacy of the principle and the Committee on Customs Union doubtless carried on its deliberations in an atmosphere friendly to reciprocity.

The term "customs union" was defined to mean

the inclusion of several nations in a single customs territory, so that the nations forming the union collect import duties on foreign goods under substantially the same tariff laws, divide the proceeds thereof in a given proportion, and reciprocally receive as domestic goods, and therefore free of duty, their respective natural or manufactured products.

The majority report of the committee took the position that the adoption of such a program would require a change in the fundamental laws of the countries involved and that it would not be acceptable to them. On the other hand, if by customs union were meant

free trade between the American nations as to their natural or manufactured products, which is, properly speaking, unrestricted reciprocity,

<sup>194</sup> Plan presented by Vidaurre, one of the Ministers of Peru, at informal conference, preceding the opening of the congress. See Lockett, J. B., *Pan Americanism, Its Beginnings* (New York, 1926), pp. 333-334. Translation.

<sup>195</sup> Scott, James Brown, editor, *The International Conferences of American States* (New York, 1931), p. xxviii.

<sup>196</sup> E. g., treaty between the United States and Spain for Cuba and Porto Rico, signed Nov. 18, 1884, U. S. Tariff Commission, *Reciprocity in Commercial Treaties*, pp. 139-142.

the majority of the committee believed it to be in principle acceptable, but at the time being impracticable on a continental scale because, among other reasons, the import duties of the various countries constituted the main source of revenue and also, in many of them, the essential basis of the policy of protection. Accordingly, it would seem premature to propose free trade among the American countries, and the conference followed the advice of the committee

To recommend to such of the Governments represented in the Conference as may be interested in the concluding of partial reciprocity, commercial treaties, to negotiate such treaties with one or more of the American countries as it may be in their interest to make them, under such a basis as may be acceptable in each case, taking into consideration the special situation, conditions, and interests of each country, and with a view to promote their common welfare.<sup>197</sup>

The foregoing recommendations deal closely with the essentials of commercial policy. The ideal of free trade among the American countries has made little progress towards realization, but that there should be a general American policy of liberal treatment in the matter of tariffs remains the subject of widespread advocacy. Indeed, at the conference of 1928, the Argentine delegation proposed the inclusion of the following clause in the preamble of the convention on the Pan American Union:

Economic cooperation being an essential factor in the realization of these purposes, the signatory states will direct their efforts towards the suppression of unjust obstacles and excessive artificial barriers which may hinder natural interchange or restrict the liberty of commerce between the nations of America, without according privileges or creating exclusions.<sup>198</sup>

Another recommendation of the conference dealt with port dues, the essential provisions being (1) "that all port dues be merged in a single one, to be known as tonnage dues"; and (2) "that this one charge... be assessed upon the gross tonnage, or, in other words, upon the total carrying capacity of the vessel." War ships, vessels of less than 25 tons, vessels compelled to deviate from their courses, and pleasure boats were to be exempt from tonnage dues.<sup>199</sup>

Other recommendations of the first conference included a recognition that there should be uniform nomenclature designating the commodities in the tariffs of the participating countries and that these countries should shape their customs laws and regulations in accordance with the simplified program set forth in detailed committee

<sup>197</sup> Scott, *op. cit.*, pp. 33-35.

<sup>198</sup> *The Report of the Delegates of the United States of America to the Sixth International Conference of American States*, p. 6. On the refusal of the committee in charge to accept this proposal, the head of the Argentine delegation declared that he would be unable to sign the convention and resigned. This proposal was rejected by the committee, and the final act, including this convention, was subsequently signed by all the delegations represented at the conference, including that of Argentina.

<sup>199</sup> Scott, *op. cit.*, p. 35.



reports.<sup>200</sup> The administrative organ set up by the conference was known as the Commercial Bureau of the American Republics.<sup>201</sup>

The subject of customs formalities, while of great practical importance to commerce, is largely a matter of technique and can hardly be said to deal more than remotely with the essentials of commercial policy. Numerous other questions that came before the first conference and have been the subject of resolutions in later conferences are likewise of subordinate interest in the development of commercial treaty policies in the Americas. Among them are transportation and communication, monetary problems, natural resources, and statistics.

The resolutions and conventions prepared by the second and subsequent international conferences of American states have avoided expressions of policy regarding controversial questions of equality or inequality of treatment in ports and customs houses. Discussion of reciprocity has not been wanting, but no decisions in regard either to it or to the fundamental questions of the most-favored-nation clause and the national treatment of shipping have been taken.

Prolonged effort to bring about practical results has been made in respect of the technical subject of customs and port procedure, resulting in action by each of the conferences in the form of resolutions or, occasionally, of conventions; but nothing really far-reaching, even in these fields, has as yet been achieved.

The second conference, held at Mexico City in 1901-1902, recommended the calling of a customs congress, which met at New York about a year later and drew up a series of resolutions. The conference was poorly attended and lacked adequate information; its accomplishments were not great.<sup>202</sup>

The fifth conference, meeting at Santiago in 1923, in addition to the usual quota of resolutions and recommendations, adopted conventions on publicity of customs documents and on uniformity of nomenclature for the classification of merchandise,<sup>203</sup> which were signed by the delegates on behalf of the countries represented. The former provides for the interchange among the parties of all laws, decrees, and resolutions that govern the importation or the exportation of merchandise or which relate to vessels entering into or sailing from their ports. In addition to these and other provisions, the Central Executive Council of the Inter-American High Commission is charged with the preparation of a handbook dealing with the customs laws and decrees of the various countries. The latter convention simply adopts the Brussels

<sup>200</sup> Scott, *op. cit.*, pp. 11, 21-32, 36-39.

<sup>201</sup> Later the International Bureau of the American Republics and then the Pan American Union, Barrett, John, *The Pan American Union* (Washington, 1911).

<sup>202</sup> See *Report of the Delegates of the United States to the Third International Conference of American States*, p. 43.

<sup>203</sup> Scott, *op. cit.*, pp. 233, 240; *Report of the Delegates of the United States of America to the Fifth International Conference of American States*, pp. 96 and 104.

nomenclature of 1913<sup>204</sup> for the statistics of international commerce, either exclusively or as a supplement to other systems in the preparation of their statistics.<sup>205</sup> In 1927 and 1929, respectively, special conferences were held at Washington on the subjects of consular procedure and formalities and customs and port formalities.<sup>206</sup>

The sixth conference, which met at Habana in 1928, adopted an important convention on commercial aviation, which is now in force among Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and the United States.<sup>207</sup>

Three commercial conferences, composed of delegates of both Governments and private organizations, have been held under the auspices of the Pan American Union, at Washington in 1911, 1919, and 1927. As President Taft said in an address to the First Pan American Commercial Conference, the object of the meetings was to give to those who took part "information as to the best means of promoting the commercial relations and increasing the commerce" <sup>208</sup> among the American countries. Accordingly, they have dealt with questions with which business men are confronted from day to day rather than with the larger questions of commercial policy. The second conference devoted much attention to the question of trade regulations and tariffs, as well as the possible unification of customs laws and regulations. Antiquated formalities and other "trade annoyances" existing in the various countries were sharply criticized.<sup>209</sup>

The earlier conferences did not adopt formal resolutions. The one of 1927, however, left a series of more than twenty pronouncements of its views.<sup>210</sup> Somewhat guardedly it advocated lower customs and internal duties, resolving

That in the interest of the greater development of Pan American commercial intercourse, a study be made of the desirability of the gradual reduction of the high customs duties that may prevail in each country. This study should be undertaken by committees of business men representing the different American Republics and the various interests affected;

That in the interest of easier and wider distribution and greater consumption of the products of inter-American commerce, which are not classed as luxuries, a study be made by each government of the desirability of reducing, in a manner compatible with its fiscal interests, the internal taxes that may be imposed thereon.

<sup>204</sup> See *Customs Nomenclature and Customs Classification*, transmitted by Dr. Trendelenburg, *Publications of the League of Nations*, II, Economic and Financial, 1927, 24., especially pp. 15-16.

<sup>205</sup> The convention on publicity of customs documents became effective July 10, 1925; that on uniformity of nomenclature, Oct. 8, 1924. On Sept. 1, 1931, the following states were parties to each: Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Haiti, Panama, Paraguay, United States, Uruguay.

<sup>206</sup> Concerning the former see "Resolutions of Pan American Conference on Consular Procedure," U. S. Department of Commerce, Trade Promotion Series No. 65, *Preparing Shipments to Latin America*, p. 101. Concerning the latter see CR, 1929, Vol. 4, p. 642; the text of the draft convention adopted was published in pamphlet form by the Pan American Union.

<sup>207</sup> Scott, *op. cit.*, p. 385; USTS No. 840. Effective Aug. 26, 1931.

<sup>208</sup> *Proceedings of the Pan American Commercial Conference*, Feb. 13-17, 1911, p. 27.

<sup>209</sup> *Pan American Commerce* (report of the Second Pan American Commercial Conference), pp. 287, *et seq.*

<sup>210</sup> *Third Pan American Commercial Conference, Proceedings*, pp. 257, *et seq.*

The conference was also of the opinion that customs laws and regulations should, where necessary, be modified so as to permit the establishment of bonded warehouses, the moderation of customs fines, and permission to use bills of lading made out "to order", also that whenever the expression "to order" is not followed by any name of consignee, it must signify to order of the shipper.

The conference presented to the World Economic Conference at Geneva, which convened during the course of the meetings, the hope that its labors would bring about happy results for the "amelioration of conditions of living in all the nations of the world."

The first and second Pan American financial conferences, held in 1915 and 1920, convened with the assumption that the extension by bankers and business men of ample credits was one of the essentials to the development of trade among the American countries.<sup>211</sup> In addition to the strictly financial discussions, such subjects as uniform classification of merchandise, customs regulations, consular certificates, and port charges,<sup>212</sup> seemed suitable for the attention and work of the Inter American (formerly International) High Commission, which was set up by the first financial conference.<sup>213</sup>

At the time of the conference of 1889-1890, there was significant advocacy of an American monetary union, and far-reaching proposals of a financial nature continued to be discussed at subsequent general conferences. The first financial conference was interested in such subjects as commercial paper, bills of exchange and the establishment of a gold standard of value. The second financial conference adopted resolutions regarding double taxation, equality of treatment to branches of banks of other countries, long-term credits, and the establishment of an international gold fund.<sup>214</sup>

The special situation confronting the five countries comprising portions of the territory of the former state of Central America has naturally led to regional conferences for the purpose of improving their mutual relations. These conferences have dealt with political more than with economic problems, but the one of 1907 adopted, in the convention for the establishment of an international Central American bureau, the statement that among the interests recognized as worthy of special attention were the development of commerce and of all that might tend to make it more active and profitable, as well as its expansion with other nations; also, among other subjects, the development of uniformity in the system of customs houses.<sup>215</sup>

<sup>211</sup> *Proceedings of the First Pan American Financial Conference*, p. 9.

<sup>212</sup> *Ib.*, page 301.

<sup>213</sup> See pamphlet published by the International High Commission entitled *First Edition of the Committee Reports and Resolutions*, 1916. See also pamphlet entitled *Program of Activities of the Inter American High Commission*, 1923.

<sup>214</sup> Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to the President on the *Second Pan American Financial Conference*, pp. 56-57.

<sup>215</sup> *Central American Peace Conference*, 1907, Report of the representative of the United States, p. 65.



The conference of 1923 undertook to develop the policy so frequently found in the bilateral treaties of Central American states with one another by adopting a convention for the establishment of free trade, of which the following are the essential provisions:

The importation and exportation through the custom houses of the Signatory Republics at the various ports or on the frontiers of articles grown or manufactured in said Republics, shall be absolutely free of import and export duties and of municipal taxes or imposts of an eleemosynary nature.

Manufactured articles, in which the raw materials originating in the manufacturing or exporting country, do not form the greater percentage, shall not be included in this exemption.

Coffee and sugar are hereby excluded from the foregoing provision. The same exclusion shall also apply to those articles, whose sale in the Contracting Republics is now or may become in the future, a state monopoly, or unlawful.

This convention was signed on behalf of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua but not by Costa Rica.<sup>216</sup> It entered into force May 20, 1925, among Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua.

#### PARTICIPATION OF THE AMERICAS IN THE FORMULATION OF WORLD COMMERCIAL POLICY

The great multilateral conventions dealing with economic and technical subjects, which began to multiply during the latter half of the nineteenth century, included but few instruments dealing directly with commercial policy. Indeed, the only clear-cut example prior to the World War was the International Sugar Convention, signed at Brussels March 5, 1902.<sup>217</sup> It was designed for the purpose of eliminating sugar bounties by means of prohibitive import duties upon sugar that had been subsidized by the producing country. Though of direct concern not only to the West Indian colonial possessions of European parties to the convention, but to all sugar producing countries, it was not participated in by any of the American republics. Practically all of them have, however, become parties to the routine convention concerning the formation of an international union for the publication of customs tariffs, signed July 5, 1890.<sup>218</sup>

In certain other economic conventions, as that of the Universal Postal Union, there is large American participation.

With the inauguration of the economic work of the League of Nations, in which organization all of the American states except Ecuador and the United States have become members,<sup>219</sup> multipartite conventions closely affecting commercial policy began to appear. The outstanding vehicle of expression of League policy in commercial

<sup>216</sup> *Conference on Central American Affairs* (1922-23), pp. 388-391.

<sup>217</sup> Text: 95 BFSP 6; as a result of denunciations, the international union set up by the convention ceased to exist as from Sept. 1, 1920, 1 LNTS 400.

<sup>218</sup> Text: 82 BFSP 340; apparently only El Salvador and Panama, among the American states, are not parties.

<sup>219</sup> Brazil and Costa Rica, after joining, withdrew, and the participation of Argentina has been irregular.

treaty matters was the World Economic Conference, held at Geneva in May 1927.<sup>220</sup> This conference consisted, for the most part, of governmental appointees, but its findings were not considered as direct expressions of, though they must necessarily have reflected, the governmental policies of the participating countries. A majority of the American states sent delegates and their agreement upon the recommendations of the conference in the field of commercial policy was unanimous.<sup>221</sup>

The World Economic Conference is of importance not only because of the fact that it represented with a certain measure of authoritative-ness the policies of about fifty of the countries of the world, but because it dealt directly with the fundamental question of equality of treatment in commercial policy, arriving at clear cut and positive conclusions on the subject of the most-favored-nation treatment of goods in the customs houses and the national treatment of shipping in ports. With reference to the former, the *Final Report*<sup>222</sup> asserts that

A decisive step on the road to world reconstruction would undoubtedly be taken if the system of long-term treaties securing equality of treatment were restored.

For this purpose, it is highly desirable that the widest and most unconditional interpretation should be given to the most-favoured-nation clause. This is not inconsistent with the insertion in any particular treaty of special provisions to meet local needs, so long as such provisions are clearly expressed and do not injure the interests of other States.

On the other hand, it is undeniable that the conclusion of such commercial treaties is made difficult by the variety of conceptions of the bases of such treaties. Some countries, moreover, have considered that tariffs and contractual methods are interdependent, so that unduly high tariffs have often reacted on methods of treaty-making, and the latter in turn have often caused tariffs to be raised even higher.

The Conference regards these facts as necessitating immediate action by Governments with a view to concluding treaties as comprehensive and permanent as possible, and in order to improve and standardise the methods of treaty-making themselves.

(1) The Conference therefore considers that the mutual grant of unconditional most-favoured-nation treatment as regards Customs duties and conditions of trading is an essential condition of the free and healthy development of commerce between States, and that it is highly desirable in the interest of stability and security for trade that this treatment should be guaranteed for a sufficient period by means of commercial treaties.

(2) While recognising that each State must judge in what cases and to what extent this fundamental guarantee should be embodied in any particular treaty, the Conference strongly recommends that the scope and form of the most-favoured-nation clause should be of the widest and most liberal character and that it should not be weakened or narrowed either by express provisions or by interpretation.

<sup>220</sup> The *Final Report* of the conference is published by the League in pamphlet form.

<sup>221</sup> The participating American states were Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Paraguay, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Mexico was represented by an observer.

<sup>222</sup> P. 32.

(3) The Conference recommends that the Council of the League of Nations should entrust the Economic Organisation to undertake, in connection with the enquiry provided for in the preceding recommendations, all the necessary discussions, consultations and enquiries to enable it to propose the measures best calculated to secure either identical tariff systems in the various European countries or at least a common basis for commercial treaties, as well as the establishment, for all countries, of clearly defined and uniform principles as to the interpretation and scope of the most-favoured-nation clause in regard to Customs duties and other charges.

These recommendations of the conference were intended to be given reality through action primarily in the form of treaties, both bipartite and multipartite. The conference was definitely of the opinion that there should be a cessation in the upward tendency of tariffs and a movement in the opposite direction. With this in view, the League convoked a conference early in 1930 which drew up the commercial convention of March 24, 1930,<sup>223</sup> primarily for the purpose of establishing some measure of tariff truce; but the convention was never brought into force. It was not signed by any American country; Colombia and Peru, however, participated fully in the conference; Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Mexico were represented by observers, and the United States augmented the staff of its Geneva consulate for the purpose of obtaining complete information concerning the sessions of the conference. One of the provisions of the commercial convention contemplated warning, before tariff duties should be increased, to other countries which might be interested. This phase of the growing realization that the tariff is an international question and can not justly be left to the unrestrained autonomous action of states, found expression later, on December 22, 1930, in a convention for economic rapprochement signed by a number of the northern European countries.<sup>224</sup>

The World Economic Conference endorsed the then forthcoming conference for the purpose of agreeing upon a convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions. To this instrument the United States became one of the seven parties among which it entered into full operation.<sup>225</sup> Chile was the only other signatory among American countries.

The subject of customs formalities has been dealt with by the League with considerable effectiveness through the convention for the simplification of customs formalities, signed November 3, 1923.<sup>226</sup> Both it and two League of Nations instruments dealing with the

<sup>223</sup> Text: *Publications of the League of Nations*, Economic and Financial, 1930. II. 15.

<sup>224</sup> Signatories: Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, Denmark, The Netherlands, Norway and Sweden. See editorial in *Tidens Tegn* (Oslo) Dec. 20, 1930; U. S. Dept. of State, *Press Releases*, Dec. 27, 1930, p. 482.

<sup>225</sup> July 1, 1930, among Denmark, Great Britain, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, United States. Portugal withdrew as of June 30, 1931. Text: 97 LNTS 391.

<sup>226</sup> Effective Nov. 27, 1924, text: 30 LNTS 371. This convention has been signed on behalf of Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay; ratified only by Brazil.



arbitration of private commercial disputes have been signed on behalf of a number of American countries.<sup>227</sup>

The attitude of the World Economic Conference towards the problems of the national treatment of shipping, freedom of transit and related problems was expressed in the following resolution:<sup>228</sup>

Whereas the General Conventions on the Freedom of Transit and on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern concluded at the Barcelona Conference in 1921 and the General Conventions on the International Regime of Railways and on the International Regime of Maritime Ports concluded at the Geneva Conference of 1923 have taken full account of the complexity of the question, and whereas their general application would ensure for transports a stable system of freedom and equitable international treatment without unfair discrimination, care being taken to leave to the tariffs sufficient flexibility to permit of their being adapted as closely as possible to the complex needs of trade;

Whereas the widest possible application of the General Convention on the Simplification of Customs Formalities concluded at Geneva in 1923 would certainly facilitate the free operation of transport;

The Conference recommends:

That the States which have not yet ratified the above-mentioned General Conventions of Barcelona and Geneva should proceed to do so as soon as possible and that as many States as possible should accede thereto.

The convention and statute on the international regime of maritime ports puts into the form of general conventional law the traditional policy of the national treatment of shipping. It was signed on behalf of Brazil, Chile, El Salvador and Uruguay and acceded to, subject to ratification, by Panama, none of which, however, have as yet become parties to it.<sup>229</sup>

The convention and statute on freedom of transit has one American party, Chile. It was signed,<sup>230</sup> also, on behalf of Bolivia, Guatemala, Panama and Uruguay and acceded to, subject to ratification, by Peru. Similarly, some interest on behalf of American countries has been shown in the railway convention and in the convention on internal waterways, but there has been no extensive participation by American countries.<sup>231</sup>

Finally, with reference to the work of the League of Nations, there has been some participation by American States in the characteristic-

<sup>227</sup> The protocol on arbitration clauses in commercial matters, signed Sept. 24, 1923, includes among its signatories, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay. The protocol came into force July 28, 1924; text: 27 LNTS 157. The convention on the execution of foreign arbitral awards, signed Sept. 26, 1927, includes among its signatories Bolivia, Nicaragua and Peru. It came into force July 25, 1929; text: 92 LNTS 301. There have been no American ratifications.

<sup>228</sup> *Final Report*, page 36.

<sup>229</sup> The convention came into force on July 26, 1926; text: 58 LNTS 285.

<sup>230</sup> Apr. 20, 1921; effective Oct. 31, 1922; text: 7 LNTS 11.

<sup>231</sup> The convention and statute on the international regime of railways was signed Dec. 9, 1923; effective Mar. 23, 1926. Text: 47 LNTS 55. American signatories: Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Uruguay, none of which have ratified. Colombia and Peru have acceded subject to ratification.

The convention and statute on the regime of navigable waterways of international concern was signed Apr. 20, 1921; effective, Oct. 31, 1922. Text: 7 LNTS 35. American signatories: Bolivia, Chile, Guatemala, Panama, Uruguay; Chile has become a party through ratification, Colombia and Peru have acceded, subject to ratification.

ally humanitarian conventions, which also affect commerce, such as those dealing with the opium problem and with international trade in arms and ammunition and in implements of war.<sup>232</sup>

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

Equality of trade, the policy expressed through the most-favored-nation clause with reference to merchandise and the national treatment of shipping, has been the characteristic practice of the American republics and is the basis of a large proportion of their commercial treaties. The exceptions are more impressive in description than in fact, but have had some influence upon the trade of the American countries among themselves and with the outside world.

Reciprocity agreements, whether specifically exclusive or in fact limited in their favorable treatment to their parties, have been fairly numerous and it has been the historic policy of most of the American countries to reserve their freedom of action in this matter both by the insertion of the condition of equal concessions in the most-favored-nation clause and by special reservations as to particular countries or regions.<sup>233</sup> An interesting recent example occurs in an exchange of notes between the Irish Free State and Guatemala in which the former makes reservation as to goods the produce or manufacture of any state member of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the latter similarly makes exception in favor of other Central American countries.<sup>234</sup> Canada, with its aloofness towards Pan Americanism and its leadership in the preferential system of the British Empire, has a more highly developed system of preferences than has elsewhere existed in the Americas.

A significant feature of American commercial policy, particularly since the World War, may be found in the aggressiveness with which it is sought to promote the exportation of goods deemed of particular

<sup>232</sup> The arms traffic convention, signed June 17, 1925, which has not been brought into force, has one American member, Venezuela, and has been signed, or acceded to subject to ratification, by Brazil, Canada, Chile, El Salvador, United States and Uruguay. Text: League of Nations *Official Journal*, Aug. 1925, p. 1117. The latest of the opium conventions, that for limiting the manufacture and for regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, signed July 13, 1931, includes among its signatories Argentina, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

<sup>233</sup> Concerning the latter question see Richarz-Simons, Ingeborg, "Die Regionalen Ausnahmen von der Meistbegünstigung in den Handelsverträgen der Iberoamerikanischen Staaten," *Ibero Amerikanisches Archiv* (Berlin), July 1931, pp. 138-155, of which the following is a translation from the German of the concluding paragraph:

"It cannot be claimed that the present compilation is complete, as there is the greatest difficulty in procuring the material of the treaty texts. By no means all countries have collections of treaties, and the existing ones date in part from former years. Frequently also treaties are not to be found in digests of laws. The material suffices, however, to show that the ideology of a unified Latin-America has retained its vitality, even in the economic policy as to treaties, since the origin of the Latin-American states, and may acquire importance for future development. A proof thereof is the speech of the Chilean minister of foreign affairs, Antonio Planet, [*Kölnische Zeitung*, May 21, 1931, No. 273] in connection with the Geneva declaration regarding the German-Austrian customs agreement, in which, with reference to the difficult situation, he calls for economic cooperation of South American countries."

<sup>234</sup> Saorstát Éireann, *Treaty Series*, 1930, No. 11.

importance in the international trade of individual countries. Thus, in July, 1931, the announcement was made by Chile that it would abrogate the existing commercial treaty with Germany and the Chilean consul at Berlin was quoted as declaring that this action had followed as a form of reprisal the increase in the German duties on nitrates.<sup>235</sup> In the general field of export promotion the most important instance was the renunciation in 1922-1923, of the conditional and the espousal of the unconditional most-favored-nation clause by the United States.

In respect of shipping there are few exceptions in American treaties to the rule of treatment at least as good as that of any outside country. The prevailing principle has been that of equality also with a country's own shipping. At present the policy of Mexico appears to offer the only departure from the rule of national treatment with the exception, however, that coastwise trade is almost universally not subject to the obligations of equality.<sup>236</sup>

The commercial treaties of the American states present numerous points of very great interest which are not directly connected with the subject of commercial policy. A large number of treaties contain clauses for the arbitration, or other peaceful settlement, of any disputes as to their interpretation.<sup>237</sup> There are also many provisions relating to the freedom of the seas in time of war; all or portions of the Declaration of Paris<sup>238</sup> are frequently incorporated.<sup>239</sup> Provisions directed against the slave trade are frequent in early treaties.<sup>240</sup> Isolated treaties deal with the opium<sup>241</sup> and arms traffic<sup>242</sup> and one recognizes the "inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home."<sup>243</sup>

In the commercial treaties of the Americas there is a distinct reflection of the commercial policy of the countries of the world generally.<sup>244</sup> The tendency towards liberalization in commerce and navigation that was manifest throughout the nineteenth century, at least until its closing years, is shown in American as well as in European treaties.

<sup>235</sup> See *Berliner Börsen Zeitung*, July 30, and Aug. 9, 1931.

<sup>236</sup> There have been a few provisions granting national treatment even in the coastwise trade, at least to neighboring countries, presumably including the treaty between Ecuador and Peru which considered the vessels of each to be as the vessels of the other, 20 BFSP 1200 (1203). See also treaty between Guatemala and Italy, Article VII, 60 BFSP 759.

<sup>237</sup> E. g., treaties between Brazil and Colombia, 101 BFSP 941; Chile and Denmark, 100 BFSP 832; Colombia and Italy, 84 BFSP 206; Colombia and Peru, 60 BFSP 349.

<sup>238</sup> 46 BFSP 26.

<sup>239</sup> E. g., treaty between Peru and Italy, 65 BFSP 649; treaty between the U. S. and Peru, 2 US Treaties 1402. See also 61 BFSP 1031; 63 BFSP 607.

<sup>240</sup> E. g., treaty between Argentina and Great Britain, 12 BFSP 29. Concerning American aborigines, see treaty between Peru and Brazil, 83 BFSP 1286.

<sup>241</sup> E. g., treaty between Brazil and China, 72 BFSP 560.

<sup>242</sup> E. g., treaty between Bolivia and Peru, 60 BFSP 1238.

<sup>243</sup> Treaty between Peru and China, 66 BFSP 1125 (1127).

<sup>244</sup> The treaties of outside countries, such as Belgium and Japan, with various American countries frequently show common characteristics, evidently the policy of the non-American country.



It will be recalled that following the Anglo-French treaty of 1860, the complete equality of treatment to commerce connoted by the unconditional most-favored-nation clause became the rule in Europe.<sup>245</sup> With the second half of the nineteenth century unconditional most-favored-nation clauses began to appear in American treaties also; the movement has continued to gain ground.<sup>246</sup>

In the navigation clauses, moreover, there is a perceptible development contemporaneous with that of European countries, away from the more limited forms of shipping clauses and in favor of complete national treatment.<sup>247</sup>

The policy in regard to special treatment for neighboring or regional countries has not developed with regularity. The conditional most-favored-nation clause itself exhibits some evolution as shown by the occasional clauses in which the difficulty of knowing what concessions could be considered as equivalent is recognized, and clauses in which the covering conditional language specifically does not apply to prior equality provisions, which are consequently left intact and unconditional.<sup>248</sup>

The economic aspects of Pan Americanism have had an exceedingly wide range, including problems of communication, transportation, industrial property, and others, outside the scope of the present discussion. Commercial policy, however, particularly in the essential elements, has not as yet been largely affected by it. This fact, the relatively small development of intra-American reciprocity, the growing participation of American states in world conferences and in general multipartite treaties, as well as their practice from the beginning of making numerous treaties with important commercial countries of every continent, seeking and according equality of treatment, suggest that the commercial policy of the Americas, conscious always of interests closely bound up with those of the world as a whole, has been one of steady realism. In pursuing commercial policy conformable to that of other countries generally, the American states have recognized their common membership in a world that has become an economic unit. They will continue to display wisdom founded upon realities if they develop their commercial policies in tune with world movements.

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<sup>245</sup> In regard to the treaty of 1860, often called the Cobden Treaty, a careful study has recently been made by A. L. Dunham entitled *The Anglo-French Treaty of Commerce of 1860 and the Progress of the Industrial Revolution in France* (Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1930).

<sup>246</sup> Among the countries which were parties to unconditional most-favored-nation treatment prior to 1900, were Canada, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, United States and Uruguay. See, e. g., treaty between the U. S. and Switzerland signed Nov. 25, 1850, Articles I, VIII, IX, X, 2 US Treaties 1763.

<sup>247</sup> A good example of this is found in the treaties of 1824 and 1846 between the United States and Colombia, the former according most-favored-nation treatment to shipping and the latter, national treatment, 1 US Treaties 292, 302.

<sup>248</sup> E. g., treaty between Argentina and Belgium, 1860, 58 BFSP 611.



HIS EXCELLENCY DOCTOR MIGUEL CRUCHAGA

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Chile to the United States

The new Ambassador, who presented his letters of credence to President Hoover on September 18, is not a stranger to Washington, having served first—in 1925—as special Chilean agent before the arbitrator in the Tacna-Arica controversy, and later as Ambassador. A few years ago Doctor Cruchaga, long prominent in educational affairs in his native land, founded a School of Social Service which is affiliated with the Catholic University, Santiago. He has served in the Cabinet as Minister of Finance, and later as Minister of the Interior. Doctor Cruchaga has been Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Berlin, The Hague, and Rio de Janeiro. Since leaving the American capital in 1927 he has been in Mexico City as the chairman of the Spanish-American Mixed Claims Commission.





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SEÑOR DON LUIS O. ABELLI

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia to the United States

Señor Abelli is one of the most progressive industrialists and mine operators of his country, and has won no little renown as a writer of ability on vital international, political, and economic subjects. His first public appointment was that of commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, where he was made a member of the Superior International Jury of Award. Soon after his return to Bolivia in 1917, he was elected to Congress, where his promising career was interrupted by urgent private affairs which necessitated his retirement. In 1929 he reentered public life by accepting the appointment of counselor ad honorem to the Bolivian Legation in Lima. In March of this year, Señor Abelli was appointed Minister of Finance, a post he resigned to assume that of Minister to the United States.



# COMMUNICATIONS THE KEYSTONE OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION

By C. C. MARTIN

*Director, Pan American Information Service*

A FEW days ago I sat talking to an official of a New York bank. Suddenly the telephone bell on his desk rang and the telephone operator announced "Santiago, Chile, calling." A few minutes more and clear and distinct came the voice of a vice president of this institution, at that time traveling through South America. I have stood in the office of a cable company in New York and watched the transmission of a message to Buenos Aires, and minutes after the message was sent the answer was back in New York.

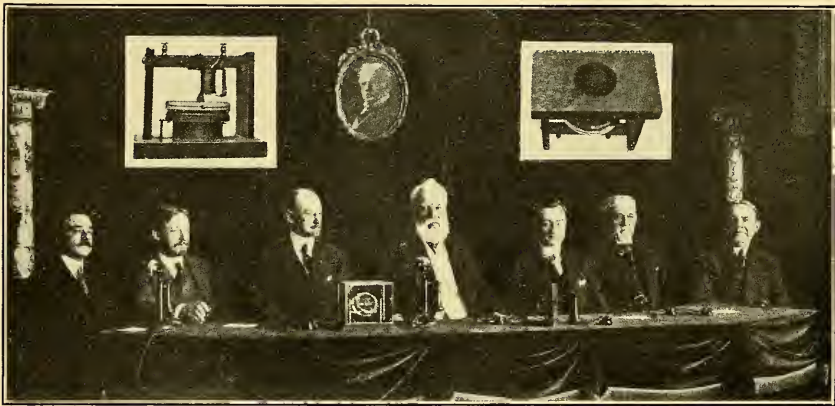
Presidents of Latin American countries are now speaking into ordinary telephones; their voices are carried by ether waves to receiving stations in the United States and then broadcast throughout the country, so that millions of listeners in the great cities, smallest village, or the most remote farmhouse may hear at first hand the story of some important event. Only a short time ago I was present at a large meeting of business men in New York. On a wall at one side of the great hall a huge map of South America had been hung, with small electric-light bulbs indicating prominent cities. From the hall a message was sent successively to some resident of each of these cities. The message was read to the audience and a few minutes later the bulb in the particular city flashed, showing that the message had been received. A few minutes more and the answer was read to the audience.

What would have taken weeks or months to accomplish a few years ago is now being accomplished in minutes. The integration of the Western Hemisphere is taking place before our very eyes. Not alone the radio and the cable, the telephone and telegraph are doing these things, but the airplane as well, fast steamships, better roads, and the automobile. The life of nations and of individuals is growing closer with each tick of the clock. Isolation has been banished with the plagues of the Middle Ages, and clear as the sunlight is the fact that we are facing a new day that means a complete change in national and individual outlook and point of view.

This improvement in communications is the keynote of western civilization. In this hemisphere will be largely written world history during the next hundred years at least. In spite of political differences,

petty jealousies, economic friction, the Western Hemisphere from the most northern point of Canada to the tip of South America is destined to be bound closely together with the passing of the years. This in no sense means surrender of one tiny bit of national or political independence, but it does mean that economically and politically the interests of the various nations will increasingly be recognized as mutually dependent, and closer and more united action will be sought.

Particularly will this movement be manifest in South America itself. The countries in that continent will be drawn together as well as sections of the various countries. The individualism of the different States of Brazil is produced in large measure by lack of communications, and it may be considered that one of the most important problems of the present Government is to bring about a more



INAUGURATION OF TRANSCONTINENTAL TELEPHONE SERVICE

The present high state of development of telephone communications makes it difficult to realize that not until 1915 was it possible to talk across the United States. Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, is shown with a group in New York City immediately after having talked with San Francisco, January 25, 1915, the first time that an entire continent was spanned by telephone.

general national viewpoint in place of the concentration of interest and attention on the individual States, which has been the situation in the past. The same condition existed in the United States 70 years ago, before railroads, highways, the telegraph, and telephone had welded the country into an organic whole.

In this great work of rapprochement communications by land wire, cable, and radio are destined to play an ever-increasing part. We have made great advances, but the future holds many and colossal secrets. The day will come when, in addition to voices and music from Argentina, Mexico, Cuba, and Chile, television will bring the face of the speaker or a view of the orchestra to the United States, and the same will be true for other Latin American countries as well as for transmission from the United States.

It is not alone in the matter of business and finance that communication by radio and by land and marine wires is important. That larger sphere of life which embraces the mind and the feelings is being helped and advanced immeasurably. It was only a short time ago when the people of Latin America and those of North America had little on which to form an estimate of each other. Occasional travelers, a little correspondence by mail were all that could offer a basis for such

BUILDING OF THE  
CUBAN TELEPHONE  
COMPANY, HABANA

The inauguration of telephone service between Cuba and the United States on April 11, 1921, established a record at the time for a long-distance telephone conversation. Voices were carried 6,000 miles, from Habana to Catalina Island, off the coast of California, including 30 miles by radio telephony.



Courtesy of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation

information. To-day the press of Latin America and that of North America are recording immediately every event of importance throughout the entire hemisphere. The proceedings in the Chilean or Colombian Congress, the opinions of public men in the south, economic or financial developments of importance are instantly transmitted to the press of the north, while a similar movement toward the south is constantly occurring, so that each day adds its contribution to the edifice of solid understanding and mutual cooperation.



It is becoming more and more apparent that without adequate networks of electrical communications our complex economic mechanism would resemble an electric locomotive without a power supply. Between two individuals understanding is the basis of friendship, and between peoples geographically separated it is only through facilities of rapid communication that closer relations can be created.

The question of what relation the telegraph and telephone, whether it be wire, cable, or radio, bear to world trade and economic stability is a subject more and more under study by our economists and business leaders as well as by our diplomatic representatives. Of course it is not communication facilities themselves which are responsible for building up trade, but they provide the channels of interchange that materially assist in commercial and industrial development. Increased production of primary products, such as foodstuffs, minerals, and the like, and the growth of manufacture depend on efficient distribution for the sale or export of these things. Efficient distribution depends on rapid means of communication.

The increasing importance of the telephone as an agency in diplomatic relations has been repeatedly demonstrated. It can even be said that the ability to have immediate personal contact by telephone will bring about a revolution in diplomatic methods. The recent European negotiations are striking proof of this statement.

International-telegraph connection between the Americas represents the progress of three-quarters of a century. In 1878, the Colombian Province of Panama had wire connections, but Central American countries were telegraphically isolated from North America, and all messages to South America had to be sent over the Atlantic cables via Great Britain and Portugal. Prohibitive rates and delays in transmission made this roundabout route unfavorable to trade development.

Beginning with this period rapid progress was made in laying international cables, which finally connected all countries in the three Americas with each other. The telegraph and cable system of to-day is the backbone of intercommunication between the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

From New York five cables connect with the West Indies and three extend through Panama to South America. One cable runs down the east coast. At Panama cables connect northward with Central American countries and eastward to Colombia and Venezuela, which are also connected from the north with the West Indies and the United States. South from Panama cables (varying in number from three to four) connect with all the principal west coast ports, and are linked with lines that cross the Andes and reach the principal ports of Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. Through these cables messages

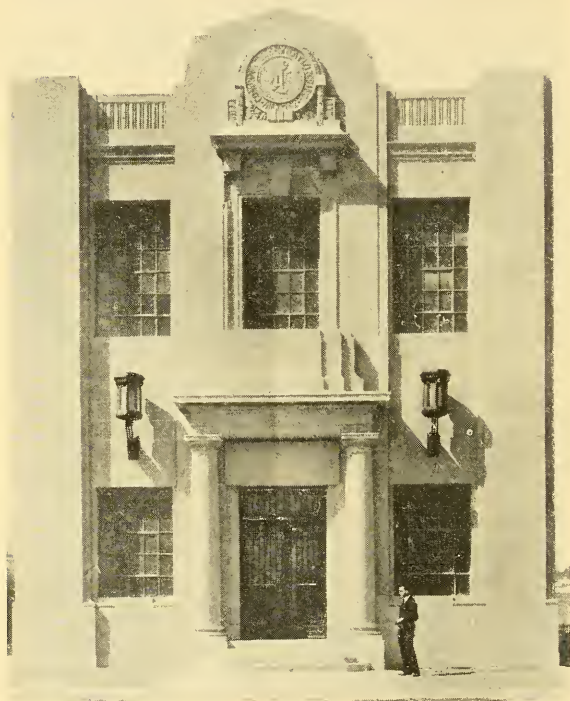
from almost any South American port can be flashed to New York in a few seconds.

In addition three cables connect the southern United States with Mexico and several cables connect Florida with the West Indies. The United States east coast system connects at Barbados with the British South American cable leading to the principal ports of the east coast of South America and by land wires over the Andes up the west coast to Peru.

At each point of contact with the shore these submarine cables connect with the South American land wire systems, which provide the

CONDESA TELEPHONE  
EXCHANGE, MEXICO  
CITY

One of the newer exchanges  
to handle the increased  
telephone service of the  
Mexican capital.



Courtesy of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation

feeder networks from interior points to the outside world. Most of these interior systems have been built up in cooperation with railway telegraph lines, and splendid pioneering work has been done by the engineers who laid out the lines and operate them.

In more recent years cable telegraph networks have been supplemented by radiotelegraph circuits. Several of these are operated by one company from points in the United States to points in Central American countries. Another company operates circuits from the United States to three of the West Indies, and to Costa Rica, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Dutch Guiana, and Venezuela.

Radiotelegraph stations in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile are jointly operated by Americans, British, French, and Germans. One company operates circuits from Peru. These systems connect at either end with the existing land networks and with services to ships at sea in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Pacific, as well as with other international radio circuits and cables.

The services of radio and wire telegraph systems are in their nature supplemental to each other and should be operated as such. Radio reaches remote points where the expense of wire or cable lines would not be justified. Radio also reaches ships at sea and aircraft. Operating in cooperation, the radio and wire provide a complete organism

MAIN BUILDING OF  
THE CHILE TELE-  
PHONE COMPANY,  
VALPARAISO

Since 1928, when international service was established with Argentina and Uruguay, Chile has been steadily brought into closer telephonic communication with the rest of the world.



Courtesy of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation

of electric communications, each supplementing the other. Indeed, it has been said by noted electricians that radio was the logical first development in the transmission of electrical signals, and had wire transmission been invented afterwards it would have been hailed as a great improvement in the art.

An illustration of this fact is the use of telegraph printers, which in recent years have revolutionized land-line telegraphy and which because of technical difficulties can not be used on radio circuits. In the United States these printers are employed on all important intercity circuits and are used as well by a large number of business concerns which operate telegraph\*printers directly connected from their own office with the central telegraph operating rooms.



The day of the telegraph exchange is close at hand, and this is the next important step in telegraphic communication. Business houses having telegraph printers will call shortly for a connection with another business house, just as is done with a telephone call, and will type their message directly and instantaneously. These, with the replies, constitute a clear and permanent record of the transaction.

A development of widespread interest during the past few years has been international radiotelephony. It is one of the most spectacular

LAYING A TRANS-  
ANDINE TELEPHONE  
CABLE

Increased telephone service between the three southernmost republics of South America was made possible by the recent laying of the new cable, the highest international telephone circuit in the world.



Courtesy of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation

scientific accomplishments of the twentieth century and has already become an important factor in international relations and business. We can pick up the nearest telephone in Washington or New York and talk to any telephone in Buenos Aires, Montevideo, or Santiago, Chile, as well as with most of the telephones in Argentina, Uruguay, or Chile. Anyone in Buenos Aires can pick up his telephone and talk to Washington, New York, Montreal, Mexico City, Habana, and San Francisco, to name only a few of the connections made possible by radio circuits.

Through other radiotelephone circuits one can talk from South America with most of the telephones in a score of countries of Europe and through London, by double radiotelephone circuit, to Australia. The next year or so will find many more telephone connections available between North and South America and other points in the world. Radiotelephone stations are either operating or under construction in Argentina, Chile, Peru, Brazil, and Colombia. Cuba has been connected by telephone cable with the United States for many years. Mexico has been connected for several years by land telephone wires with the United States, and both of these countries are linked by radiotelephone with Europe and South America. The manner in which the business world and others grasped immediately the oppor-



Courtesy of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

RADIO STATION, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Transmitting station and antennæ for radio service to New York.

tunity to employ these telephone services proved their necessity, and traffic generally has increased at a rate far beyond the expectation of engineers.

Three years ago only five international radiotelephone connections were possible, and all of these five were connected by land wire through the one radio circuit between the United States and England. To-day upward of 180 different connections between various countries are made possible by radiotelephone circuits. These connections are either by direct radio circuits or are fed from or into radio circuits over connecting land lines. Thus, more than 32,000,000 telephones are connected, more than 91 per cent of the world's total.

If international telegraphy, whether cable or radio, depends on the telegraph networks beyond its terminals, efficient transmission is

doubly necessary for the completion of international telephone connections. If there is a single defective link in the circuits, the spoken word is lost. It is therefore without purpose to install an international telephone circuit where the local or domestic systems are inadequate for long-distance service. It is unfortunately true that this is the case in a number of Latin American countries. There is great need in Latin America for technical improvement of local systems and for their connection with adequate long-distance lines. A country which has no complete system of telephone exchanges, connected by proper equipment, can not enjoy the advantages of international telephone communication.

In general, the development in Latin America is about that of the telephone network of the United States 30 years ago. In the United States there are now some 16 telephones for each 100 inhabitants. In all of Latin America there is an average of less than one telephone for each 100 inhabitants. This does not mean that some countries are not advancing rapidly. We can mention particularly Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, and Uruguay. Latin American countries have been backward in building long-distance lines linking the principal centers, and there is a vast field for telephones in rural or farm regions. In many cities there are generally not enough telephones to furnish a service comparable to that recognized as essential to modern life. The value of these communication facilities makes urgent the adoption, by the various countries, of definite plans for modernization of their domestic telegraph and telephone services.

Telephone investment is one which, if the enterprise is to be safe and continuing, only pays for itself after a considerable number of years. If insufficient capital is available, only small telephone exchanges can be built which will take care merely of present needs. In this case either the exchange soon becomes unable to handle normal growth, or the passage of a few years' time may make it necessary to scrap all the equipment before it becomes actually worn out and to build a new exchange to take care of the added requirements. Under this process the return from ordinary telephone rates would never pay for the initial installation. As it normally takes anywhere from 8 to 15 years for the investment to be repaid, vision for the future is what Latin American countries need in building up their telephone facilities, which are so necessary a part of modern economic and national prosperity.

All of these things will come to pass. By land and marine wires, radio, telephone, and other means of communication, the isolation of the Americas with respect to each other is ending. It requires little vision to see the future of the countries of this hemisphere. Possessing within their borders every necessary thing, they will become the dominating factor in world economics.



# WHAT MEXICO OFFERS TO THE TOURIST

By EYLER N. SIMPSON, Ph. D.

*Senior Associate in Mexico of the Institute of Current World Affairs*

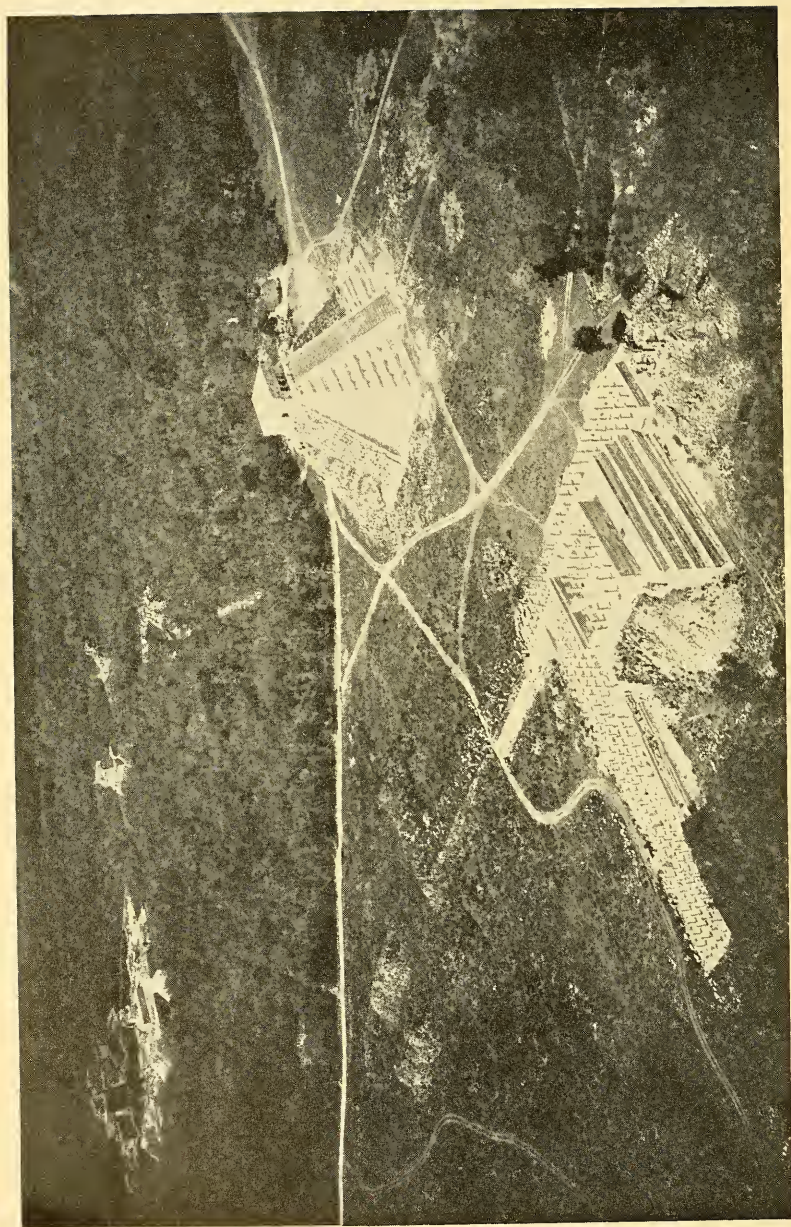
## I

MEXICO is one of the few countries in the world whose attractions for the tourist even the publicity offices of the railroad and steamship companies find it difficult to exaggerate. Were some enterprising travel agency given *carte blanche* to bring together and arrange in one place all of those features calculated to awaken the interest and stimulate the imagination of the visitor to foreign lands, it is seriously to be doubted if any improvement could be made upon the job which nature and history have done in Mexico.

Take, for example, the matter of climate. The Tropic of Cancer passes almost through the center of Mexico and thus locates the country at about the same latitude as the Sahara Desert, which is to say, in the semitropical zone. One might assume, therefore, that Mexico would be hot. As a matter of fact, nothing could be further from the truth, for fully two-thirds of Mexican territory lies high above sea level on vast plateaus created by two great mountain ranges which parallel the coast and traverse almost the entire length of the country. Situated at altitudes varying on the average from 5,000 to 8,000 feet, most of Mexico, far from being hot, is relatively cold. The yearly mean range of temperature in Mexico City, for example, is between 58° and 64° Fahrenheit.

But if you like it hot there is no difficulty in meeting your requirements in Mexico. All you have to do is to descend a few thousand feet from the uplands, and there you are with a mean range of temperature of from 77° to 82°. Climate in Mexico is a vertical rather than a horizontal question. Simply by going up or down it is possible to adjust the temperature to the individual taste.

Throughout the greater part of Mexico it rains hardly a drop from October to May. During the remaining four months of the year, it rains for a short time almost every day. Because of this curious régime, Mexico has a record of total hours of sunshine per year equaled by few other countries. Mexico City averages 2,743 hours of sunshine annually; Acapulco on the west coast averages 3,017 hours; Zacatecas, located in the central part of the country half way between the border with the United States and the capital, averages 3,085 hours. Compare these figures with 2,700 hours of sunshine each year in the famous resort town of Nice in southern France, or



Courtesy of Pan American Airways

#### RUINS OF CHICHEN ITZA, YUCATAN

This photograph of a notable center of Maya culture shows in the foreground the Temple of the Warriors; in the center, El Castillo, a great pyramid temple; in the upper left, the largest residential structure of the ruins, which was probably the palace of the ruler, notwithstanding the fact that it is commonly known as the Nunnery; and the Caracol, a circular observation tower.



the 2,570 hours during which the sun shines each year at Algiers in northern Africa, and you will understand why Mexico is sometimes called the land of eternal spring.

Using the generally accepted indices of inches of rainfall, degrees of temperature, hours of sunlight, etc., it is possible to give some idea of the range and variety of Mexico's climate. Unfortunately there are no similarly useful and commonly understood measuring rods which may be applied for the purpose of describing the range and variety of the Mexican landscape. This is a job for the poet and the artist. The present writer, being neither of these, can only testify to the fact that if scenery were gold, then, in hackneyed phrase, Mexico would be rich beyond the dreams of avarice. Brown sear deserts in the north, dripping tropics along the coasts and on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and mountains everywhere rearing their heads into the sky and forever and eternally rimming the horizon—surely in few parts of the world has nature been more prodigal in the distribution of the picturesque, the exotic, and the awe-inspiring.

## II

But, after all, the climate and scenery of any land are only a background, a stage setting. However beautiful and varied a country's natural endowments may be, the primary interest of most visitors is in the subject of man and his works. Here, too, Mexico meets the test of the tourist, for it would be hard to imagine a country with a more romantic history or more visible evidences of that history than Mexico. Indeed, history in Mexico is, in a peculiarly vital sense, contemporaneous. As one writer has put it, Mexico is "the land of *mañana* in truth, as to aspiration. The land of yesterday just as well, for tradition. In reality, the land of to-day, where everything exists in the present; where it is not possible to plan long ahead, where the unexpected always happens. Life is in the present as in the stories of the Aztec scrolls where past events and future happenings, history and prophecies, are items in the day's narration."

Space does not permit even a brief review of the high lights of Mexico's past and much less a description of her colorful present. It is perhaps sufficient to remind the reader that modern Mexico is the product of a cultural and racial tradition whose roots sink more deeply into antiquity than those of perhaps any other country of the Western Hemisphere. Hundreds of years before the first colonist set foot, for example, on the shores of what is now the United States, Mexico had already developed in the Maya and Aztec nations at least two civilizations of a very high order. And unlike most nations of the New World, Mexico did not break with her indigenous culture and start life anew with transplanted European elements. On the



contrary, present-day Mexico is obviously and vividly a continuation and a development of native customs, institutions, and ways of life which were already old and established when most of the rest of the Americas was still a wilderness. The evidence of autochthonous culture in Mexico, accordingly, is to be found not only in the thousands of archæological monuments (such as the famous ruins at Chichen Itza in Yucatan or those astounding pyramids in the valley of Teotihuacan) which dot the country from one end to the other, but also in the everyday life of the people. It is the survival of the age-old

#### PYRAMID OF THE SUN

The largest of the sacred pyramids at San Juan Teotihuacan, about 25 miles from Mexico City, rises to the imposing height of 210 feet from a base covering nearly 11 acres. Unlike the pyramids in Egypt, those in Mexico did not serve as burial places for the great, but were lofty platforms for temples, reached by narrow steps in one side of the pyramid. A Mexican authority places the approximate age of the archæological remains at San Juan Teotihuacan at 2,500 to 3,000 years.



Courtesy of Eyley N. Simpson

indigenous culture, not as a museum exhibit but as a living reality, which gives the Mexican scene that essentially strange and colorful aspect which is so endlessly interesting to the tourist.

What might be called the "Indian heritage" is, however, but one element in the Mexican cultural pattern. As everyone knows, Mexico was conquered by Spain in 1521 and thereafter for 300 years ruled by the Spanish Crown. The impress of Spain is deep upon the land and the people. The principal language of the country is Spanish, the religion of the people is predominantly Catholic and Spanish, the

system of agricultural exploitation owes much to Spain—indeed, so intimately do Spanish institutions, customs, and ways interpenetrate and characterize the life of the country that it is difficult to think of Mexico except in terms of Spain and the Spanish tradition.

If anyone had deliberately set out to make the most exciting combination possible for the student and traveler, he could hardly have done better than to have taken the most highly developed of the cultures of the New World and mixed them with the traditionally most romantic culture of the Old World. And that is exactly what has taken place in Mexico.

### III

In the last few years Mexico has begun to awaken to the fact that in her sunshine, her incomparable scenery, her profusion of historical monuments, and the variegated pattern of her culture she has a treasure which may, if properly exploited, prove to be more valuable than all of her silver and copper mines and oil wells put together. It has become increasingly apparent that Mexico has as much to offer the tourist from the United States, for example, as any other country in the Western Hemisphere, or for that matter in Europe or Asia. Mexicans have been asking themselves why Mexico should not share in the golden shower which falls from the pocket-books of citizens of the United States (to mention only one nation) traveling in foreign countries to the tune of around \$850,000,000 a year? If tourists from the United States are spending over \$250,000,000 dollars each year to visit Canada on the north, why shouldn't they spend as much to visit their equally interesting neighbor on the south?

Why not, indeed? Mexico began to take stock and found that the business of catering to tourists, like any other business, was first a matter of making it easy and convenient for the customers to get to the market; second, of advertising your wares; and in the third place of protecting your clientèle from shoddy goods and in general keeping it happy and satisfied.

The first point mentioned, which relates primarily to transportation, is being tackled from all angles by both private and governmental authorities. The National Railways of Mexico have cut down the running time between Mexico City and the frontier with the United States by several hours; the rolling stock has been vastly improved, and, in cooperation with the Mexican and American immigration authorities, the formalities attendant to crossing the border have been reduced to a minimum.

In a similar fashion the principal steamship companies operating between the United States and Mexico have greatly improved their service. Not only have new and up-to-date vessels been put on the



#### PICTURESQUE MEXICAN CUSTOMS

Upper: Pottery vendors on their way to market on a road near Tlaxcala, one of the most historically interesting towns of Mexico. Right: Children attired in the native costume of Tehuantepec. Lower: Market day in Salina Cruz, port of the State of Oaxaca, on the Gulf of Tehuantepec.



Courtesy of Eyley N. Simpson.



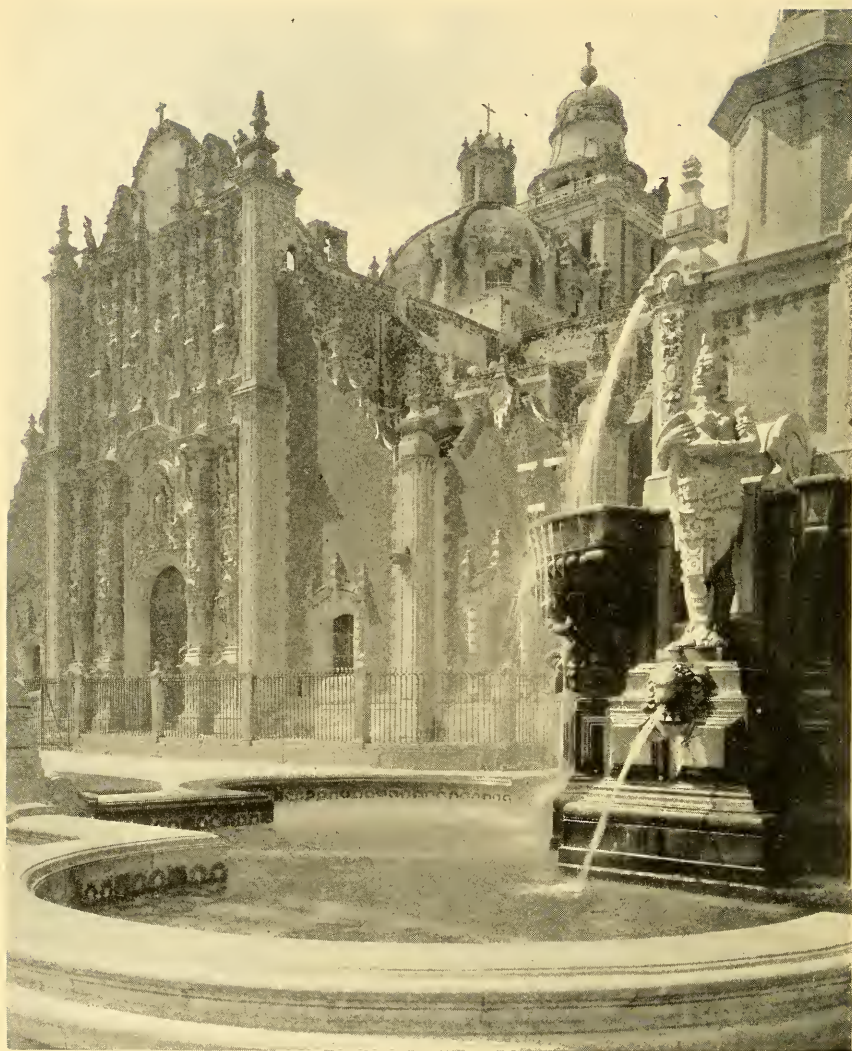
Mexican run, but, as in the case of the railroads, round-trip rates are offered at markedly reduced prices. Within the last month, in conjunction with the principal railroad running from Mexico City to Vera Cruz, a boat-train service has been inaugurated, transporting passengers directly from the dock to Mexico City, and vice versa. Also in connection with this new service custom inspections have been greatly simplified and expedited.

The most important contribution to the solution of the problem of opening up Mexico's tourist market, however, is that which is being made by the Federal Government in carrying out its national highway program. In 1925 a National Highway Commission was created and charged with the tremendous task of covering Mexico's 767,000 square miles with a network of modern roads. For the last six years this work has been pushed to the limit of the Government's resources. At the end of 1930 a total of 58,579,241 pesos had been expended, with the result that several thousand kilometers of highways are now provisionally opened to traffic; 634 kilometers (380.4 miles) are surfaced and about 621 kilometers (372.6 miles) are paved. The cost of building the national highways is being defrayed from a special tax on gasoline of six centavos per liter. (A liter is nine-tenths of a quart.)

At the present time the commission has under construction four principal highways. The first of these is the Mexican division of the Pan American Highway. This road is in two sections: One of 1,242 kilometers (approximately 770 miles) runs from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City and one of over 1,400 kilometers (840 miles) extends from Mexico City to the boundary line with Guatemala. Work on the Nuevo Laredo-Mexico City section of this highway is being pushed as rapidly as possible (at the present time over 6,000 men are employed on this project alone), and it is expected that a provisional road passable in all seasons will be opened from the border to Mexico City before the end of the year.

The second highway will connect the port of Vera Cruz on the Gulf coast with Acapulco on the Pacific coast. The total length of this road when completed will be around 936 kilometers (about 532 miles). The Mexico City-Acapulco section is already paved as far as Cuernavaca (75 kilometers) and surfaced the remaining distance. On the Vera Cruz side, paving extends from Mexico City to Puebla and the rest of the road is in the process of being surfaced.

Another coast-to-coast highway is being built in the northern part of the Republic from Matamoras to Mazatlan. This highway will cover a distance of 1,217 kilometers (about 730 miles) and will pass through the important cities of Monterrey, Torreon, and Durango.



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#### THE SAGRARIO METROPOLITANO, MEXICO CITY

The east entrance to the edifice, which is a distinct church though joined to the cathedral. Built in the eighteenth century, it is considered one of the finest examples of Churrigueresque ecclesiastical architecture in the city. The fountain in the foreground is a part of the monument erected in 1925 to Fray Bartolomé de las Casas, friend of the Indians.

The fourth main trunk-line highway is that connecting Mexico City with Toluca, Morelia, and Guadalajara, the capital of the State of Jalisco and the second largest city in the Republic. Work on this important addition to the internal system of communications in Mexico has been prosecuted with considerable vigor during the past two years.

The extent to which Mexico's new highways are opening up the country not only for international but also for internal tourist traffic may be judged from a consideration of a few statistics. Since the National Highway Commission started its work, automobile registrations in Mexico have increased by 64 per cent, or from 51,554 in 1925 to 84,791 in 1930. In the 5-year period 1926-1930 gasoline consumption increased 81.6 per cent, or from 47,470,380 to 86,253,294 gallons. Interurban bus lines are springing up as if by magic all over the country. On the national highways that have been completed 649 passenger cars and busses were registered at the end of 1930 as engaged in passenger and freight service, and the number is undoubtedly much greater at the present time.

#### IV

In connection with its road program, the Federal Government has also been active in advertising, encouraging the building of hotels, providing centers of information, and in general organizing and directing the tourist trade. In July, 1929, President Portes Gil issued a decree establishing a permanent tourist commission (*Comisión Mixta pro-Turismo*). Later, in March, 1930, the commission was enlarged and reorganized as the *Comisión Nacional de Turismo*. The duties of the commission were "to encourage domestic and international tourist travel in Mexico by all means within its reach; to direct and coordinate the work of local tourist commissions; to see that tourists may enjoy every protection and are not molested through the application of immigration and customs laws; to act as the official organ of the country for propaganda abroad, directing the efforts of consuls and commercial agents; and in general to promote and take all measures which directly or indirectly contribute to the development of tourist travel." In addition to an annual subsidy of 200,000 pesos, the Government granted the commission the right to the use of all funds collected from visitors to national monuments and from advertising along the national highways.

At the present writing the Federal Government is planning still further to extend and enlarge the activities of the National Tourist Commission, and for this purpose a new law is now in the process of being drafted by the Ministry of Government.

Private, semiofficial, and local governmental agencies have been cooperating with the efforts of the Federal authorities. The Mexican American Automobile association in Monterrey has been especially active in calling attention to and helping to solve the problems attendant to working out a system permitting the convenient entry of automobile tourists into the country. The Bank of Mexico





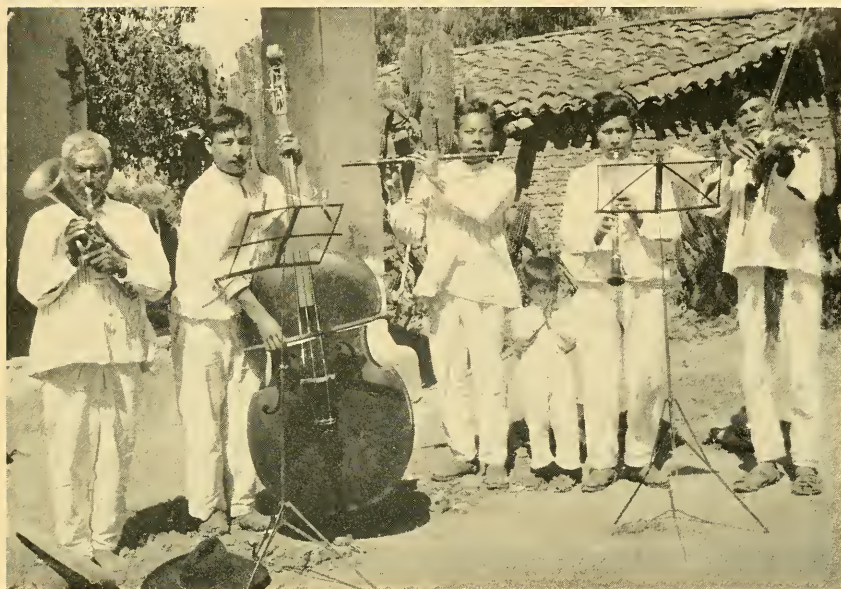
Courtesy of Eyer N. Simpson.

#### THE VOLCANO IXTACCIHUATL

Towering over the Valley of Mexico are the peaks of Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl. The latter name, the Aztec equivalent of "The White Woman," was given the volcano because of its fancied resemblance to a reclining female figure.

has created a special tourist department, which is rendering very efficient service to visitors in the capital. Within the last month the American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico City has announced its intention to raise and expend the sum of 50,000 pesos in the interest of developing tourist traffic. The campaign of the American chamber includes, among other things, the preparation of a new guide book to Mexico, the sending of 10 new photographs each month to a number of selected newspapers in the United States, and the transmission of special radio programs advertising Mexico's attractions for the tourist. Several of the provincial cities, notably Juarez, Tampico, Cuernavaca, and Durango, have established local tourist commissions.

As the result of the activities of these various agencies, and perhaps for other reasons growing out of the existence of certain laws in the United States which need not be discussed here, tourist expenditures in Mexico have greatly increased during the last few years. According to the estimate of American consular officers, the tourist traffic along the border increased from \$32,041,800 in the calendar year 1928 to \$55,642,000 in 1930. The figures for the border traffic



Courtesy of Eyer N. Simpson.

## A VILLAGE ORCHESTRA IN PUEBLA

for the year 1930 as published by the United States Department of Commerce are as follows:

United States consular districts along Mexican border (arranged from west to east):	American expenditures in Mexico
Ensenada, Lower California .....	\$22, 124, 000
Mexicali, Lower California .....	<sup>1</sup> 10, 000, 000
Nogales, Sonora .....	932, 000
Agua Prieta, Sonora .....	2, 976, 000
Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua .....	3, 500, 000
Piedras Negras, Coahuila .....	572, 000
Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas .....	11, 160, 000
Matamoros, Tamaulipas .....	4, 378, 000
Total .....	55, 642, 000

In addition to the above, it was estimated that \$2,467,000 was spent in 1930 by United States travelers in Mexico arriving by boat, thus raising the total American tourist expenditures in Mexico for the year to \$58,109,000.

In connection with the statistics of tourist traffic along the border, it should be remarked that the extent to which the expenditures of American tourists in frontier towns may be entered on the plus side

<sup>1</sup> Raised from \$9,391,000 to include traffic at San Luis, Ariz., plus expenditures by Americans permanently residing in the consular district.





Courtesy of Eyer N. Simpson.

#### TWO ROADS OF MEXICO

To extend its appeal to the tourist and develop the country economically Mexico is carrying out an extensive road-building program. Upper: The Mexico City-Nuevo Laredo highway traversing Tablón Hill. Work is being rushed on the final sections of this road, which will connect the United States border with the Mexican capital. Lower: The highway from Mexico City to the suburb of Xochimilco.



of Mexico's balance of trade is probable much less than the figures would seem to indicate. Indeed, *El Economista*, Mexico's leading financial journal, remarks: "At least 90 per cent of the estimated expenditures in border towns remain in these same towns in the shape of investments in the establishments financed and controlled by citizens of the United States, and thus the money simply turns around and goes back where it came from. \* \* \* By this system it would make no difference to our economy if the North Americans should spend a hundred or two hundred million dollars a year in Mexico; for the benefit accrues to the citizens of that same country who have established hotels, restaurants, casinos, cabarets, race tracks, etc.," on the Mexican side of the frontier.

## V

There are two principal problems which must be solved by those interested in fomenting and encouraging the tourist business in Mexico before that business can be greatly extended beyond its present limits. The first of these problems is the providing of more and better living and traveling facilities for tourists.

In a recent interview given to the press the Minister of Communications and Public Works in Mexico, General Juan Andreu Almazán, made the following statement: "We now have a large part of the country covered with roads, but there are no conveniences for travelers. \* \* \* Tourists are afraid to start out on a long trip on our roads because [they know] they will not find inns in which to rest, gasoline stations, stores in which to buy food, etc."

Referring to the hotel situation in the principal cities in Mexico, Lic. José Castellot, jr., stated in the First National Planning Congress in January, 1930, that "in Mexico City it is impossible to take care of more than 800 tourists; in Monterrey more than 300; and in Guadalajara and Puebla more than 200. It is easy to believe if this is the situation in Mexico City and in the other principal cities mentioned, that in the [smaller] cities of the country it would be impossible to find even 200 bad beds and the towels necessary for 200 tourists."

The second problem which must be solved if Mexico is to take her rightful place in the front rank of the nations engaged in catering to foreign travelers is that of protecting the goose that lays the golden egg. And here the reference is not to the tourist but to the country itself. Experience of other countries has shown that unless laws are passed and strictly enforced regulating the building of hotels, gasoline stations, signboards, etc., inevitably there will grow up in the wake of the tourist traffic all of the evils and the ugly disfiguring features which characterize, for example, most of the resort towns, and all but a very few of the highways in the United States. That

Mexico is already aware of this danger has been shown by the passing of that admirable law making the old colonial town of Taxco on the road from Mexico City to Acapulco a national monument, thus prohibiting the erection of signboards, gasoline stations, "Dew-Drop-Inns," and other excrescences of the motor age within the city limits. On this same road, however, in the last four years 100 signboards have been erected in the 75 kilometers between Mexico City and Cuernavaca, and Cuernavaca itself has been needlessly cluttered up with garages and the Mexican equivalent of hot-dog stands. It is to be hoped that the new law soon to be promulgated regulating the tourist industry will attack the incipient "motor slums" now present in Mexico root and branch and stop forever their further growth and multiplication.

In the beauty of her mountains, in the lovely simplicity of most of her architecture, and in the color and general "differentness" of the national scene taken as a whole, Mexico has a unique and valuable treasure. And if only Mexico will take to heart the slang phrase popular a few years ago "Be yourself," she will continue to have this treasure for an indefinite time to come; for what Mexico has to give the tourist is her own picturesque and charming self. No tourist can ask for more; Mexico can not afford to offer less.



# CHARACTER AND DISTRIBUTION OF LATIN AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE<sup>1</sup>

By GUILLERMO A. SURO

*Editorial Division, Pan American Union*

ALTHOUGH manufacturing industries exist in all the Latin American countries, and in such cities as Buenos Aires, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, Lima, Habana, and Mexico City, they represent an investment of millions of dollars, the age of industrialization has scarcely begun in Latin America. None of the Latin American countries can properly be classified as an industrial nation. Rather, the national economies of the various Republics are characterized by a predominance of agriculture, cattle raising, and mining. Their foreign trade, being an expression of their organic economic constitution, consists in the main of exports of foodstuffs and raw industrial materials and imports of manufactured commodities in various forms.

There is, nevertheless, a distinct trend in Latin America toward industrialization. Manufacturing enterprise is creating interest and the various governments are lending every encouragement in order to stimulate a desire for greater economic self-sufficiency through increased diversification of economic undertakings. This tendency is stronger in some countries than in others but in this, as in other phases of the trade of the Latin American Republics, the broadness of the subject makes generalization a necessity if the discussion is to be kept within the bounds of a brief paper.

To answer categorically the question, What does Latin America buy? by enumerating the articles or even the classes into which imports fall, would be to name nearly all the finished products of Europe or the United States. The range of Latin American imports covers nearly the whole field of human wants, from primary food products to articles of the highest luxury, but is restricted to products and manufactures in a finished or nearly finished state and includes but a comparatively small proportion of raw materials for manufacturing. Among the principal finished manufactures are textiles, machinery, furniture, automobiles, ready-made clothing, tools and

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<sup>1</sup>This article is to a considerable extent based on "Foreign Trade of Latin America—1910-1929," a general survey recently compiled by the Statistical Division of the Pan American Union for the use of the delegates to the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference, as well as on the general surveys of the foreign trade of Latin America compiled annually by the Statistical Division from the latest available official reports. Tables II, III, IV, and V are reprinted from the publication named.



hardware, office appliances, leather manufactures, agricultural implements, mining supplies and tools, engines and motors, electrical apparatus and material, and paper. Of commodities not so comprehended, the chief are lumber, gold, mineral oils, iron and steel construction material, leather, flour, canned goods, and some unwrought iron, steel, copper, and other metals.<sup>2</sup>

Generally speaking and subject to modifications arising from climatic differences in such lines as textiles and clothing, the importation of finished manufactures in kinds and qualities is, for all practical purposes, uniform with regard to all the countries. The differences in imports of finished manufactures are almost entirely confined to the class including tools, apparatus, and machinery intended for special industrial uses. Mining machinery and tools have their chief market in Mexico, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Colombia, Central America, Venezuela, and Ecuador; agricultural machinery in Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, and Brazil. In like manner the countries that produce sugar, especially Cuba, Peru, and Brazil, import sugar-mill machinery, and the coffee and cacao producing countries—Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Central America, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti—machinery for cleaning those products.<sup>3</sup>

Finished manufactures represent the bulk of imports, but not all, and it is outside of this classification—in unfinished manufactures, raw and partly finished material, and primary foodstuffs—that one finds radical differences in imports. None of the countries are entirely devoid of some form of manufacture. For example, in all countries boots and shoes are fabricated, and bookbinding and upholstering are carried on. Therefore, the demand for leather exists in all. Domestic production supplies the demand for some, but not for all, grades and kinds of leather, and consequently the missing kinds and grades and partly finished leather goods find a sale in all countries. Nevertheless, leather-goods manufacture on a large scale is found in only 4 or 5 of the 20 countries, and these countries are the chief importers of leather.<sup>4</sup>

This trade in raw and partly manufactured materials, mainly cotton and cotton yarns, metals, industrial chemicals and leathers, is growing and will continue to grow with the development of local manufacturing industries. The trade has already assumed considerable proportions in such countries as Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico. Yet as compared with the importation of raw materials by the manufacturing countries of western Europe the Latin American market is still small.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>2</sup> See *Latin American Foreign Trade in 1928—A General Survey*, by Matilda Phillips, BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, March, 1930. Condensed summary of the General Survey published in pamphlet form.

<sup>3</sup> See *Latin American Foreign Trade in 1920—General Survey*, Pan American Union, Washington, 1922.

<sup>4</sup> *Id.*

<sup>5</sup> *Id.*

In food products there is greater diversity in the imports as between the various countries than in any other class of goods. Latin America, taken as a whole, is one of the largest world producers of coffee and sugar, yet these two commodities are imported by a number of countries since some do not produce them at all and others not in quantities sufficient for domestic consumption. Flour, wheat, corn, staple meats, and dairy products are not imported by Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Chile. The two first-mentioned countries are large exporters. All the other countries import these products, especially wheat and flour. Highly elaborated foods, such as fancy biscuits and canned and bottled goods, are imported by all the countries and may be included in the category of manufactured products in which there is no essential difference in kind between the imports of one country and any other.<sup>6</sup>

Latin American exports are almost entirely primary foodstuffs and raw material for manufacturing purposes. While large in volume and great in value, they are comparatively few in number. In 1929 the 19 commodities shown in Table I comprised more than 85 per cent of the total Latin American export trade by value. The bulk of the exports of the majority of the 20 Republics consists of only one, two, or three of these products. According to the figures for 1929, the last year for which complete trade statistics are available, 73 per cent of Bolivia's exports consisted of tin; 71 per cent of Brazil's consisted of coffee; 75 per cent of Cuba's consisted of sugar, and 83 per cent of sugar and tobacco combined; crude petroleum made up 74 per cent of Venezuela's exports, and petroleum and coffee accounted for 91 per cent; 42 per cent of Chile's exports consisted of nitrate, and 84 per cent of nitrate and copper combined; and of the exports of Panama bananas composed 71 per cent of the total.

For the five Central American Republics (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua) 56 per cent of the total exports consisted of coffee and 88 per cent of coffee and bananas combined. One of the countries, El Salvador, does not export bananas, and coffee alone composed 93 per cent of her total shipments; Honduras does not ship coffee in any appreciable quantity and 85 per cent of her exports consisted of bananas. Of the total exports of the other three countries (Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Nicaragua), 69 per cent consisted of coffee and 18 per cent of bananas. Coffee also composed 77 per cent of the Haitian exports, and in the neighboring Dominican Republic sugar accounted for 52 per cent, and sugar, coffee, and cacao combined for 78 per cent of the total exports.

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<sup>6</sup> See *Latin American Foreign Trade in 1928*.

TABLE I.—Major Latin American export commodities in 1929



Quebracho extract, canned meats and meat extract, cattle hides, yerba maté, and tobacco accounted for 63 per cent of Paraguay's total exports.

The prices of the majority of the Latin American export products have been at extremely low levels since the closing months of 1929. Most of these products are basic commodities with a world market; naturally the prices for which they sell respond to changes in world prosperity. There is a close relation between the market price of these commodities and the value of the Latin American import trade. When prices are low Latin American imports generally decline, since it is on the exports of these commodities that the Latin American countries depend chiefly for paying for their imports. As Governments in the majority of these countries depend largely upon indirect taxes for their ordinary revenues, a decline in exports and imports also tends to curtail national revenues.

The character of the imports and exports of the Latin American Republics suggests the main current of Latin American trade, i. e., an exchange of the foodstuffs and raw materials in which these countries specialize for export for the manufactured commodities of the leading industrial countries of western Europe and the United States. Trans-Pacific commerce—carried on principally with Japan and British India—is still a small factor in Latin American trade. The trade of the Latin American Republics among themselves consists mainly of the interchange of foodstuffs: As a rule, Peruvian sugar is sent to Chile; Argentine and Uruguayan wheat and flour to Brazil; Brazilian coffee to Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile; and Brazilian and Paraguayan yerba maté and fruits to Argentina and Chile. What little trade is carried in manufactured products is principally in cotton textiles.

In inter-Latin-American trade that of Paraguay with Argentina reaches the largest proportion. Of Paraguayan imports, 39 per cent in 1928 and 35 per cent in 1929 were contributed by Argentina, but this trade consisted largely of goods originating in other countries. On the export side, 88 per cent of the total in 1928 and 85 per cent in 1929 went to Argentina, about one-third being for transshipment to other countries, especially the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom. The inclusion of reexports in the total trade with Argentina tends to exaggerate the importance of Paraguayan trade with that country and distort the position of the various other countries which share in the trade. Nevertheless, direct exports of various forestal and agricultural products to Argentina constitute a large share of the total Paraguayan export trade.



TABLE III.—*Distribution of Latin American trade*

## ALL LATIN AMERICA

[Values in thousands of dollars, i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1910	1928	1929	1929 per cent change from—		Per cent of total		
				1910	1928	1910	1928	1929
Imports (total).....	1, 038, 100	2, 393, 652	2, 451, 447	+123. 2	+2. 4	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom.....	275, 466	380, 101	365, 680	+32. 7	-3. 7	25. 0	15. 8	14. 9
France.....	88, 427	142, 589	126, 981	+43. 5	-10. 9	8. 0	5. 9	5. 1
Germany.....	164, 644	260, 423	265, 490	+61. 2	+1. 9	14. 9	10. 8	10. 8
United States.....	248, 801	878, 904	943, 728	+279. 3	+7. 3	22. 6	36. 7	38. 4
Exports (total).....	1, 303, 598	3, 029, 663	2, 954, 199	+125. 7	-2. 4	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
United Kingdom.....	268, 428	587, 748	547, 453	+103. 9	-6. 8	20. 5	19. 3	18. 5
France.....	111, 021	168, 381	183, 985	+65. 7	+9. 2	8. 4	5. 5	6. 2
Germany.....	143, 174	297, 662	238, 832	+66. 8	-19. 8	10. 9	9. 8	8. 0
United States.....	443, 042	1, 037, 109	1, 003, 106	+126. 4	-3. 2	33. 8	34. 2	33. 9

Argentina and Uruguay take about 10 per cent of the exports and supply 12 per cent of the imports of Brazil. Chile is Peru's best Latin-American customer, taking about 8 per cent of its exports, mainly sugar, petroleum, and cottonseed products. Crude petroleum and petroleum products shipped to Argentina and Brazil account for about 7 and 6 per cent, respectively, of Peruvian exports; wheat and butter from Argentina constitute about 3 per cent of the imports. Uruguay has 12 per cent of her exports and 8 per cent of her imports credited to Argentina. The imports represent largely European and American goods coming through Buenos Aires for reexport, although some commodities, such as potatoes, are direct Argentine exports. Brazil furnishes about 5 per cent of Uruguayan imports, principally coffee, yerba maté, and some rice, fresh fruits, and tobacco. Argentina, Chile, and Peru supply 21 per cent of Bolivian imports, although a large part of the Chilean exports are reexports of goods received at Arica and Antofagasta. The neighboring Republic of Colombia is Ecuador's second best customer, taking 13 per cent of her exports, mainly rice and cattle products.<sup>7</sup>

Thus far we have dealt with the South American Republics. In the Republics of the northern group inter-Latin-American trade is less significant. Few of the tropical products of these countries go to the temperate parts of South America, since they find a nearer market in the United States. Of the total trade of Cuba in 1929, Mexico, Uruguay, Chile, Venezuela, Brazil, and Argentina supplied only 4 per cent of the imports and took only 2 per cent of the exports. Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, and Panama are the only Latin American countries for which figures are available in the Mexican official statistical report of the foreign trade for 1929. These countries supplied 0.6 per cent of the Mexican imports and took 2 per cent of the exports.

<sup>7</sup> These percentages are based on the foreign trade of the respective countries in 1929.



In general, it may be said that although the trade of the Latin American Republics among themselves, especially when based on climatic differences, is bound to grow as the countries develop more fully, that trade is limited to the extent that the principal markets for the foodstuffs and industrial raw materials which Latin America produces in large quantities and the sources of manufactured commodities which these countries need lie in the North Temperate Zone, especially in northwestern Europe and the United States. In a large measure the foreign trade of Latin America is complementary to the trade of the leading manufacturing countries.

Of the total Latin American trade in 1910 the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the United States supplied 70.7 per cent of the imports and took 73.7 per cent of the exports. The increased trade of other European countries in later years, notably Belgium, Italy, and the Netherlands, has widened somewhat the distribution of Latin American trade among the industrial nations of the world. In 1928 and 1929 the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the United States combined handled 69.1 and 67.1 per cent, respectively, of the total Latin American trade for those years as compared with 72.4 per cent in 1910.

Significant changes have taken place since 1910 in the distribution of Latin American trade among the four leading countries participating in this trade. Table III shows, among other things, the proportionate share of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States in the total imports and exports of all the Latin American Republics in 1929, as compared with 1928 and 1910. In Tables IV and V a geographical division has been made to show these data separately for the Latin American Republics in North America (including Panama, the Central American Republics, Mexico, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti) and for the 10 South American Republics. It will be noted that in 1910 the United States led in the total Latin American trade with 29 per cent of the total, the United Kingdom came second with 22 per cent, followed by Germany and France with 13 and 8 per cent, respectively.

By segregating imports and exports, it may be seen, however, that while the United States took the largest share of total Latin American exports in 1910, it came second to the United Kingdom as a supplier of goods. The United Kingdom's premier place in South American trade (usually about three times as large as the foreign trade of the Latin Republics in North America) is shown in Table V. While in that year the United States purchased about three-fourths of the exports of the Latin Republics in North America (Table IV) and supplied them with over half of their imports, the United Kingdom dominated the foreign trade of South America, taking 24.4 per cent of the exports and furnishing 28.9 per cent of the imports.

TABLE IV.—*Distribution of Latin American trade*

## LATIN REPUBLICS IN NORTH AMERICA

[Values in thousands of dollars, i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1910	1928	1929	1929 per cent change from—		Per cent of total		
				1910	1928	1910	1928	1929
Imports (total).....	253, 052	547, 496	561, 442	+121.8	+2.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom.....	31, 244	37, 807	38, 571	+23.4	+2.0	12.3	6.9	6.8
France.....	16, 101	23, 880	24, 132	+49.8	+1.0	6.3	4.3	4.2
Germany.....	21, 332	35, 657	35, 836	+67.9	+0.5	8.4	6.5	6.3
United States.....	136, 109	344, 023	349, 231	+156.5	+1.5	53.7	62.8	62.1
Exports (total).....	340, 815	736, 975	709, 344	+108.1	-3.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom.....	31, 484	95, 792	87, 397	+177.5	-8.7	9.2	12.9	12.3
France.....	15, 365	33, 170	30, 712	+99.8	-7.4	4.5	4.5	4.3
Germany.....	21, 578	45, 791	48, 348	+124.0	+5.5	6.3	6.2	6.8
United States.....	251, 579	465, 433	443, 163	+76.1	-4.7	73.8	63.1	62.4

TABLE V.—*Distribution of Latin American trade*

## SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Values in thousands of dollars, i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	1910	1928	1929	1929 per cent change from—		Per cent of total		
				1910	1928	1910	1928	1929
Imports (total).....	845, 048	1, 846, 156	1, 890, 005	+123.6	+2.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom.....	244, 222	342, 294	327, 109	+36.9	-4.4	28.9	18.5	17.3
France.....	72, 326	118, 709	102, 849	+42.2	-13.3	8.5	6.4	5.4
Germany.....	143, 312	224, 766	229, 654	+53.9	+2.1	16.9	12.1	11.6
United States.....	112, 692	534, 881	594, 497	+427.5	+11.1	13.3	28.9	31.4
Exports (total).....	967, 783	2, 292, 688	2, 244, 825	+131.9	-2.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom.....	236, 944	491, 956	460, 056	+94.1	-6.4	24.4	21.4	20.4
France.....	95, 656	135, 211	153, 273	+60.2	+13.3	9.8	5.8	6.8
Germany.....	121, 596	251, 871	190, 484	+56.6	-24.3	12.5	10.9	8.4
United States.....	191, 463	571, 676	559, 943	+192.4	-2.0	19.7	24.9	24.9

The changed position in 1929 of the four leading competitors in Latin American foreign trade is clearly shown in the tables. The United States continues to lead in the aggregate trade of all the Latin American Republics with 36 per cent of the total. In contrast with 1910 it not only buys the largest share of Latin American exports but is also the principal source of Latin American imports. It maintains its primacy in the trade with the Latin Republics in North America, and has surpassed the United Kingdom in the South American markets, far outdistancing Germany and France.

The remarkable development of the United States trade with Latin America has been attributed by many to the fortuitous assistance of the World War. To do this is to ignore the economic forces underlying this trade, at play before the war, which were perhaps accelerated and exaggerated by abnormal war conditions but which resumed their natural development after the cessation of hostilities.

The immediate result of war was a shifting in the distribution of the trade among the group of industrial countries which shared the major portion of Latin American trade: the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium, and the United States. Belgium lost her trade entirely and German trade disappeared, except for some clandestine shipments. Latin American exports to England and France increased in value about 49 and 30 per cent, respectively, during the four war years as compared with the four previous. The exports of these two countries to Latin America fell off one-third and one-half, respectively, notwithstanding the advance in prices. United States trade increased about 99 per cent on the import side and more than double on the export side. Of course, in comparing imports and exports during the war with those of pre-war years allowance must be made for inflated war values.<sup>8</sup>

Since the war and the world depression of 1921 and 1922 and up to the present time the United States has kept its lead in Latin American trade in competition with Europe. Had its dominant position been an outgrowth of the war rather than the logical result of economic evolution the United States would have lost its premier place in Latin American trade when normal peace conditions set in. But this gradual evolutionary process had its inception long before the war. Already in 1910 the United States consumed the largest share of Latin American exports. This preponderance in Latin American export trade was attained 30 years or more before 1913, the year in which the United States reached the premier position in Latin American import trade. The two events did not synchronize nor was one the cause of the other. Both grew out of the rapid industrialization of the United States—a movement which gathered momentum in the last two or three decades of the nineteenth century and is not yet completed. It was this fundamental change in the economic make-up of the country, reflected in an increase of manufacturing industries which far outdistanced those of Europe, that drew the hides, wool, rubber, metals, and other raw materials of Latin America to the manufacturing plants of the United States. The constantly increasing domestic consuming power which contributed to making the United States the greatest manufacturing nation in the world also drew the coffee, sugar, cacao, bananas, and other tropical foodstuffs.<sup>9</sup>

Why did the United States not export to Latin America as largely as the United Kingdom and Germany before 1913? The reason is plain if one considers that within the boundaries of the United States lay a land area of 2,974,000 square miles completely free to trade, bound

<sup>8</sup> See *Latin American Foreign Trade in 1918*—General Survey. Pan American Union, Washington, 1920.

<sup>9</sup> *Id.*



together with the most efficient means of transportation and communication, and settled by a population which consumed three or four times as many manufactured goods as the United Kingdom and Germany combined. The domestic needs of the leading countries of Europe were satisfied sooner and export became a necessity there earlier than in the United States.

The ever-increasing demands of the domestic market of the United States and the increasing efficiency in production and merchandising to satisfy these demands is the base which strengthens the present commercial relations between that country and Latin America. United States exports to Latin America represent the enormous price and quality advantages made possible by the efficient mass production, standardization and mechanization necessary to supply a home market of such a great size and remarkable uniformity.

In view of the requirements of this market for the products of the Latin American forests, mines, and farms it is easily comprehensible why the importation of these products was 126 per cent greater in 1929 than in 1910. During the same period the United States exports to Latin America increased 279 per cent, yet with the exception of the years 1921 and 1922 this country has always bought more from its southern neighbors than it has sold to them.



# FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

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IN the following pages an attempt has been made to present figures showing the investment of foreign capital in the various republics of the American Continent. Numerous estimates of this nature have been attempted, most of them unofficial in character, with widely varying results. This compilation does not presume to be the result of an original investigation. Rather is it the presentation of estimates heretofore made by others, which have been checked and brought up to date so far as available data permitted.<sup>1</sup>

From the very nature of the subject the figures offered must be considered merely as approximations. In only a few countries have thorough scientific investigations been undertaken to determine the extent of foreign capital invested, and in these cases the difficulties involved in conducting the inquiry have usually resulted in range estimates, to allow for omissions and for calculations that might be in excess of the actual investments. It is, therefore, with these considerations in mind that the following figures are here set down.

## LATIN AMERICA AS A WHOLE

The investing countries themselves have frequently made estimates of the amount of capital invested by their nationals in foreign countries. This is particularly true of the United States and Great Britain, the two leading nations exporting capital to Latin America, and to the world as a whole.

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<sup>1</sup> In footnote references the following abbreviations are used:

SAJ—South American Journal, London.

RRP—Review of the River Plate. Buenos Aires.

REA—Revista de Economía Argentina. Buenos Aires.

TIB 362—Investments in Argentina. Trade Information Bulletin No. 362, United States Department of Commerce, Washington.

TIB 767—A New Estimate of American Investments Abroad. Trade Information Bulletin No. 767, United States Department of Commerce.

TIB 466—Investments in Bolivia. Trade Information Bulletin No. 466, United States Department of Commerce.

Kimber's, 1930—Kimber's Record of Government Debts, 1930. Overseas Statistics (Inc.), New York.

TIB 426—Investments in Chile. Trade Information Bulletin No. 426, United States Department of Commerce.

TIB 382—Investments in Uruguay and Paraguay. Trade Information Bulletin No. 382, United States Department of Commerce.

As of January 1, 1931, the total of United States capital invested in all of Latin America was estimated by the United States Department of Commerce as ranging from \$5,150,000,000 to \$5,350,000,000, or more than one-third of the total of United States foreign investments.

British investments in Latin America in 1930, on the basis of quotations on the London Stock Exchange, were estimated at \$5,900,000,000 (\$5,901,067,248) (£1,214,211,368). This total is divided into Government bonds, \$1,644,946,038 (£338,466,263); railways, \$2,410,107,588 (£495,906,911); banks and shipping, \$211,132,027 (£43,442,804), and miscellaneous enterprises, \$1,634,881,595 (£336,395,390).<sup>2</sup>

#### ARGENTINA

The principal sources of foreign capital invested in Argentina are Great Britain and the United States, estimates of the amount of capital from these countries having been made as follows:

Great Britain.....	\$2, 200, 000, 000
United States.....	750, 000, 000

Estimates of foreign capital invested in Argentina have varied widely. From Argentine sources Dr. Alberto B. Martínez in 1918 placed outside capital in the country at from four to four and a half billion dollars,<sup>3</sup> while an estimate made in 1927 by Dr. Alejandro E. Bunge reduced the total to \$3,055,000,000 (7,025,000,000 paper pesos).<sup>4</sup> On the basis of figures obtained from the leading investing countries themselves, and after making allowance for increases since 1927, it would appear that the latter estimate were more nearly correct. Doctor Bunge divided foreign capital in Argentina as follows: Railways, \$1,317,368,000 (3,107,000,000 pesos); loans, \$742,000,000 (1,750,000,000 pesos); mortgages, \$304,432,000 (718,000,000 pesos); banks, \$88,192,000 (208,000,000 pesos); and other enterprises, \$536,608,000 (1,242,000,000 pesos). Of the total, Great Britain was credited with \$1,992,800,000 (4,700,000,000 pesos); the United States with \$487,600,000 (1,150,000,000 pesos); and other countries with \$498,200,000 (1,175,000,000 pesos).

The total amount of British capital invested in Argentina at the beginning of 1930, as quoted in the London Stock Exchange lists, was \$2,103,005,980 (£432,717,280). This was divided as follows: Government bonds, \$306,202,929 (£63,004,718); railways, \$1,256,004,525 (£258,437,145); and miscellaneous, \$540,798,526 (£111,275,417). As British investments in Argentina in recent years have been increasing

<sup>2</sup> SAJ, Jan. 21, 1931.

<sup>3</sup> RRP, June 7, 1918.

<sup>4</sup> RRP, Jan. 20, 1928; REA, February, 1928.



at the rate of eight to ten million pounds annually, the total of British investments should now approximate \$2,200,000,000.<sup>5</sup>

This figure compares with total investments in 1913 of \$1,738,629,582 (£357,740,661). In the intervening years British holdings in the railways and miscellaneous companies have steadily increased, but have tended to decline in Government bonds as sinking fund operations have reduced the principal, since new Government financing has been done in other markets, principally New York.<sup>6</sup>

Various figures have been published as to the extent of other foreign investments in Argentina. In a report issued a few years ago by the United States Department of Commerce,<sup>7</sup> France is reported to have placed in Argentina \$500,000,000 and Germany about \$250,000,000 prior to 1916, which latter sum, however, was believed to have been substantially reduced by the disposal of certain German holdings. In his estimate of 1927 Doctor Bunge placed all investments other than British and American at 1,175,000,000 paper pesos.

A detailed and comprehensive survey undertaken by the United States Department of Commerce puts direct investments of the United States in Argentina at the end of 1930 at \$358,519,000.<sup>8</sup> Since Argentine Federal Government, provincial, and municipal bonds offered in the United States and at present outstanding amount approximately to \$449,258,000, the total of American investments in Argentina may be placed at about \$807,777,000. Of the direct investments, the major sums have gone into communications and transportation; manufacturing industries, of which meat packing is the biggest item; and selling and distribution.

#### BOLIVIA

Various estimates have been made of foreign investments in Bolivia, the total, on the basis of calculations which are believed to be reasonably accurate, being about \$200,000,000, distributed as follows:

United States.....	\$116, 000, 000	Chile.....	\$15, 000, 000
Great Britain.....	43, 000, 000	France.....	10, 000, 000

American direct investments, in the estimate recently compiled by the United States Department of Commerce, are placed at \$61,619,000, of which more than \$40,000,000 represents investments in mining and smelting.<sup>9</sup> Indirect investments representing Bolivian loans floated in the United States and at present outstanding total approximately \$54,424,000.

<sup>5</sup> SAJ, Aug. 16, 1930.

<sup>6</sup> SAJ, Aug. 16, 1930.

<sup>7</sup> TIB 362.

<sup>8</sup> TIB 767.

<sup>9</sup> TIB 767.

Investments of Great Britain in Bolivia were estimated a few years ago at \$43,000,000,<sup>10</sup> represented chiefly by British holdings in railroads, mines, merchandising, manufacturing, oil, and miscellaneous enterprises.

Bolivia has also been the recipient of considerable sums of Chilean capital, the total investments of that nation in Bolivia amounting to about \$15,000,000, chiefly in mining and oil companies. About \$10,000,000 of French capital has also been invested in Bolivia, largely in mining industries and in public utility enterprises. Until recent years French capital dominated in Bolivia, and French investments were greater than those of any other nation until the refunding several years ago of a number of Government loans outstanding in France.

#### BRAZIL

Great Britain and the United States have been the principal investors of capital in Brazil. Estimates of capital furnished by these countries have been made as follows:

Great Britain.....	\$1, 400, 000, 000
United States.....	557, 000, 000

British investments at the beginning of 1931 were placed at \$1,396,-310,805 (£287,306,750), on the basis of quotations on the London Stock Exchange. The greater portion of British interests in Brazil was represented by holdings of Government bonds—Federal, State, and municipal. These represent more than half the total, or \$819,-921,040 (£168,708,033). Holdings in railways amounted to \$236,-529,095 (£48,668,538), and in miscellaneous industries and enterprises to \$339,860,670 (£69,930,179).<sup>11</sup>

United States direct investments in Brazil at the end of 1930 were placed at \$210,166,000 by the United States Department of Commerce<sup>12</sup> and indirect investments, including Brazilian Federal, State, and municipal Government bonds outstanding at present, are approximately \$346,835,000, making a total in round figures of \$557,-000,000. The major portion of the direct investments has been made in communications and transportation; manufacturing industries; and selling and distributing enterprises.

Considerable sums have also been invested in Brazil by France, Germany, Portugal, Canada and Italy. French investments a few years ago were estimated at more than 2,200,000,000 francs, of which one and a half billion francs were in industrial enterprises, and the balance in loans to the Federal, State, and municipal Governments.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>10</sup> TIB 466.

<sup>11</sup> SAJ, Aug. 1, 1931.

<sup>12</sup> TIB 767.

<sup>13</sup> "Brazilian Business," Rio de Janeiro, November, 1926: Kimber's, 1930.

The sums invested by the other countries mentioned have been placed at \$300,000,000. It would appear, however, that these estimates have not been arrived at after the same careful check as has characterized the American and British estimates, and should consequently be considered merely as broad approximations.

## CHILE

The following apparently conservative estimates have been made of foreign investments in Chile:

United States.....	\$700, 000, 000
Great Britain.....	330, 879, 365
Germany.....	125, 000, 000

At the beginning of 1931 British capital invested in Chile was estimated at \$330,879,365 (£68,082,174). During the past few years British investments in Chile have tended to decline, because of the disposal of large holdings in Chilean electrical and other interests. The division of British investments in Government bonds, railways, and miscellaneous enterprises is as follows, based on the amount outstanding and quoted on the London Stock Exchange:<sup>14</sup>

Government bonds.....	\$136, 788, 602 (£28, 145, 803)
Railways.....	103, 234, 589 (£21, 241, 685)
Miscellaneous.....	90, 856, 174 (£18, 694, 686)

There is now more United States capital invested in Chile than that of any other country, large sums having been placed in governmental bonds, as well as in the development of the vast natural resources of the country, particularly the mineral deposits. Direct investment of United States capital at the end of 1930 was placed, in a recent study of the United States Department of Commerce, at \$440,843,000 of which more than \$330,000,000 was in mining and smelting and \$66,000,000 in communication and transportation.<sup>15</sup> Chilean bonds, offered and outstanding in the United States, are estimated at about \$260,092,000, making the total of United States capital invested in Chile approximately \$700,000,000.

In a report prepared in 1926 by the United States Department of Commerce,<sup>16</sup> German investments in Chile were estimated at about \$125,000,000. It is not believed that the total of German capital has varied widely from this sum in the last five years. Other foreign capital, including French, Spanish, Italian, and Dutch, has been invested in Chile, but no accurate estimates of the amounts are available.

<sup>14</sup> SAJ, Aug. 8, 1931.

<sup>15</sup> TIB 767.

<sup>16</sup> TIB 426.



## COLOMBIA

The greater proportion of foreign capital invested in Colombia has come from the United States, the investments of this country being several times greater than those of any other nation. Estimates of foreign investments in Colombia are as follows:

United States-----	\$300, 000, 000
Great Britain-----	42, 000, 000

British investments at the beginning of 1930 were \$41,843,666 (£8,609,808), which represented an increase of about \$5,000,000 over the previous year, but a decrease of about \$13,500,000 from the investments in 1923, when British holdings amounted to about \$55,000,000. British investments in Government bonds amount to \$14,191,399 (£2,920,041); in railways, to \$14,190,422 (£2,919,840); and in miscellaneous enterprises, to \$13,461,845 (£2,769,927).<sup>17</sup>

United States capital placed in Colombian bonds of the National Government, the Departments, municipalities, and banks, and at present outstanding, is approximately \$171,698,000. The direct investment of American capital in Colombia amounted to \$129,994,000 at the end of 1930,<sup>18</sup> according to the estimates of the United States Department of Commerce, making a total investment of United States capital in that country of approximately \$300,000,000. The interests of the United States in Colombia as represented by direct investments are more varied than in most of the other Latin American countries, and include oil lands, in which the investment amounts to about \$56,000,000; public utilities, including railroad, electric power and light, and telephone and cable companies; fruit and sugar plantations, cattle ranches, and coffee plantations; mines; and manufacturing, selling, and distributing enterprises.

Investments in Colombia have also been made by Belgium, France, and Germany, but no reliable estimate appears to exist as to the extent of these holdings.

## COSTA RICA

The greater portion of the foreign capital invested in Costa Rica has come from the United States and from Great Britain. British capital invested in the Republic has been estimated at approximately \$26,000,000 and that of the United States at \$32,000,000. French investments to the extent of \$4,200,000 and German capital to the value of \$2,500,000 is also believed to have been invested in the country.<sup>19</sup>

At the end of 1930 the direct investment of United States capital in Costa Rica was placed at \$22,416,000.<sup>20</sup> The greater proportion of

<sup>17</sup> SAJ, Nov. 15, 1930.

<sup>18</sup> TIB 767.

<sup>19</sup> Kimber's, 1930.

<sup>20</sup> TIB 767.

this has been placed in agriculture and in communications and transportation. The indirect investment of American capital, as represented by Costa Rican bonds, is approximately \$10,247,000.

Of the British investments, more than \$7,800,000 is represented by Costa Rican Government bonds floated in London; and more than \$15,000,000 by investments in railways.

#### CUBA

Estimates of foreign investments in Cuba, particularly the investment of capital from the United States, have varied widely. The most important investors in the Republic are the United States and Great Britain; recent estimates of the holdings of these countries are as follows:

United States-----	\$1, 066, 000, 000
Great Britain-----	206, 000, 000

In the study made by the Department of Commerce of the United States of direct investments in foreign countries, United States capital in Cuba was estimated at \$935,706,000.<sup>21</sup> More than half of this sum, or \$544,012,000, is represented by investments in the sugar industry. Other important items in which capital of the United States has been invested includes railways (\$117,000,000), other forms of communication and transportation, and manufacturing and distributing enterprises. The indirect investment of capital as represented by long-term Cuban Government securities offered in the United States and at present outstanding is approximately \$130,000,000.

This estimate of United States capital invested in Cuba is nearly \$500,000,000 less than that made by other investigators. The difference arises principally with respect to the sugar industry. For instance, in 1928 the Cuban-American Chamber of Commerce placed American investments in that industry at \$800,000,000, while Leland H. Jenks in the same year placed the total at \$600,000,000. The United States Department of Commerce, however, believes both these figures too high, as reflecting the optimism generated by the prosperity of the sugar industry at that time, and considers that \$544,012,000 is more nearly correct.

British investments in Cuba at the beginning of 1931 amounted to \$177,663,953 (£36,556,369), which represents a decrease of nearly \$30,000,000 from the previous year. Most of the British capital invested in Cuba is in the railways, viz, the United Railways of Habana and the Regla Warehouses. British investments in Government bonds at the beginning of 1931 amounted to \$24,853,554 (£5,113,900);

<sup>21</sup> TIB 767.

in railways to \$142,250,319 (£29,269,613); and in miscellaneous enterprises to \$10,560,080 (£2,172,856).<sup>22</sup>

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Foreign investments in the Dominican Republic are represented principally by capital of the United States, the total of which is thought to be approximately \$87,000,000. In a study of the United States Department of Commerce,<sup>23</sup> direct investments of the United States were estimated at \$69,822,000, of which more than \$61,000,000 was in the sugar industry. Loans of the Dominican Government outstanding in the United States amount to about \$17,000,000.

#### ECUADOR

United States capital in Ecuador has been estimated by the United States Department of Commerce at \$11,777,000,<sup>24</sup> although other estimates have placed these investments as high as \$25,000,000.<sup>25</sup> Direct investments account for virtually all of this sum, as there have been no Ecuadorean bond issues offered in the United States.

British investments in Ecuador are represented principally by holdings of Government bonds and by investments in railways and other enterprises. The amount of British investments in Ecuador has been estimated at about \$20,000,000.<sup>26</sup>

#### EL SALVADOR

Direct investment of United States capital in El Salvador at the end of 1930 was estimated by the United States Department of Commerce at \$29,466,000.<sup>27</sup> Government bonds offered in the United States and at present outstanding amount to approximately \$5,266,000, making a total of about \$35,000,000 of United States capital in El Salvador. Of the direct investments, the greater sum has been placed in railways, as represented by the International Railways of Central America.

British interests in El Salvador are represented principally by the ownership of the Salvador Railway, and in holdings of Salvadorean Government bonds. Securities of the former quoted on the London Stock Exchange amount to nearly \$4,000,000 while Government bonds offered in London and still outstanding amount to about \$4,800,000.

No figures appear to be available of the extent of other foreign investments in El Salvador.

<sup>22</sup> SAJ, Sept. 5, 1931.

<sup>23</sup> TIB 767.

<sup>24</sup> TIB 767.

<sup>25</sup> Max Winkler, "Investments of United States Capital in Latin America." World Peace Foundation Pamphlets, Boston, 1928.

<sup>26</sup> REA, November, 1928.

<sup>27</sup> TIB 767.



## GUATEMALA

The United States, Great Britain, and Germany have been the principal investors in Guatemala, the estimates of the capital of each country being as follows:

United States.....	\$75, 000, 000
Great Britain.....	25, 000, 000
Germany.....	12, 500, 000

The total direct investment of United States capital in Guatemala was estimated by the United States Department of Commerce at the end of 1930 at \$70,729,000.<sup>28</sup> The bulk of this capital has been placed in communications, as represented by the International Railways of Central America, and in fruit growing, as represented by the activities of the United Fruit Co. Indirect investment of American capital in Guatemala amounts to about \$4,378,000.

British and German capital is represented principally by investments in public utilities, coffee plantations, banks, etc.

## HAITI

Foreign capital in Haiti is made up largely of investments of the United States. According to the Department of Commerce of the United States, direct investment of United States capital at the end of 1930 amounted to \$15,191,000, of which more than \$8,000,000 was in the sugar industry.<sup>29</sup> The foreign debt of Haiti is composed largely of bonds offered in the United States. Recent figures place the amount of Haitian bonds outstanding in the United States at about \$13,000,000, which would make the total United States investments in Haiti approximately \$28,000,000.

## HONDURAS

The estimate of United States investments in Honduras, according to the figures compiled by the United States Department of Commerce, reaches \$71,735,000, as of the end of 1930.<sup>30</sup> These investments are represented principally by capital engaged in the development of the banana industry and the mineral resources of the country, and in the construction of railways and other means of communication necessary to the development of these industries.

No estimates appear to have been made of the extent of other foreign investments in Honduras.

## MEXICO

Vast sums of foreign capital have been invested in Mexico, principally by Great Britain and the United States. Other important

<sup>28</sup> TIB 767.

<sup>29</sup> TIB 767.

<sup>30</sup> TIB 767.

investors in this country are France, Spain, and Germany. As in the case of other countries, the various estimates that have been made of the amount of foreign investments in Mexico have differed widely. The following may be quoted:

Great Britain.....	\$937, 000, 000	Spain.....	\$195, 000, 000
United States.....	*695, 000, 000	Germany.....	75, 000, 000
France.....	290, 000, 000		

\* Direct investments only.

Direct investments of the United States in Mexico, as determined by the United States Department of Commerce at the end of 1930, amount to \$694,786,000.<sup>31</sup> Approximately \$200,000,000 of the total is invested in the production and refining of petroleum; about \$230,000,000 in mining and smelting; about \$73,000,000 in railroads; \$90,000,000 in other forms of communications and transportation; and \$58,000,000 in agriculture.

Estimates of the proportion of the national debt of Mexico held in the United States have also varied greatly, the figures ranging from \$22,000,000<sup>32</sup> to \$160,000,000.<sup>33</sup> On the basis of the former figure the total of United States capital invested in Mexico, direct and indirect, is \$704,536,000. This figure may be compared with an estimate of \$695,000,000 made in 1927 from reports submitted by United States Consular officers in Mexico. Edgar Turlington (*Mexico and her Foreign Creditors*, Columbia University Press, New York, 1930, p. 319) has placed these indirect investments at \$115,785,000, which would bring the total of United States capital in Mexico to \$800,000,000. Because of the uncertainty of the proportion of Mexican bonds held in the United States, the Department of Commerce made no estimate of indirect investments in Mexico.

At the beginning of 1929 British investments in Mexico were estimated at \$937,295,702 (£199,029,980). Approximately 50 per cent of British capital in Mexico, or \$478,166,873 (£99,932,690), is invested in railways; \$188,562,329 (£38,784,430) in Government bonds, and the remainder, or \$293,120,499 (£60,312,860) in miscellaneous enterprises, particularly in the petroleum industry.<sup>34</sup>

Estimates made some years ago of other foreign capital in Mexico placed French investments at \$290,000,000, Spanish capital at \$190,000,000, and German at \$75,000,000.<sup>35</sup>

In this estimate French holdings of bonds of the external debt of Mexico were placed at \$105,000,000, and French investments in railways at \$32,000,000, and in manufacturing industries at \$56,000,000. The greater portion of Spanish investment in Mexico has,

<sup>31</sup> TIB 767.

<sup>32</sup> Kimber's, 1930, quoting the United States Department of Commerce.

<sup>33</sup> Max Winkler, op. cit.

<sup>34</sup> SAJ, Sept. 7, 1929.

<sup>35</sup> "The Pulse of Mexico," Mexico City, May, 1922.

according to this estimate, been in agricultural lands, where \$125,000,000 has been placed, other investments being in manufacturing industries, wholesale and retail business enterprises, and petroleum. German investments have been made in manufacturing industries to the extent of \$22,000,000, and in agricultural lands, banks, and selling and distributing enterprises.

#### NICARAGUA

Direct investment of United States capital in Nicaragua was estimated by the United States Department of Commerce at the end of 1930 at \$13,000,000.<sup>36</sup> The foreign debt of Nicaragua is represented by two outstanding loans. One of these, the emission of customs bonds of 1918, is held to some extent in the United States. The total of United States capital invested in Nicaragua would therefore be somewhat more than \$13,000,000, which has been invested principally in the development of the fruit and lumber industries and in mining.

No detailed estimates of the extent of other foreign investments in Nicaragua appear to exist, but it is not believed that the total of all foreign investments exceeds \$20,000,000.<sup>37</sup> Of the sterling loan of 1909, approximately \$2,800,000 is outstanding.

#### PANAMA

United States capital invested in Panama was estimated by the United States Department of Commerce at the end of 1930 at \$28,709,000 in direct investments, made up of fruit and agricultural developments, public utility enterprises, etc.<sup>38</sup> Since indirect investments as represented by Government and other bond issues floated in the United States and outstanding at the present time amount to about \$18,000,000, the total of United States capital invested in the country is approximately \$46,000,000.

No estimates appear to have been made of other foreign investments in Panama. Of the foreign bond issues of the Republic, three have been floated in Canada, and of these approximately \$2,000,000 remain outstanding.

#### PARAGUAY

Argentina, Great Britain, France, and the United States have been the principal foreign countries placing capital in Paraguay. The total of all foreign investments in Paraguay is about \$70,000,000.<sup>39</sup>

Argentine capital in Paraguay as early as 1912 had been placed at \$30,000,000, greater than that of any other country. Argentine in-

<sup>36</sup> TIB 767.

<sup>37</sup> Kimber's, 1930; "The Foreign Securities Investor," New York, Mar. 16, 1927.

<sup>38</sup> TIB 767.

<sup>39</sup> Kimber's, 1930.



terests are broad in scope and include land and timber developments, yerba maté plantations, and cattle.<sup>40</sup>

Investments of British capital are placed at from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, represented principally by the Central Paraguay Railroad, Government bonds, and interests in lands, cattle, and yerba maté plantations.<sup>41</sup>

French capital, to the extent of about \$5,000,000, has been placed in Paraguay, chiefly in banks and in cattle lands.<sup>42</sup>

At the end of 1930 United States investments in Paraguay were estimated by the United States Department of Commerce at \$12,615,000, represented chiefly by holdings in cattle, agricultural, and forest enterprises.<sup>43</sup> No Paraguayan Government loans have been offered in the United States.

#### PERU

The total of foreign investments in Peru was estimated a few years ago at approximately \$300,000,000.<sup>44</sup> During the past few years foreign capital in Peru, especially from the United States, has increased considerably and may now be placed at about \$400,000,000, made up as follows:

United States-----	\$200, 000, 000	Germany-----	\$22, 000, 000
Great Britain-----	130, 000, 000	France-----	5, 000, 000
Italy-----	10, 000, 000	All others-----	10, 000, 000

British capital in Peru at the beginning of 1930, on the basis of issues quoted on the London Stock Exchange, amounted to \$130,385,538 (£26,828,300). This represents an increase of about \$3,237,586 (£666,170) over the preceding year, but a decrease of about \$2,008,696 (£413,312) from the high of 1926. Of the total British capital in Peru, about 75 per cent or \$98,217,684 (£20,209,400) is represented by a single organization—the Peruvian Corporation. British holdings of Government bonds amount to \$17,570,358 (£3,615,300); and \$1,944,000 (£400,000) has been invested in railways. The relatively small amount of British capital invested in the railways is explained by the fact that the Peruvian Corporation controls about 80 per cent of the rail lines within the country. Other important interests of Great Britain in Peru are in the petroleum fields.<sup>45</sup>

United States capital in Peru amounts to about \$200,000,000, of which approximately \$75,000,000 is represented by Peruvian Government bonds, and the remainder by direct investments. The United States Department of Commerce, at the end of 1930, estimated direct

<sup>40</sup> TIB 382.

<sup>41</sup> TIB 382.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>43</sup> TIB 767.

<sup>44</sup> "Peru, a Commercial and Industrial Handbook," United States Department of Commerce, Washington, 1925.

<sup>45</sup> SAJ, Oct. 4, 1930.

American investments in Peru at \$124,742,000. About two-thirds of this total, or \$79,490,000, was in smelting and refining; \$11,260,000 in communications and transportation; and the balance in miscellaneous enterprises, including petroleum development, manufacturing, and selling and distribution.

Estimates of Italian investments in Peru have varied widely, ranging from \$10,000,000<sup>46</sup> to \$50,000,000.<sup>47</sup> It would appear, however, that the former figure is more nearly correct if consideration is given only to that capital which originated in Italy, and acquisitions of property by Italian residents in Peru are excluded.

German capital has been estimated at from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000, occupied principally in agricultural and mercantile enterprises.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Although the greatest creditor nation of the world, the United States of America is also one of the leading debtor countries. No census of foreign long-term capital in the United States has ever been taken, but in the *Balance of International Payments for 1930* the United States Department of Commerce placed these investments at probably \$4,700,000,000. The figure is based on estimates submitted by consuls and commercial attachés of total holdings of United States investments by persons in foreign countries, but in using the figures the department emphasized that they were mere estimates, and in some instances hardly more than guesses.

According to this compilation, Great Britain had the largest amount of long-term investments in the United States at the end of 1929, with holdings of \$1,560,000,000, followed by Canada with investments of about \$935,000,000. The Netherlands, Germany, and France followed, with around \$400,000,000 each. Mexico and Cuba were estimated to have \$100,000,000 and \$60,000,000, respectively, invested in the United States.

#### URUGUAY

British investments in Uruguay at the beginning of 1931 totaled \$200,902,048 (£41,337,870). Of this sum, \$100,173,119 (£20,611,753) was in Government bonds; \$72,729,739 (£14,964,967) in railways; and the balance, \$27,999,189 (£5,761,150), in miscellaneous enterprises.<sup>48</sup>

This total is a decrease of more than \$25,000,000 (£5,148,986) from the high of 1923, which is accounted for principally by the amortization of Government loans held in England. British holdings of Uruguayan Government loans at the beginning of 1930 were placed

<sup>46</sup> Kimber's, 1930; and Department of Overseas Trade, Report on the Commercial, Economic, and Financial Conditions in Peru. His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1927.

<sup>47</sup> "Peru, a Commercial and Industrial Handbook."

<sup>48</sup> SAJ, Aug. 22, 1931.

at \$101,206,890 (£20,824,463). Large sums of British capital have also been placed in the railways of Uruguay, the total at the beginning of 1930 amounting to \$71,940,587 (£14,802,590). In miscellaneous enterprises, represented chiefly by Liebig's Extract & Meat Co., British capital to the extent of \$26,296,799 (£5,410,864) has been invested.

United States capital to the value of approximately \$81,000,000 has been invested in Uruguay. This is composed of \$27,904,000 in direct investments and about \$53,171,000 in indirect investments as represented by Government bonds—national and municipal—offered in the United States. Of the direct investments, the estimate of the United States Department of Commerce placed the greater proportion in manufacturing, selling, and distribution.<sup>49</sup>

Other foreign investments in Uruguay were estimated several years ago at \$272,160,000 (£56,000,000).<sup>50</sup> Apparently no details are available, however, as to the division of these investments, nor do any recent estimates of other foreign investments seem to have been made.

#### VENEZUELA

Foreign investments in Venezuela have increased enormously during recent years, owing almost entirely to the expansion of the petroleum industry in that country.

Investment of British capital in Venezuela at the beginning of 1930 was estimated at \$124,667,690 (£25,651,788), which is an increase of about 65 per cent during the seven preceding years. This total included \$4,890,910 (£1,006,360) of bonds of the foreign debt, which the Government paid off early in 1931. British capital has been invested in the railways of Venezuela to the extent of \$16,693,949 (£3,434,969) and in miscellaneous enterprises, principally petroleum, to the value of \$103,082,831 (£21,210,459).<sup>51</sup>

United States capital in Venezuela was estimated by the United States Department of Commerce at the end of 1930 at \$247,238,000.<sup>52</sup> The petroleum industry alone accounts for 97 per cent of the total investments, or \$226,000,000, and is the growth of comparatively recent years. Other important enterprises in which United States capital is interested in Venezuela are the asphalt industry and public utilities.

No detailed estimates of other foreign investments in Venezuela appear to have been made, but the total of such foreign capital, other than that of the United States and Great Britain, has been placed at \$37,000,000.<sup>53</sup>

<sup>49</sup> TIB 67.

<sup>50</sup> TIB 382.

<sup>51</sup> SAJ, Nov. 8, 1930.

<sup>52</sup> TIB 767.

<sup>53</sup> REA, November, 1928.



# LATIN AMERICA LAND OF ENCHANTMENT FOR THE TOURIST

By C. KEECH LUDEWIG

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LATIN America is at once a new part of the world and an old one: new to the tourist, and consequently of much interest, for one may travel through virgin country hardly seen except by the explorer and the native; old in that it possesses the ruins of civilizations flourishing thousands of years ago. In some respects more advanced than those of ancient Europe were these brilliant civilizations whose mysterious remains extend from Mexico on the north to Bolivia and Peru on the south.

Latin America is a vast region and a region of contrasts. South America alone is almost twice as large as Europe. France could be placed in that continent thirty times, and there would still be room for Germany. Latin America has every climate imaginable, ranging from the tropical to the frigid, from the humid to the completely arid. Within the boundaries of a single country one may travel from tropical jungles to peaks three and almost four miles high, forever ice and snow laden. Think of a mountain range extending over 4,000 miles, with an average height of 13,000 feet, of a river navigable for 3,000 miles, the entire breadth of one of the largest countries in the world. Such phenomena are features of the lands to the south of us.

Why not start our trip to Latin America with a glance at Cuba, so favored by visitors from the United States? Mexico, our nearest Latin American neighbor, is discussed from the tourist viewpoint elsewhere in this issue.<sup>1</sup>

The largest city of Cuba, and the port through which are received approximately two-thirds of the imports of the Republic, is Habana, where, upon first entering the harbor, we may see Morro Castle, built in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and Cabañas Fortress, constructed somewhat later by the Spaniards to guard against their country's many envious and covetous neighbors. The city is a harmonious mixture of the ancient and modern, the Cathedral, built in the seventeenth century, the sixteenth-century Dominican convent and the ancient fortress La Fuerza being near the magnificent and imposing new capitol, whose gilded dome may be

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<sup>1</sup> "What Mexico Means to the Tourist," by Eyler N. Simpson, p. 1039.

seen glistening from far at sea. One of the attractions of the city is the beautiful Malecón Boulevard, a drive which extends for miles along the waterfront; the entrance to the harbor is being converted into a delightful park.

One of the most modern features of Cuba, and an outstanding example of twentieth-century progress, is the 700-mile Central Highway; its two arms extend from the Zero Milestone, a 23-carat diamond in the rotunda of the capitol in Habana, one to Pinar del Rio in the west of the island, the other for hundreds of miles from Habana to Santiago on the eastern seaboard. This highway may



Courtesy of the Department of Public Works of Cuba

#### MUNICIPAL BUILDING, HABANA, CUBA

In 1930 the façade was slightly remodeled to conform to its appearance in colonial days. The arcade, providing a shaded walk, is typical of much Spanish-American architecture. The building was the presidential palace until 1920 when the magnificent new palace was completed

well be counted one of the most modern pieces of road engineering in the world.

From Pinar del Rio, tobacco center of Cuba, through pineapple and sugar plantations to Habana, the pleasure of the trip is enhanced by the smoothness of the ribbon of concrete highway. From the capital eastward, we pass through Matanzas, regarded by many Cubans as the most beautiful province of their country, thence on to Santa Clara, the capital of this province being built on the site of the old Indian town of Cubanacan. From Santa Clara the highway traverses the Province of Camagüey. The capital of this province, bearing the

same name, is far from the usual haunts of the tourist, and perhaps retains more of the colonial traditions and customs than any other city of the Republic.

At the eastern end of the island is the Province of Oriente, the most mountainous section of the Republic, a section replete with history, for here was first heard the *Grito de Baire*, slogan of the War for Independence, and just outside of Santiago, second city of the country and principal seaport of the eastern coast, is San Juan Hill, renowned for the famous charge of Colonel Roosevelt and his Rough Riders.

It should be added that the Cuban Government has made it very simple for tourists to bring their cars with them.

From Santiago our course is to Haiti, a scant hundred miles by water or air across the Windward Passage. Here we find ourselves in an entirely new and different land; a land in which French is the language, and which in colonial days was the most highly prized of all of France's overseas possessions. Haiti is a country rich in historic tradition, whose rugged coast once sheltered many ships flying the skull and cross bones of pirate lore. A foreign resident of Haiti has said, "In all the West Indies there is not a cleaner land, nor one of greater natural beauty and more appealing interest."

The streets of Port au Prince, the capital and largest city, are a picture of color, and the Presidential Palace gleaming in the sunlight stands out like a sparkling gem. Cap Haitien, on the north coast, is of much historical interest. It was near here that the *Santa María*, flagship of Columbus, was wrecked in 1492. The timbers were taken ashore to build a small settlement which, upon his return a year later, Columbus found had been destroyed by the natives. One of the interesting objects in Port au Prince at the Gendarmerie is the anchor of the *Santa María*.

An excursion from Cap Haitien which should not be missed is that by motor and horseback to the ruined palace of Sans Souci and the Citadel of Christophe, sometimes called the eighth wonder of the world. Christophe was elected President of Haiti following the assassination of Dessalines in 1806, but encountering difficulties with his rival Pétion, was first proclaimed President of North Haiti and then King Henri I in 1811. His seat of government was established at Sans Souci, where the extensive ruins, remarkably preserved, are still visible.

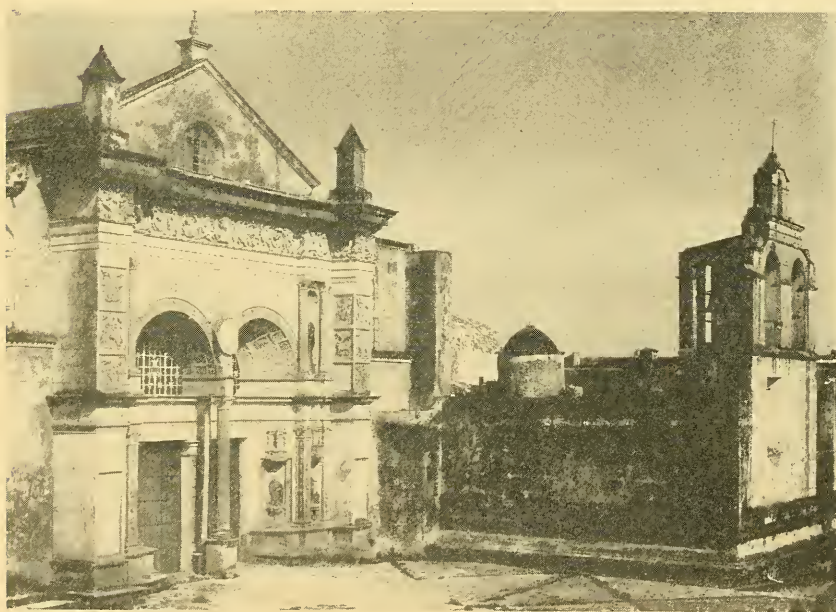
More impressive still are the ruins of the Citadel, built on the peak of Bonnet-a-l'Evêque, or Bishop's Hat, 2,500 feet above sea level in the midst of the jungle, and reached by a well-kept trail. Everything used in constructing this stronghold was dragged up the mountain, and it is said that 20,000 lives were lost in the undertaking. With walls 140 feet high, above an abyss of 700 feet, it is an awe-inspiring spectacle. Legend has it that the engineer for the edifice was hurled from its highest parapet at the command of Christophe, in order that the





THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE, PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI

One of the fine official buildings in the capital



Courtesy of Sumner Welles

THE CATHEDRAL, SANTO DOMINGO

Within this sixteenth-century cathedral is the tomb of Columbus

secrets of the fortress might remain forever unrevealed. There is also a story that to demonstrate the discipline of his men to a British admiral, Christophe marched an entire company of his guard from the parapet into the abyss below.

From Port au Prince it is about nine hours by motor over a highway constructed but a few years ago to Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic, cradle of Old World civilization in the Western Hemisphere, and first permanent European settlement in the New World, for Santo Domingo was founded by Columbus himself. Here are still plainly visible the ruins of the palace of the first governor of Santo Domingo, Diego Columbus, son of Christopher, and until modern times there still stood an immense ceiba tree to which the great navigator is reported to have moored his flagship.

In Santo Domingo the visitor will find the oldest cathedral in the New World, constructed in the sixteenth century, a striking and typical example of the architecture of that period. Within this cathedral rest the remains of the great navigator himself, which it is planned to move to the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse. At this time plans are going forward for the construction of the memorial lighthouse and park, and the project will eventually include a landing field for airplanes, a basin for seaplanes, a radio station and many other appurtenances. By day the lighthouse will be visible for many miles from sea and sky. By night its beams will pierce the darkness, guiding navigators of sea and air to the resting place of Columbus—a fitting monument to the discoverer of the New World!

Santo Domingo is indeed a city of history, for one even enters the city through the gates used in the days of Spain's colonial glory, and everywhere are seen reminders of ancient times. The ancient fortress of San Geronimo, still in use, to this day retains embedded in its ramparts cannon balls fired by Sir Francis Drake's forces. Many residences now occupied have resounded to the clatter of the boots and spurs of the Conquistadores, since Santo Domingo was the gathering place for all expeditions to Mexico and Central and South America; in her harbor assembled twice a year from all of Spain's western empire the famed galleons, to return to Spain laden with wealth from the New World.

A tour of the Central American Republics may well begin at Puerto Barrios, principal Atlantic seaport of Guatemala, northernmost of these five states. From this port come many bunches of that famous fruit, the banana. The train to Guatemala City passes first through typically tropical country, but as we reach higher ground the vegetation is similar to that of temperate climates, for the capital city is 5,000 feet above sea level. At all the stations are seen venders of enticing tropical fruits, such as bananas, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes. A stop should be made at Quirigua, 60 miles from Barrios,



where are found important remains of the mysterious and once flourishing civilization of the Mayas, who built their massive cities from Yucatan and Chiapas in Mexico on the north through Guatemala, Honduras, and British Honduras. The stelæ and great bowlders, giant, intricately and beautifully carved monoliths, are the archæologist's puzzle and delight, for these are practically the sole source of history. But two or three Maya written records are known to exist, all manuscripts having been destroyed by order of Bishop Landa, of Yucatan, for fear they would tend to lead the natives back

#### RUINS OF QUIRIGUA, GUATEMALA

An elaborately carved stela at Quirigua, one of the older centers of Maya civilization which was abandoned during the sixth century when the Mayas migrated northward into Yucatan



to their ancient idolatrous customs. Here we have the remains of a civilization that was old when Europe was passing through the Dark Ages, and when most of the North American Continent was uninhabited or traversed only by nomadic tribes.

Guatemala City is surrounded by green hills and volcanoes. On one of the heights stands a stone church built the year that the Pilgrims were landing at Plymouth, and other ancient buildings dot the modern city, which rose again from the ashes of a disastrous earthquake not many years ago. Low houses line the streets, close to the sidewalk, but when one of the main doors is opened, inside may





## A PICTURESQUE GUATEMALAN SCENE

On the Cerro del Carmen, overlooking Guatemala City. The church of which a cupola is seen at the right was erected in 1620



Courtesy of R. W. Hebard & Co.

## THE NATIONAL THEATER, SAN SALVADOR

One of the handsome edifices in the progressive capital of El Salvador

be seen a flower-filled patio. The entire country well merits the words of a prominent visitor who said, "In Guatemala you have the grandeur, majesty, and sublimity of towering mountains, the beauty of shimmering lakes and turquoise skies; and with all that the subtle lure and mystery of ancient ruins and buried cities."

One of the most interesting excursions possible is that to Antigua, former capital, which before the American Revolution had a population of 80,000; now it is a town of 10,000 inhabitants. In 1773 this magnificent city and university center, containing more than 100 imposing churches and monasteries, was destroyed by earthquake and the capital later moved to the present site. Even in ruins the architectural monuments are impressive.

El Salvador, to the south of Guatemala, is reached by highway, steamer, rail, or airplane. This, the smallest but the most thickly populated Central American Republic, is a compact, flourishing country, and owes its prosperity largely to agriculture and mining, coffee from El Salvador being famed for its flavor. El Salvador is also fortunate in possessing beautiful scenery, the country being dotted with lovely lakes and lofty mountains, somewhat similar to those of the neighboring republic, Guatemala.

The capital, San Salvador, is a modern and progressive city, paved and drained throughout, with efficient motor bus and taxicab services. Its airport is a busy one, being one of the stops on the route of the organization maintaining the longest regular schedule in the world.

El Salvador has within recent years spent large sums for road building, and her expenditures have not gone unrewarded, for the country is served by a system of highways connecting every city of importance. This system will form an important link in the Pan American Highway, which it is hoped will be completed as far as the Panama Canal within five years, thus opening a vast new territory to commercial and economic development and to tourist travel.

From San Salvador a fine highway leads to La Libertad on the Pacific coast, principal seaport of the Republic, where a boat may be taken for Amapala, Honduras, a few hours journey distant. In order to reach Tegucigalpa, it is necessary to go by launch to San Lorenzo on the mainland, as Amapala is situated on Tigre Island, and thence by motor car from San Lorenzo. The capital and most important city of the country is picturesquely located over 3,000 feet above sea level, at the foot of Picacho Mountain. The name "Tegucigalpa" is of Indian origin, being composed of two words meaning "Silver Hill." The Honduran capital is the only one in the Western Hemisphere that is not connected with its seaports by a railroad, but this does not mean that transportation facilities are lacking. As previously stated, it is readily accessible from the Pacific coast, while there is a combination motor and rail route to ports on the Atlantic

seaboard. In addition, a regular air service, carrying mail, passengers, and goods is maintained between Tegucigalpa, San Pedro, and Tela, which in turn connects with a weekly service of ships flying north to the United States and Mexico and south to all important points.

The wealth of Honduras is principally in her agriculture, cattle raising, and mining, and many of her fertile valleys are reached either by rail or motor. Gold and silver mining have been extensively developed in many localities.

If the traveler be of an adventurous nature, a most interesting trip can be made to Copan, in the north of Honduras, one of the oldest and largest cities of the ancient Mayas. Here is seen the largest

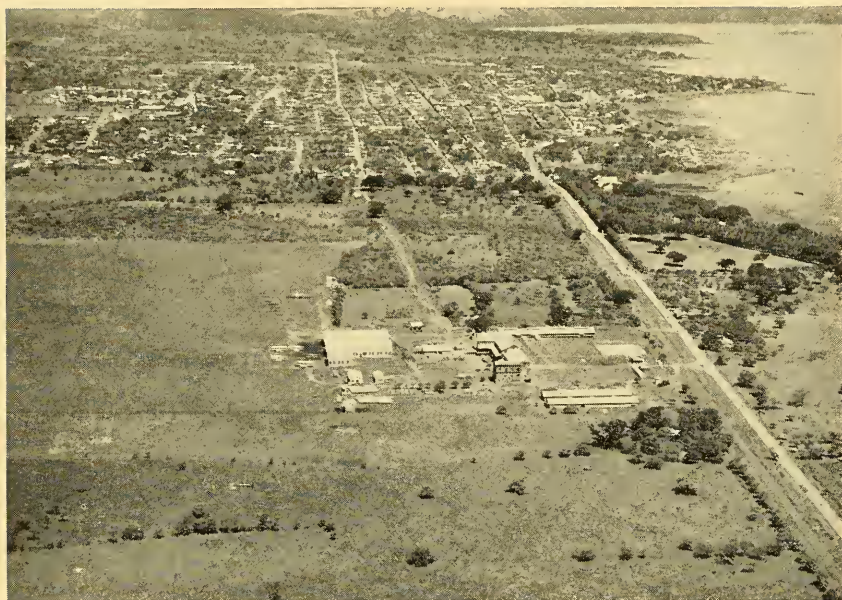


LOADING BANANAS, TELA, HONDURAS

Bananas are the republic's chief product and export

archæological cross section known in the world, the Copan River having cut through the ancient city, revealing over 100 feet below the top of the remains the ruins of buildings constructed hundreds of years before those visible above ground. The main group consisted of an immense mass of courts, plazas, pyramidal structures and stairways which were added to, enlarged, and built over until the original structure can only be observed in the section cut by the river. At Copan is also seen the largest sundial in the world, two stelæ located with mathematical precision on hilltops far apart, and many intricately carved stones depicting priests and scientists of the Mayas attending an astronomical congress held at Copan in 503 A. D.





AIR VIEW OF MANAGUA, NICARAGUA

The capital and the southern shores of Lake Managua, with Archibald air field in the foreground

Nicaragua, immediately to the south of Honduras, is next visited. From Corinto on the Pacific coast the trip to Managua, the capital, is made on the Pacific Railroad, which also passes through Leon and extends to Granada. These are both important towns.

The western section of Nicaragua contains more than three-fourths of the population, the climate being very healthful, and the land quite mountainous, with many fertile valleys. Matagalpa, capital of the Department of the same name, about six hours from Managua by motor, is situated in a rich, well-watered region with a bracing climate and is famous for the grade of coffee grown there. The eastern section of the country is chiefly devoted to the growing and export of tropical crops, such as bananas and coconuts, together with the exploitation of mahogany and other woods, and gold mines. An evidence of the faith of capitalists in the future of the country is the fact that at Puerto Cabezas, a port on the Atlantic coast, about \$5,000,000 is being spent in development of the district.

From Corinto it is necessary to take a boat to reach Punta Arenas, chief port on the Pacific for Costa Rica and popular bathing and fishing resort for Costa Rican vacationists.

The trip by rail to the capital of the country occupies about six hours. San Jose, at an altitude of almost 4,000 feet, has a temperate



GRAN HOTEL, SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

The main entrance and arcades of the city's newest hostelry, opened in 1930

climate, with an average temperature of  $68^{\circ}$ , and very cool evenings. It is noteworthy that the annual temperature variation is but  $5^{\circ}$ .

Side by side in the capital may be seen buildings not only Spanish in architecture, but actually constructed in colonial times, and those of modern days. In the older sections of the city one can walk through the streets and easily imagine himself in one of the historic towns of Spain. The streets are well surfaced, the sanitation of the city has been accomplished, and the numerous small parks in all sections add a restful touch.

Another trip by rail leads to Limon, chief port of the country, located on the Caribbean. As the train descends to the seaboard it follows the Reventazon River, a gleaming, silver stream broken by many waterfalls, and at some points 1,500 feet below as the train skirts a cliff. The route passes through country dotted with mountainside farms on which coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, and citrus fruits are grown. For the last few miles the line follows the sea, and the traveler has a beautiful picture of the breakers appearing through groves of palms. Limon itself is a busy city, the chief exporting center for bananas and coffee, and is visited regularly by steamers from South America, the United States, and Europe.

From Limon we go by water to the Republic containing what has been termed "the greatest liberty that man has taken with Nature,"



to Panama and the Canal, the pulse of commerce in the Western World.

Panama City, capital of the Republic, is located on the Pacific. A few miles east on a well-paved road are the ruins of old Panama, which was destroyed by Henry Morgan, famous buccaneer. To-day all that remains of the once flourishing city are the ruins of the cathedral, sections of massive walls, and stone arches. No attempt was made to rebuild the town, but the earlier buildings of importance in the new town show that the Spaniards did not intend to be caught

BALBOA MONUMENT IN  
PANAMA CITY

Monument to the great explorer who in 1513 crossed the dense forests of the Isthmus of Panama and took possession of the waters of the Pacific in the name of Spain



Courtesy of Mrs. Thomas M. Reynolds

napping twice. The walls are of stone, some 4 feet thick, with windows high above the ground, while the doors are thick and bound with iron.

As the traveler walks through Panama City, he is allured by the older section, with its narrow streets, stone arcades, and balconies. Fine shops display wares from the four quarters of the globe, and the market place is a scene of activity, with the natives from the interior offering for sale every tropical fruit imaginable, such as avocados, mangoes, pineapples, coconuts, and papayas. The last-named fruit





LOCKS OF THE PANAMA CANAL

In the foreground the Pedro Miguel Locks, and in the rear the twin Miraflores locks

is healthful as well as delicious, the essence being extracted and used as medicine. In front of Santo Tomás Hospital, facing the Pacific, stands a statue of Balboa, gazing out over the sea in mute commemoration of the moment when over 400 years ago he himself stood "silent upon a peak in Darien," the first man from the Old World to view the Pacific.

Day in and day out ships of every nation are slowly passing through the Canal on their voyages to distant lands. Records show that in 1929 alone 6,785 ships saved thousands of miles by its use. Nor are ships of the sea the only means of transportation whose routes center here. Ships of the air alight at Panama City and Cristobal on their weekly flights from Florida through Central America, where fresh planes carry on to Chile, far to the southward, and three times a week others arrive at Cristobal after making connections from Texas through Central America. Each week another line sends its messenger from Colombia, Panama's southern neighbor, and still more planes are constantly flying shuttlelike back and forth across the isthmus between Panama and Colon. These activities, combined with those of the railroad from the east to west entrances of the canal, afford a veritable picture of efficient transportation.

The passage through the canal itself is highly impressive, and one may best enjoy from the canopied decks of the ship a view of this triumph of man over nature. The trip lasts about eight hours.



Copyright by Ewing Galloway

## BOLÍVAR PLAZA, CARACAS, VENEZUELA

A statue of Simon Bolívar, the Liberator, occupies the center of the plaza in the city where he was born

During the course of the passage the ship is raised through three locks at Gatun to Gatun Lake, 85 feet above sea level; crossing the lake, the descent to the Pacific is made through one lock at Pedro Miguel and two at Miraflores. In passing through one often sees a ship in the other lane, slowly bound in the opposite direction for the Atlantic and some far distant port.

The largest port in Venezuela and the one affording easiest access to the interior is La Guaira, through which pass practically all the exports and imports for the central part of the republic. It is picturesquely located, with mountains and dull red and green cliffs rising directly in the background.

One of the most beautiful trips through the country is that from La Guaira to Caracas by motor. The port and capital are but eight miles apart in a direct line; the motor road is 23 miles in length. This gives some idea of the engineering difficulties encountered in ascending to the capital, 3,000 feet above sea level. The road passes directly over the mountains, and as the winding concrete ribbon unfolds, the passenger may look to one side and see almost immediately beneath the road just traversed. From high in the mountains one may observe La Guaira, where the ships in the roadstead appear as children's toys.

Caracas, being surrounded by mountains, has a temperate climate, although it is in the Torrid Zone. It is a city of broad shady avenues, brightly colored walls and red-tiled roofs. During the spring, the Plaza Bolívar is a paradise of flowers, with hundreds of orchids blooming on a single tree.

The Pantheon in Caracas is a place of pilgrimage to peoples of all lands, for here are interred the remains of Simón Bolívar, the Liberator of six republics and the "Washington of South America."

Many trips of interest may be taken over good roads, through fertile valleys in which flourish coffee, cacao, sugarcane, and tobacco. A 1-day trip which is becoming increasingly popular with tourists visiting Venezuela is that from Caracas to Puerto Cabello. The road is paved the entire distance and passes through rugged country typical of the Republic. A stop is usually made for lunch at Maracay on Lake Valencia, where there is an excellent hotel. The trip is then continued to Valencia, second city of the Republic, reminiscent of old Spain, and thence to Puerto Cabello, an important shipping and industrial center.

Colombia, Venezuela's neighbor to the west, is the only country of South America with seaports on both the Caribbean and the Pacific, the capital being accessible either from Cartagena or Barranquilla on the Atlantic, or from Buenaventura on the Pacific.

The city of Cartagena is at once a bustling seaport and a sleepy town steeped in the glamor of its history. The seaport is ever at work, receiving agricultural products from the hinterland to send to far-distant countries, and unloading finished goods from the Seven Seas to distribute throughout the interior.

But during the quiet of the brilliant midday sun Cartagena seems to dream of its past romance and glory, for it is an ancient city, founded by Pedro de Heredia in 1533. Many short excursions may be taken to the massive ruined forts, which once bristled with guns from now empty parapets. One may peer out from the overhanging stone sentry boxes, and well imagine the soldier of royal Spain's army, ever on watch for a sail on the horizon. These forts performed valiant but vain service in 1585, when Drake and his men by sheer force of numbers scaled the walls and captured the city.

About 100 miles north of Cartagena along the Caribbean coast lies Barranquilla, seven miles up the mouth of the Magdalena. It is the port where one-half of the foreign commerce of Colombia is transacted.

From Barranquilla begins a journey nine days long up the Magdalena to reach Bogota, the capital. It is not possible to go the entire distance by boat; a train is taken at La Dorada, which passes through Beltran and Girardot before reaching the capital city.

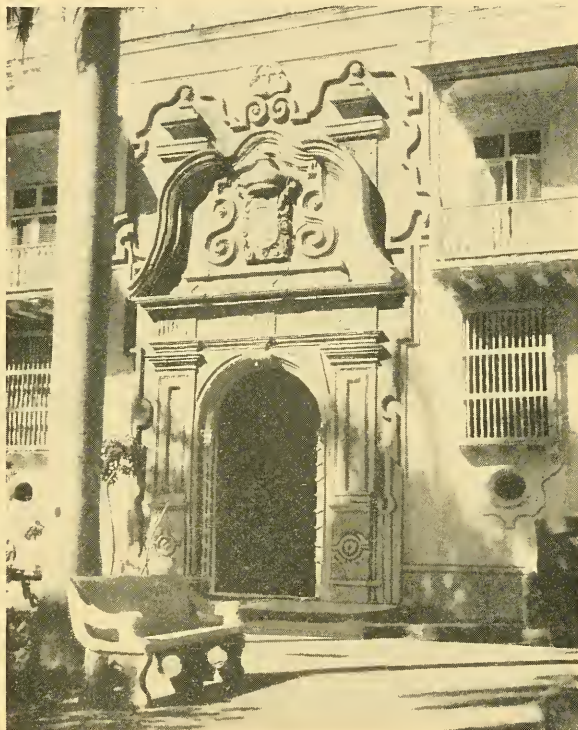


What a difference if the voyage is taken by plane! Instead of nine days or more, the trip lasts eight hours or less. The company which operates this line offers one of the most successful commercial air services of the world. The first route to be flown was that from Barranquilla to Girardot, but planes of this organization now fly to many other cities of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, and Panama.

From the plane one can realize why the trip by boat is so long, for in many places the river doubles back on itself. As the airship flies

**PALACE OF THE IN-  
QUISITION, CARTA-  
GENA, COLOMBIA**

In 1608 the city of Cartagena was chosen as the seat of an ecclesiastical tribunal with jurisdiction over all the lands surrounding the Caribbean with the exception of Central America



Copyright by Scadta

close to the river, hosts of alligators may be seen sliding into the muddy waters, their sleep in the sun on the mud banks disturbed by the roar of the motor. From Barranquilla to Girardot every imaginable kind of country is seen. Near El Banco is flat land covered with myriads of lagoons and shallow lakes. Further on a stop is made at Barranca Bermeja, along the Magdalena, a center for petroleum production and refining. From here to Cartagena there stretches for hundreds of miles a pipe line, which is capable of carrying 40,000 barrels of oil a day to the port and the waiting ships. Until recently it was necessary to end the trip by air at Girardot, and continue by



Courtesy of Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte

#### PATIO OF SAN FRANCISCO CONVENT, QUITO, ECUADOR

The atmosphere of colonial days lingers in this charming patio, pictured by the Spanish artist Roura Oxandaberro

train for several hours to reach the capital city, but it is now possible to fly directly to Bogota.

Bogota is an historic city, having been founded in 1538, and its 250,000 inhabitants make it the metropolis of the Republic. Long renowned for its culture, it is often called the Athens of South America. Here may be found a fine presidential palace, capitol, national library, university, and other substantial and imposing buildings.



The traveler need not fear the heat. Though the city is relatively close to the Equator, the average temperature is 50° F., as the city is more than 8,000 feet above the sea and surrounded by mountains.

To reach Ecuador, to the south of Colombia, one may proceed by the other trade route from Bogota, a combination motor and rail trip to Buenaventura, Colombia's chief Pacific port, busy in the export of coffee, gold, and platinum, and thence to Guayaquil, by air or water. Ecuador takes its name from the Equator, which crosses it.

From a city shunned by the visitor because of disease to one of the healthiest is the record of Guayaquil. Even during the present century, if a person was known to have visited Guayaquil, on reaching another port he was rushed off to quarantine, closely examined, and his clothes and effects were thoroughly fumigated. Owing to the efforts of several physicians of the Republic and others especially commissioned for the task of sanitation, this condition is now one of the past, and Guayaquil bears the rating of an A-1 port according to the Pan American Sanitary Code.

Guayaquil is situated about 30 miles from the Pacific, up the Guayas River, and from here to Europe, North America, and Asia go Ecuador's contributions to world trade, including cacao, tagua nuts to make our buttons, sugar, coffee, tobacco, and tropical fruits.

Snow on the Equator? Seemingly incredible, but true. When visibility is good, the snow-mantled peak of Chimborazo, miles high, is seen from Guayaquil. It rises almost a hundred miles north of the city and about 150 miles south of the Equator. The journey to Quito, the Capital, may be accomplished only by rail, a distance of 288 miles from Guayaquil, over a line which is one of the engineering feats of the world. During the second 50 miles of the trip the train ascends over 10,500 feet, and at times is traveling two miles above sea level, before it "descends" to Quito at a mere altitude of 9,300 feet. One hundred thousand people living nearer the sky than the hospice of St. Bernard in the Alps! The trip offers a treat of scenic splendor never forgotten. Before reaching Quito Chimborazo and five other monarchs of the Andes are seen; Tungurahua Volcano, the lowest, is almost 17,000 feet high.

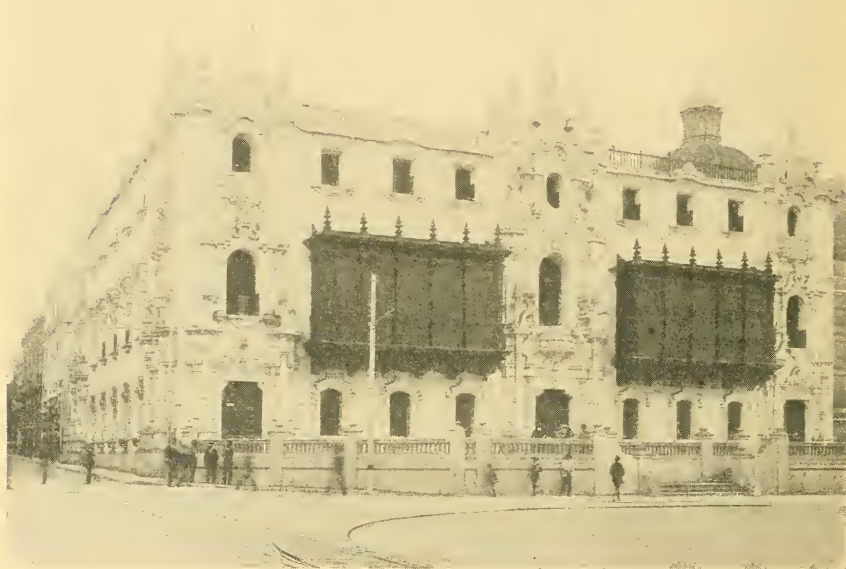
Quito's people have great reverence for both religion and learning. The city has many sumptuous churches, especially notable for exquisite wood carving, one of the arts for which Spanish America is indebted to the mother country. In Caspicara Ecuador had a sculptor in wood comparable to the great Montañés of Spain. The University at Quito is one of the oldest in the Western Hemisphere, and to-day, as it was in colonial days, is an important seat of learning in South America.

Travelers to Peru usually land at Callao, its largest port and one of the finest on the Pacific coast. Upon entering the harbor, one



may see the towers of Lima, the capital, about 8 miles inland. Extensive improvements are being made in the port works, and this activity, combined with the routine ship traffic and the naval and submarine base on San Lorenzo Island in the harbor, makes of Callao a busy center.

Lima, christened "City of the Kings," in honor of the Kings of Spain, is but a short ride by motor, train, or trolley from Callao. Now a city of over 300,000, it was founded by Pizarro in 1535 and was Spain's capital in South America. The explorer's body, in a mummified condition, may still be seen in the cathedral.



THE ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE, LIMA, PERU

An imposing modern building of colonial style

While settlers in the United States were still living in log cabins and existing by their skill as hunters, Lima was a thriving city, a center of learning and brilliant society. Fourscore years before the founding of Harvard University, students were attending San Marcos University, most ancient seat of learning in the Western Hemisphere. Sections of Lima still remind one of colonial days. The city is sprinkled with plazas containing fountains and gardens. Many fine old Spanish houses with massive and deeply carved doorways and overhanging balconies are to be seen; convents and churches are of storied age. The presidential palace was once the residence of the Spanish Viceroy; the cathedral is beautiful with intricate carvings on priceless woods.

Do not believe from this that the City of the Kings lives on its history. It is a city of the future as well as of the past. Trade is active; the avenues are smoothly paved and of the widest; some of the new streets are 120 feet in width. Lima's golf courses are excellent. Tennis and polo are popular, and the luxurious country club is unexcelled.

Mollendo, southernmost Peruvian port of importance, is the only city having rail connections into southern Peru. These run to Cuzco and to Puno on Lake Titicaca.

From Mollendo the train climbs the Andes to Arequipa, second city of Peru, built at the foot of snow-covered Mount Misti, rising 19,000 feet into the sky, with Chachani and Pichu-Pichu standing guard on either side. Harvard University and Arequipa, Peru, may seem far apart; however, the two are closely related, for so clear is the air at Arequipa that the university has located an astronomical observatory there. This has gained considerable prominence through discoveries made by astronomers connected with that institution.

From Arequipa the train proceeds to Juliaca, at one time traveling nearly three miles above sea level. From Juliaca the line turns north and descends to Cuzco, located in a valley at an altitude of 11,500 feet.

It was from Cuzco that the Inca Emperors ruled their enormous empire, extending from Colombia on the north to Chile on the south. That the Incas were a powerful and progressive people is evidenced by the ruins of temples, fortresses, and numerous irrigation works. The Temple of the Sun, one of the most imposing remains, is in the midst of the present city. The climate here is extremely dry, practically all of the rain being precipitated on the eastern slopes of the Andes. However, the Incas remedied this condition with much labor and engineering skill through their irrigation works, and many present-day inhabitants water their farms by the handiwork of their proud forefathers.

To reach Bolivia from the ancient Inca capital, it is necessary to return by train to Juliaca and proceed a short distance farther to Puno. This is a Peruvian port on Lake Titicaca, a body of fresh water over 100 miles long and 60 miles wide. From Puno one goes by comfortable steamer 100 miles across the lake to Guaqui, in Bolivia.

During the trip across Lake Titicaca the two sacred isles of the Sun and the Moon are seen. Upon the isle of the Sun may be seen the rock, most hallowed spot of the Incas where, according to one legend, Manco Ccapac and his wife, children of the Sun and founders of the Incan monarchy, were set upon the earth. Upon these and many other islands ruins of Incan civilization are still visible.

Traveling westward by train from Guaqui, La Paz, the chief city of Bolivia, bursts into view with startling suddenness. The track draws close to a precipice, and La Paz is seen spread out 1,000 feet below. An electric trolley is taken for the trip into the city, and as it winds its way downward, the city loses its toylike appearance. The streets are shining channels, for it is the law that each house must be painted once a year and the street in front swept once a day. Llamas, strange, woolly creatures, smaller cousins to the camel, and the beasts of burden of the Peruvian and Bolivian highlands, may be



Photograph by I. F. Scheeler

POTOSI, BOLIVIA

Tower of the Jesuits, with the Cerro de Potosi dominating the background. The mines in the vicinity of this city have been famed for the production of silver since 1554

seen marching everywhere through the streets, which are enlivened with the bright colors of the Indian dress.

Sunday is the day of importance in La Paz. It is, of course, the Sabbath, but it is also market day, which means much more than merely buying provisions. Each Sunday the population of the city is swelled by hundreds of natives, who travel 25 and even 50 miles to display their products and barter for their few necessities.

Not only are the people partial to high colors, but nature herself seems to have endowed this highland country with brilliance. In the market place can be seen yellow corn, of course, but rarely does one see blue, red, and black corn such as that displayed in the markets of Bolivia. Red, white, pink, and yellow potatoes are sold by the "pile," for



scales are largely an unknown quantity to the Indian. Bananas, oranges, lemons, apricots, white grapes of enormous size, tuna, fruit of the cactus, are all brought to town by the natives from tropical regions many miles distant.

Far older than the Incan, probably the most ancient civilization of the Americas, is that of the prehistoric race which once held sway at Tiahuanaco, not far from La Paz. The ruins are about 10 miles from Lake Titicaca, but the stone piers at the water's edge indicate that the city either was connected with the lake or extended to its shores. The ancient city occupied hundreds of acres over which are now scattered innumerable carved monoliths weighing many tons. A mystery shrouded by scores of centuries is the source of the stones, for to-day there are no quarries for long distances which could supply them in this great size.

En route by train from La Paz to Antofagasta, one of Chile's principal ports, we pass through Oruro, the Chicago of Bolivia and center of tin mining, Bolivia's most famous industry.

Chile is one of the most peculiarly shaped countries of the world. For more than 2,600 miles, farther than from San Francisco to New York, it extends along the west coast of South America, bounded on the east by the highest peaks of the Andes, and for 1,500 miles the Chilean State Railways wind through the center of the country, with rail connections to more than two dozen seaports. At no point is the country more than 250 miles wide.

Iquique, about 230 miles north of Antofagasta, and the latter city are, respectively, the second and third most important ports, Iquique important for nitrate and its by-product, iodine, and Antofagasta for nitrate and copper.

Sailing into Valparaiso, whether by day or by night, the passenger sees a beautiful picture. By day, before entering the irregular half-circle of the harbor, one beholds the terraced city with its many beautiful residences against a range of mountains. By night, from one arm of the harbor to the other, the city appears as an endless chain of twinkling lights extending far up into the hills, many of the lights seeming to hang mysteriously in mid-air.

A short ride from Valparaiso is Viña del Mar, a famous seaside resort and a city in itself, visited not only by Chileans, but also by many people from distant Argentina. Here is offered every facility for the delight of the vacation seeker, such as race courses, swimming pools, club houses, and golf courses.

Where is the man who has not read the celebrated story of Robinson Crusoe, and as a boy, imagined himself on a desert island, clothed himself with skins and surrounded himself with animals, with his Man Friday his only human companion? It is safe to say that there are few youths who have never read this famous piece of fiction, but how

many actually know the location of the island which was the scene of Robinson Crusoe's adventures?

Geographically known as Más a Tierra, but much more famous as "Robinson Crusoe's Island," it forms part of the Juan Fernández group, which is about 30 hours from Valparaiso by boat. Tourists may still visit the cave in which Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Robinson Crusoe, lived for more than four years in seclusion, and may climb to the summit of El Yunque, where for all those lonely months he scanned the Pacific for sight of a sail.

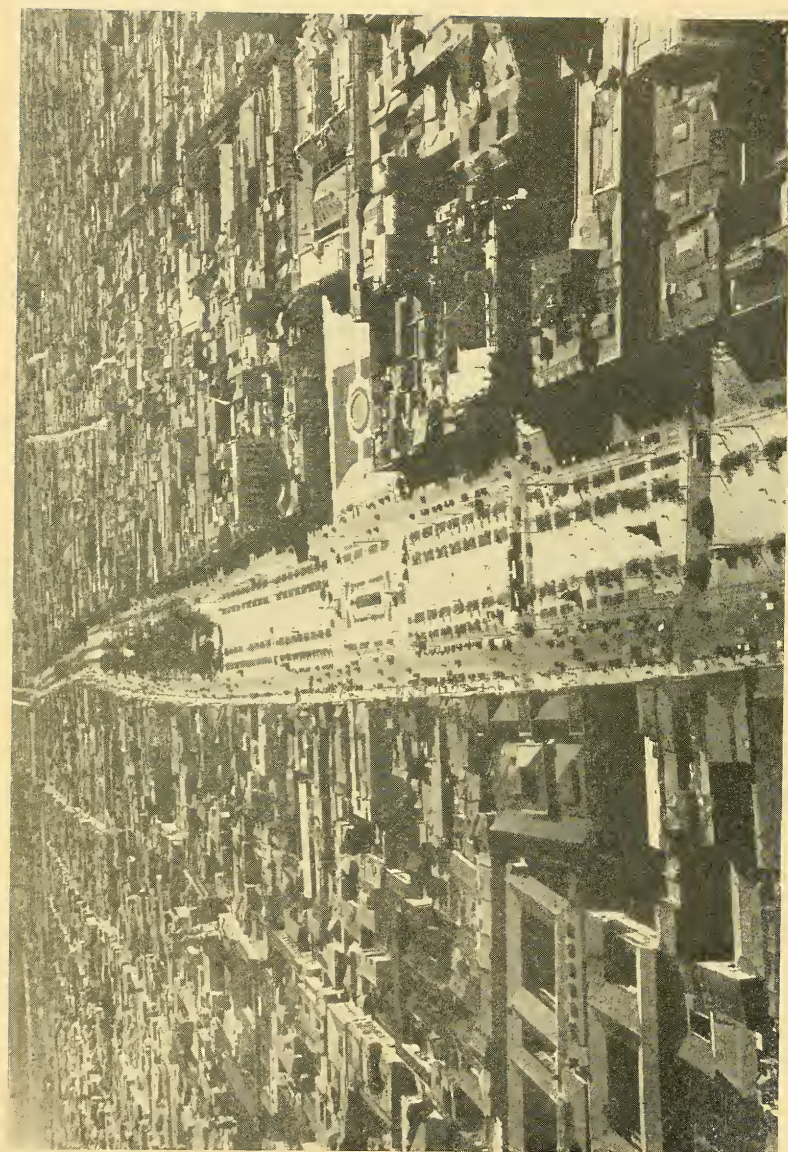
Slightly more than a hundred miles inland by rail from Valparaiso is Santiago, capital of Chile and fourth largest city of South America. Occupying a wide plain, it has for a background the snow-covered Andes, and is one of the most picturesquely situated cities of the Continent. Under certain atmospheric conditions, in the late afternoon when the mist begins to rise, the peaks of the Andes, with their mantles of snow still shining in the last rays of the sun, seem to hover close to the city, producing an awe-inspiring sight.

The National Library containing the famous collection of books and manuscripts on American colonial history presented by the late José Toribio Medina, the art museum, and the university are among the leading cultural institutions. La Moneda, the president's palace, dates from colonial times. It is an enormous building, covering an entire block and having several patios.

The journey by rail or water from Chile to Argentina is one never to be forgotten. Leaving Valparaiso by water, the ship proceeds southward, threading its way among the mountainous islets, the entire voyage to Buenos Aires taking two weeks or slightly less. The most exciting part is the trip through the Straits of Magellan. Even now with steam and motor ships, the passage is made with utmost care, for the treacherous, changing currents are strong, and there is an ever-present danger of hidden reefs. Imagine the trials of Magellan with his tiny caravels, and the courage of the skippers of the clipper ships, who made the passage time and again without mishap. On the voyage to Buenos Aires there is usually only one call, which is at Magallanes, southernmost port of Chile, formerly known as Punta Arenas but now renamed for the intrepid Portuguese navigator.

The trip by rail from Santiago to Buenos Aires over the famous Transandine Railway is an event equally stimulating, although the entire journey lasts less than 40 hours. The Chilean State Railways extend to Los Andes, which is quickly reached, since Chile is a narrow country. From Los Andes, the narrow-gauge road of the Chilean Transandine Line goes on to the Chilean frontier. From Portillo to the mouth of the tunnel at the backbone of the Cordilleras one encounters along the way some of the most stupendous scenery of the





Courtesy of "Chile"

AVENIDA DE LAS DELICIAS, THE MAIN THOROUGHFARE OF SANTIAGO, CHILE



world. Flowers of every brilliant hue interspersed with cactus brighten the rough countryside. This gradually gives way to towering, pointed piles of rock rising thousands of feet into the heavens. First the peaks are snow-covered, then entire mountains are mantled in white, and we catch a glimpse of mighty Acongagua, highest of the monarchs of the Western Hemisphere, sheathed in a mantle of spotless white. At an altitude of almost 10,500 feet, the train enters a tunnel nearly 2 miles long, approximately bisected by the frontier between Chile and Argentina, while overhead the mountain extends skyward for another 3,000 feet.



THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN

The voyage from Valparaíso to Buenos Aires is a thrilling experience for even the inveterate traveler

The train then descends to Puente del Inca in Argentina. From here excursions are made by many travelers to the famous statue of the Christ of the Andes atop La Cumbre Pass on the Argentine-Chilean frontier. It was unveiled in 1904, and bears the inscription in Spanish, "Sooner shall these mountains crumble into dust than the peoples of Argentina and Chile break the peace which they have sworn to maintain at the feet of Christ the Redeemer."

Following the Tupungato Valley toward Mendoza, the train continues to descend. In sharp contrast to the beautiful Chilean landscape, the country is at first rocky and barren, because of the absence of rainfall, the clouds from the Pacific striking the cool Chilean slopes of the Andes and depositing their moisture there. Finally the train

emerges from the foothills and travels through the lovely Mendoza Valley, and on arriving at the city bearing that name broad-gage trains are resumed. More than 600 miles west of Buenos Aires, the city of Mendoza has over 70,000 inhabitants, and is situated in one of the most fertile valleys of the country. For miles around may be seen vineyards and orchards. Wine making is an important industry.

Of less world fame, perhaps, than Napoleon's crossing of the Alps, but a more arduous and difficult task, was Gen. San Martín's crossing of the Andes in 1817 to aid the Chileans in their fight for freedom. Here at Mendoza is a statue of the general to commemorate the feat.



Photograph by Arthur Bauer

#### A SECTION OF THE PORT OF BUENOS AIRES

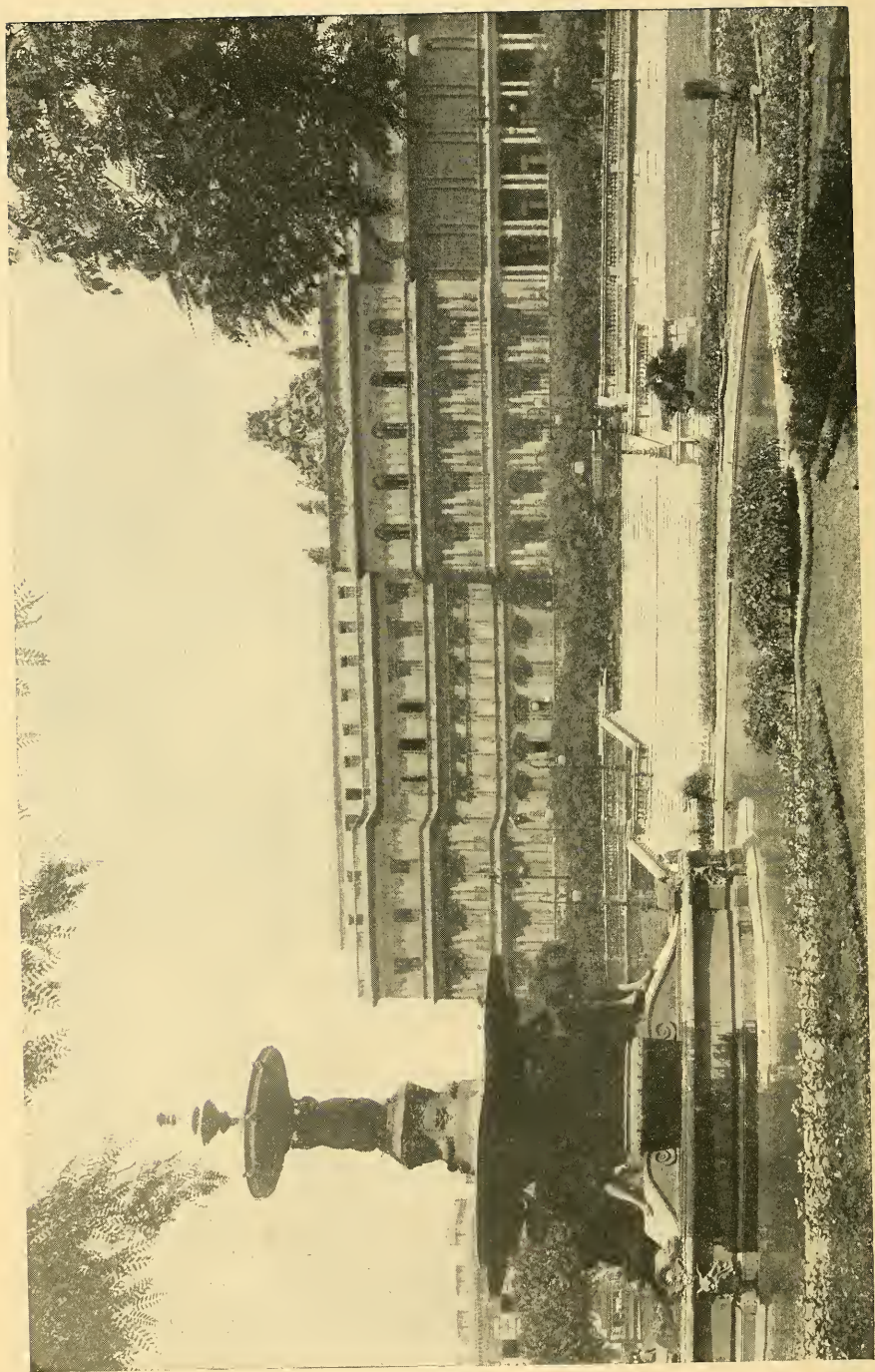
The harbor always presents a scene of great activity

From Mendoza the train speeds eastward toward Buenos Aires, passing through the pampas, cattle country and "bread basket" of Argentina. From the train glimpses may be caught of the gauchos, swarthy cowboys of Argentina, as much at home on a horse as anyone in the world.

Finally the train arrives in Buenos Aires, largest city of South America and sixth largest of the world, a city which has increased from 300,000 in 1880 to well over 2,000,000 to-day, and above all a city of progress and of the future. Buenos Aires is older than any town in the United States, for it was founded in 1536.

It is futile to attempt to describe in a few lines points of interest in a magnificent city such as Buenos Aires. The main artery of





"LA CASA ROSADA," THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE, BUENOS AIRES



the city is the Avenida de Mayo, a tree-lined boulevard 120 feet wide and a mile in length, with the Plaza de Mayo at one end and the capitol at the other. A visit might be made to the imposing Bolsa de Comercio, seat of the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange, which has a membership of over 5,000, or to the great new building of La Prensa, one of the city's newspapers, notable among the world's great dailies not only for its excellent news, but also for its free library, lectures, classes, and welfare service. Excursions might be taken to any or all of the six museums, which specialize in subjects ranging from history to agriculture, and a glimpse of the Casa Rosada or Pink House, home of the President, should not be missed. The great port, of admirable construction, offers berths to many of the ships of the world, and towering grain elevators, electric cranes, and all the apparatus of modern commerce proclaim the importance of Buenos Aires in world trade.

If the traveler is interested in sports, a card may be secured to one of the nine golf clubs in the suburbs. Tennis courts are numerous, football games are frequent, and the visitor has opportunities to see polo played by the famous Argentine teams. If the tourist wishes to learn something of the environs of Buenos Aires, he may visit the numerous seaside resorts and suburbs. But a few miles from Buenos Aires is El Tigre, famous for its yacht regattas and clubs, while a short distance by train from the city is Mar del Plata with its delightful beaches.

Asuncion, capital of Paraguay, is easily reached in three and a half days by steamers plying the Rio de la Plata and Parana, or the journey may be made in somewhat less time by rail. Located far from other large cities, Asuncion has retained much of the Spanish colonial atmosphere; it is old, older than the Argentine capital, for from the former city went settlers to reestablish Buenos Aires. Many of the buildings and private residences resemble those of Spain. The latter are often of unimposing exterior but have attractive and beautifully furnished interiors with charming patios where fountains play. Orange blossoms and roses are everywhere in Asuncion.

The Falls of Iguazu—what does this phrase mean to the reader? To few does it bring to mind the thrilling spectacle of the great cataracts of the Iguazu in the midst of the virgin jungle, far to the east of Asuncion, on the boundary between Argentina and Brazil. On descending the Paraguay, a side trip by steamer may be made to the Falls, which are on a tributary of the Parana. From Asuncion it is necessary to go by boat down the Paraguay River to its confluence with the Parana, and thence up the latter to the Iguazu. Higher than Niagara, nearly two miles wide, the Falls of Iguazu are supreme.

En route by rail from Asuncion to Montevideo, capital of Uruguay, the road passes through some of Paraguay's richest agricultural regions. Villarrica, the first important city reached, is a center for farming and cattle raising. On the border between Paraguay and Argentina the train stops at Encarnacion, where a ferry must be taken to cross the Parana to Posadas on the Argentine frontier. From Encarnacion are shipped great quantities of tobacco, hides, timber, and maté. The latter product, often known as "Paraguayan tea," replaces tea and coffee in many localities of South America.

From Posadas in Argentina the train travels southward, following the course of the Uruguay River. At Concordia the journey through



CONSTITUTION PLAZA, ASUNCION, PARAGUAY

In the center of the plaza is a monument commemorating the adoption of the constitution

Argentina is ended, as the Uruguay River is crossed to Salto, an important agricultural and cattle market and rail center of Uruguay.

Uruguay, smallest of the South American Republics, but at the same time one of the most progressive, has been favored with a rich soil. Nature has carved for her many inviting harbors, and throughout her country Uruguay has been blessed with numerous streams and an even, temperate climate for her highly productive lands. Practically 90 per cent of the country is devoted to cattle and sheep raising; there are approximately 10,000,000 cattle and 20,000,000 sheep within her borders, or about 5 cattle and 10 sheep for every one of her 2,000,000 inhabitants.



Montevideo, the handsome, modern capital whose population is about one-third that of the entire country, is located on the Rio de la Plata and is the nucleus around which center the affairs of the country. Near Montevideo are located many of the packing plants where cattle and sheep are killed and prepared for shipment, and to Montevideo come the vast majority of products from the interior to be exported.

Busy as the city is, Montevideo has well provided itself with facilities for play and enjoyment. The Prado is one of its delightful parks, sprinkled with shady walks, cool lakes and lagoons, with rolling expanses of precisely kept lawns. Here is a variety of flowers never imag-



A PARTIAL VIEW OF MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

Conspicuous in this air view are the Plaza de la Independencia, with the statue of General Artigas, the national hero, and the city's highest structure, the Savola office building

ined, and the roses! More than 800 varieties! Visitors whose desires turn to bathing need go no farther than the Montevideo suburbs. Los Pocitos, Ramirez, and Carrasco Beaches, which are only three of the many surrounding the capital, are among the finest in the world.

We have seen something of the West Indies. We have visited Central America. We have glanced at the countries of the Caribbean. We have sailed down the west coast of South America and snatched a glimpse of the southernmost countries of this hemisphere. We are homeward bound, with thousands of miles of sailing to the north before crossing the Equator, and now we shall visit a country



larger in area than the United States, a nation destined to take an increasingly important place among the nations of the world.

Four-fifths the size of Europe, Brazil has stupendous riches. Into one of her states Great Britain could be dropped five times, with room to spare. The Amazon River, almost 3,500 miles in length, fed by more than a thousand large tributaries, flows the entire width of the country and empties into the Atlantic a volume of water four times that of the Mississippi. Within Brazil's borders there are a soil and climate suitable for growing almost every conceivable crop, from coffee to corn. Her mineral resources are prodigious in both volume and variety. Her iron deposits are said to be among the greatest of the world.

Did you have a cup of coffee this morning? If you did, there are seven chances out of ten that it came from Brazil, and it was probably shipped from Santos, greatest coffee port of the world. Day in and day out, there is ceaseless activity in loading coffee for export. Some is loaded by hand, a tireless chain of men trotting up the gangplank with the 132-pound bags, depositing them, and trotting back for more; and some is loaded by an endless belt, thousands of bags going aboard each hour.

The center of the land of plenty where this vast crop originates is São Paulo, about three hours inland by motor or train, through jungle laden with orchids. São Paulo contributes largely to Brazilian commerce and industry. It closely resembles the cities of the United States, with modern, wide streets, and efficient transportation services. The commercial section is easily distinguished by its 15, 20, and 25 story modern buildings, smart shops and stores with attractive window displays.

The Avenida Paulista, lined with beautiful buildings, presents an imposing sight. The Municipal Theater with its seven floors seats more than 2,000 people. The Ypiranga Museum is filled with examples of Brazilian art and relics of history. Throughout the city may be seen the palatial mansions of the greatest coffee growers of the world.

By various modern means of transportation, the traveler may go from São Paulo, commercial center of Brazil, to Rio de Janeiro, Federal capital, pride of Brazil, and the most picturesquely situated port in the world, bar none. One may go by motor and arrive before the train which left São Paulo at the same hour. One may go by plane and arrive before either. But only by boat does one see Rio as it should be seen for the first time.

As the ship passes through the narrow straits into Guanabara Bay, the traveler knows not where to look. Probably the first height to impress the traveler is Pão de Assucar (Sugar Loaf Mountain), nature's thousand-foot granite monument to indicate that Rio is at hand.



Courtesy of Pan American Airways

## RIO DE JANEIRO, FROM CORCOVADO

One of the world's magnificent views

Behind the city the mountains have gathered close for its protection, and above all towers Corcovado (the Hunchback), who at night rears his mighty hump, a silent, black, and ever-watchful guardian.

No description of Rio can adequately depict her charms. Her location is superb. Her buildings are among the most magnificent in the world. Her avenues are spacious and beautiful. At Copacabana and Flamengo Beaches one finds pleasure and enjoyment reigning supreme, and from the heights of Sugar Loaf and Corcovado one sees views never to be forgotten. Excursions unique for beauty may be taken from Rio, including the drive over a masterpiece of highway engineering to Petropolis, from where one sees fair Rio far below us in her beautiful setting. Chapters and even books may be written to give the story of the city, but to know Rio one must go there.

In and between the countries of the Western Hemisphere every mode of transportation has been improved during the past few years. Many highways connecting the countries, and within the republics themselves, have been constructed. New rail routes have been completed. One may now travel by boat from New York to Rio de Janeiro in 12 days, to Buenos Aires in 17, and from New York to Valparaiso in 16, stopping at the principal ports en route. But the greatest advance has been made in the field of aviation, a method of transportation eminently adapted to Latin America, where construction of railroads and highways is costly owing to the difficult topography of the land. The South American Continent is now practically encircled by regular air services. From the United States to Mexico and Central America planes fly on schedules as carefully maintained as those of trains, and the West Indies form an important link in the air route between the United States and the east coast of South America. There are to-day approximately a score of air services operating in and to Latin America, and with these facilities, in addition to those of water, rail, and highway, the bonds of friendship uniting the American Republics are being steadily strengthened.

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# SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

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Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended June 30, 1931.	July 10	Raymond Davis, consul at Rosario.
Restriction of use of postal cards .....	July 18	A. M. Warren, consul at Buenos Aires.
Inauguration of terminal grain elevator at Rosario.....	July 21	Raymond Davis, consul at Rosario.
Argentine export taxes for the month of August, 1931.....	Aug. 1	A. M. Warren, consul at Buenos Aires.
<b>BOLIVIA</b>		
Excerpt from report on the general conditions prevailing in Bolivia for the period May 16 to June 15, 1931.	June 25	Chargé d'affaires, La Paz.
<b>BRAZIL</b>		
Review of commerce and industries for the Santos Consular District, quarter ended June 30, 1931.	July 18	Arthur G. Parsloe, vice consul at Santos.
Excerpt from review of commerce and industries, quarter ended June 30, 1931. (Legislative changes—State laws.)	July 23	C. R. Cameron, consul general at Sao Paulo.
Coffee exports from Rio de Janeiro during the quarter ended June 30, 1931, and market conditions in Brazil.	Aug. 6	Samuel T. Lee, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
<b>CHILE</b>		
Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended June 30, 1931.	July 22	Edward B. Rand, vice consul at Antofagasta.
Watches used by railways of Chile .....	Aug. 7	Thomas D. Bowman, consul general at Santiago.
<b>COLOMBIA</b>		
Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended June 30, 1931.	July 22	Eli Taylor, vice consul at Cartagena.
Translation of Law 88 of 1931, Adopting a Plan of National Highways.	July 29	Legation, Colombia.
Summaries of Law 93 of July 9, 1931, Promoting the Exploitation of Forest Products.	...do.....	Do.
<b>COSTA RICA</b>		
Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended June 30, 1931.	July 12	Thomas J. Maleady, vice consul at Port Limon.
Presidential decree of July 25, 1931, amplifying the program of the extraordinary session of Congress.	July 28	Legation, San Jose.
Annual report of the director of the Banco de Costa Rica...	July 30	David J. D. Myers, consul at San Jose.
Report on pure coffee law of Costa Rica.....	July 12	Do.
Costa Rican currency circulation during July, 1931.....	Aug. 14	Do.

*Reports received to September 5, 1931—Continued*

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Copy of "Revista del Departamento de Agricultura del Ecuador," March, 1931.	May 7	Wm. D. Moreland, jr., vice consul at Guayaquil.
Excerpt from report on general conditions prevailing in Ecuador during June, 1931.	July 1	Legation, Quito.
Production of Ecuadorean petroleum refineries January-June, 1931.	Aug. 4	Harold D. Clum, consul general at Guayaquil.
EL SALVADOR		
Legislature authorizes negotiation for million-dollar loan.....	July 22	F. P. Latimer, jr., vice consul at San Salvador.
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HAITI		
Financial forecast for the month of July.....	Aug. 14	Legation, Port au Prince.
HONDURAS		
Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended June 30, 1931.	July 20	Thomas C. Wasson, vice consul at Puerto Cortes.
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MEXICO		
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VENEZUELA		
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New super radio station inaugurated by the Government at Maracay.	do.....	Legation, Caracas.



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NOVEMBER

1931

MEXICO HONDURAS GUATEMALA

COSTA RICA CUBA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ECUADOR EL SALVADOR



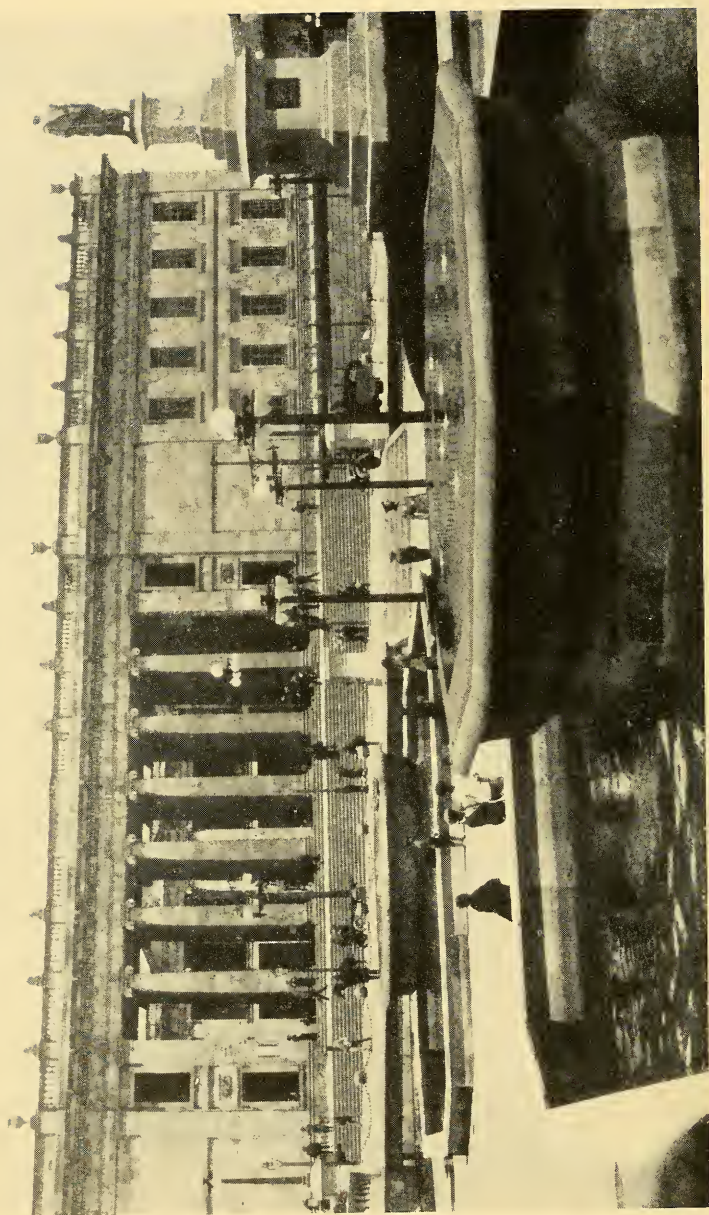
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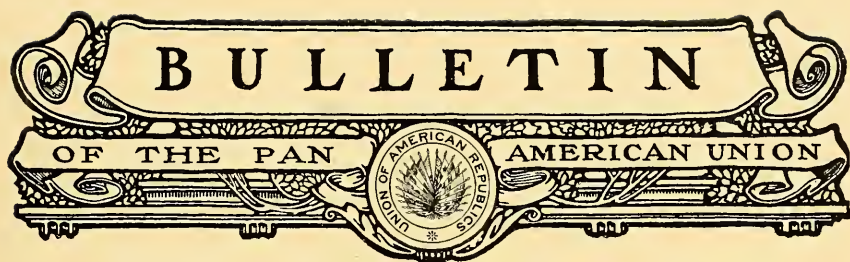
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THE CAPITOL, BOGOTA





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## BOGOTA

By DR. FABIO LOZANO TORRIJOS

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Colombia in the United States*

THE task of describing a city is difficult. One errs by too many details or by too little information, from love or from indifference. I will endeavor to keep the balance even.

Notwithstanding the gradual demolition of old residences to make room for elaborate edifices of modern type, Bogota still preserves in its general aspect the characteristics of ancient Spanish cities. Most of the houses are low, with eaves projecting over the street, and one still finds many a wrought-iron window grating bright with plants and flowers, which evokes in the traveler a memory of the most characteristic sections of Cordova and Seville.

The streets are as a rule narrow and thronged with people. For the citizen of Bogota as for the classic Athenian, the street and plaza are places not only of transit, but also of meeting and appointment. On the corners of the most important thoroughfares groups are continually forming to discuss now the latest news of politics or government, now the basic principles of philosophy or esthetics. This very individual custom of assembly in the open air in the midst of the inconveniences of traffic attracts the attention of tourists who, nevertheless, do not fathom the deep significance which this traditional life of the agora has had in the history of Colombia. In fact, few cities in the world have so quick and perspicacious a critical sense as Bogota. There public opinion is alive and vivid, instead of standardized by Government, press, or demagogue. The most pompous politician would not dare make an address in Bogota before measuring, weighing, and analyzing it several times, for good taste has in every listener a jealous champion, capable of disciplining an offender by an almost imperceptible smile; nor would the boldest financier dare to carry out surreptitious negotiations, for the public of Bogota is a thousand-eyed Argus.



Courtesy of Dr. Raimundo Rivas

#### THE COLONIAL ATMOSPHERE STILL LINGERS IN BOGOTA

Upper: The Church of San Diego. Lower: Statue of Rufino Cuervo, distinguished philologist and grammarian.

As the discussion of subjects of general interest has become a fundamental institution of the Colombian capital, it is not precisely castigation by public opinion which is effective as an educational agent, but rather the preventive power arising from the scrutiny of all public acts; it is the fear of the judgment of the street-corner agoras, a judgment from which there is no appeal.

The dress of both men and women in Bogota is characterized by restraint. The year round they wear dark-colored attire, cut elegantly but never conspicuously. And the interiors of their houses have that stamp of sobriety and distinction which is found in patrician homes in Europe. An atmosphere of good taste seems to permeate Bogota, from the light haze of its sky to the chaste and soaring genius of its sons.

The aspect of the city as a whole is not really beautiful. Modern buildings have not been confined as a rule to new districts, as is usual in European and American cities, but have been interspersed among ancient structures; and because of the disparity of style and height between the old and the new, the city has for the great part lost its romantic and picturesque personality, without having been completely changed into a modern town. Thus next to colonial low-roofed dwellings with wide balconies rise unadorned edifices similar to American skyscrapers, and in the brusque contrast between the two styles of architecture the good qualities of both are cast into the shade. There remain, nevertheless, old corners which enshrine all the poetry of art and of ancient memories, and which Bogota takes pride in preserving as necessary and well-loved links between what is past and what is to come. Such are, among others, the patio of Santo Domingo, the Little Plaza of San Carlos, the ancestral home of the Marquises of San Jorge and, above all, the storied Church of San Diego. Among modern structures perhaps the most noteworthy is the capitol, built in pure Ionic style of the lovely native stone, brown veined with gold. The classic lines of this edifice make it one of the most beautiful in Hispanic America.

Founded in 1538 by the Granadan conquistador Don Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada under the name of Santa Fe, the new town was raised two years later to the rank of city by the Emperor Charles V, and soon became the most important center of population in all the territory now called Colombia. Thirteen years earlier, in 1525, Santa Marta, Colombia, had been founded; after Panama, this is the most ancient Spanish city on the American continent. From Santa Marta set out the expedition which almost 800 miles away and at an altitude of 8,500 feet above the sea found its enterprise rewarded by the discovery of the Plain of Bogota.

The dangers and adventures met in conquering the interior of the country deserve to be sung by an epic poet, for the heroism of the



TWO MODERN BUILD-  
INGS IN THE COLOM-  
BIAN CAPITAL

At side: Hotel Granada.  
Below: The Normal Insti-  
tute.



Courtesy of Dr. Raimundo Rivas

Spaniards in that enterprise assumes fantastic and mythical proportions and is worthy to be set beside the noblest deeds of the Iliad.

The conquistadores found on the plateau of Bogota the third indigenous empire of America. The civilization of the Chibchas was not so advanced in art and political institutions as that of the Incas and Mayas. They made their buildings of wood instead of erecting monumental stone structures like those in Peru and Mexico; and the sculptures which have come down to us show neither the expressiveness nor the technical skill of Aztec and Incan works. But nevertheless in the interior of the country there was an organized empire, with definite social institutions, a religion of sumptuous worship, an ancient wealth of traditions and legends, and advanced manifestations of art and industry which may be appreciated in textiles and *tunjos*, small sculptures in gold. Of all this civilization there remain but slight traces: The Spaniard enslaved the conquered Indian, burned his temples, seized his riches, and the race slowly grew less in the land which had been its own and which it later cultivated for its masters. But those were crimes "of the age and not of Spain."

Governed successively by *oidores*, presidents, and viceroys, Santa Fe—later called Santa Fe de Bogotá, the last word being a corruption of the indigenous name of Bacatá—passed through two and a half centuries of somnolent colonial life. The incomparable pleasantness of its climate, which is that of perennial spring, attracted to the city many of the best Spanish families of high degree who in those adventurous times left Spain for America; the society of Bogota was therefore from its earliest days cultured and select, and if it did not have the magnificence of the viceregal court of Lima, it equaled the latter in distinction and aristocracy.

The indigenous empire was replaced by a purely European régime, on which the civilization of the conquered Chibchas had no influence whatever. In Mexico, the Indian element had sufficient vitality to cause its blood, customs, and symbols to penetrate those of the ruling classes; but in the New Kingdom of Granada the *Zipas* and the *Zaques*, or emperors, and their families were mingled with their subjects in the common lot of ignominious servitude. But for this very reason the two civilizations were easily blended in the heroic struggle for independence, and later formed a fundamentally democratic State.

During colonial times there was notable cultural progress on the part of the Spaniards or their descendants, while the Indian remained in ignorance, and every day his mind was still further beclouded by indulgence in his fatal inclination to *chicha*, a beverage distilled from corn, whose effects are even more disastrous than those of other liquors. In 1653 Fray Cristóbal de Torres, confessor of the Queen of Spain, founded the Colegio Mayor del Rosario, with all the privi-

leges of the University of Salamanca; before that Archbishop Don Bartolomé Lobo Guerrero had founded the Colegio de San Bartolomé. These two institutions, especially the former, have weathered time and adversity; they have been the intellectual home of all subsequent generations of Colombians; they were beacons of learning in the colony, and the refuge and nursery of the revolutionary ideas which culminated in the war of independence; and they are still great intellectual centers, truly national institutions, and cornerstones of the Republic.

Just before the outbreak of the movement for independence, Bogota welcomed a famous botanical expedition, a scientific undertaking of the greatest importance, at that time unequaled in any



Courtesy of Dr. Raimundo Rivas

PATIO OF THE SAN CARLOS PALACE, NOW THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

other part of America. This expedition, organized and directed by Don José Celestino Mutis, a savant of Cadiz, traversed the country in various directions, made profound researches concerning the fauna as well as the flora, and collected scientific material of great value. The chief merit of this enterprise, however, was the imponderable service of awakening interest in science, not as a store of facts learned from books, but as the direct coordinated observation of nature.

On July 20, 1810, a trivial incident, a dispute between a Spaniard and a creole, brought to a focus the revolutionary ideas which the majority of the Bogota élite cherished at that time. A popular demonstration on that day manifested the public discontent against the Spanish régime. Representatives of the most notable and



wealthy families of the city assembled in open council, drew up and signed before the turbulent people the Declaration of Independence. Viceroy Amar y Borbón was made prisoner and sent out of the country, which then began its independent organization. Don Jorge Tadeo Lozano, chief of one of the outstanding families of that New Kingdom which had just expired, was elected the first president of the new State.

Precursor of this movement, its guiding spirit and mentor, was Antonio Nariño, an extraordinary man in whom were joined all the good qualities which then and later have characterized the citizens of Bogota. Scion of a family of high degree, rich in worldly goods and still richer in gifts of heart and mind, he could have filled the highest offices which Spain entrusted to its ablest subjects overseas. But he had dreamed from early youth of a country free from the yoke of Spain; he had nourished himself on the French literature of his time, which he had had sent secretly to his large library; he had translated into Spanish the Declaration of the Rights of Man proclaimed by the French Revolution, printed it with his own hands, and caused it to be circulated among the intelligentsia, in mockery of the Government's vigilance; and finally, discovered and accused, he had suffered ignominious imprisonment. His whole life was a sacrifice to liberty and to the Republic; he suffered innumerable persecutions and died in poverty, bequeathing only his ashes to the country which he had so dearly loved and so faithfully served. His remains rest in the Cathedral of Bogota.

The complications which had occupied the attention of Spain during the time of the Napoleonic invasion ended with the withdrawal of the French troops and the reestablishment of the legitimate Government. Then the mother country turned her eyes again to America and sought to reconquer the rebellious Provinces with such severity that they would remain forever subdued and crushed. To this end she equipped, without counting the cost, an expeditionary force commanded by the officers who had most distinguished themselves in the victorious struggles against Napoleon's armies, and sent it to the Colombian coast. Gen. Pablo Morillo was commander in chief. Meanwhile the new Republic had been struggling for existence from day to day; everything was just at the beginning. To withstand this imminent attack seemed madness. But there was not an instant's hesitation among the whole-hearted patriots who had embraced the cause of national independence, and the heroic struggle began.

A reign of terror having been established by the formidable General Morillo and his still more formidable successor Don Juan Sámano, Bogota contributed to the great fight for independence an offering of bravery and sacrifice entitled to a place of honor among the most

glorious records of human heroism. Within a few months all the most prominent families of Bogota were in mourning for one or more of their members. Those who had not succeeded in escaping from the city to fight on the fields of battle were shot in the parks and plazas in such numbers that it was difficult to give them sepulture. In those tragic days there were sent to the scaffold men like Camilo Torres, who might have been a patrician of Rome when that empire was in its glory—a lawyer of high social position and a great revolutionary orator, who condensed the complaints of the Americans into a masterly legal document, famous as the *Memorial de Agravios*. Another victim was the savant Francisco José de Caldas, like Torres a native of Popayan. Caldas found great pleasure in studying various branches of the natural and exact sciences; he made discoveries which astonished Baron von Humboldt when he visited Bogota and which even to-day form part of the patrimony of modern science.

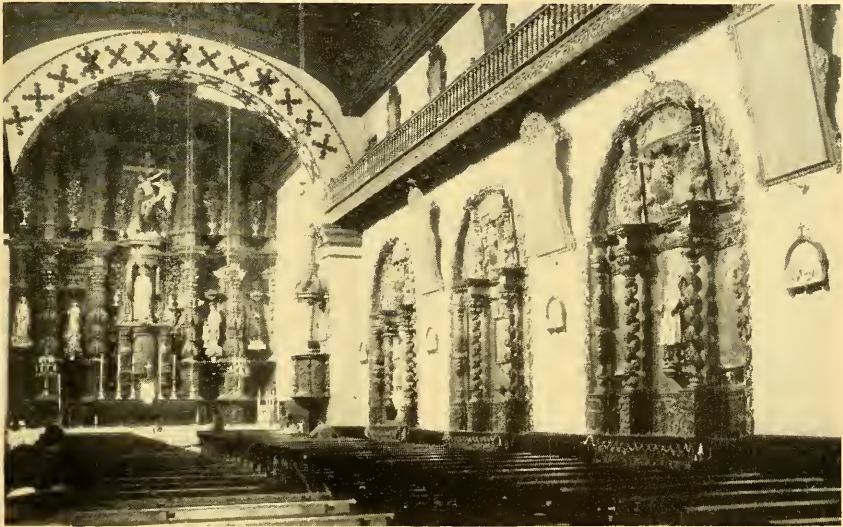
Colleges and convents were converted into prisons. So it was with the Colegio del Rosario, where many students were imprisoned before execution in the same cell in which they had studied but a short time before. Nor did women escape this tremendous hecatomb; in this same school Policarpa Salavarrieta, a woman of Spartan mold, an honor to her sex and to her nation, languished before her death.

From Bogota the flower of her youth went out to battle, even beardless boys, who were still in school and whom love of country made heroes. Such were, to name only two, Atanasio Girardot and Antonio Ricaurte y Lozano, who left Bogota one day with a group of young men to fight in Venezuela. Arriving at a place called El Barbula, the patriots found themselves at the foot of a hill, the summit of which was occupied by the Spaniards. Suddenly Atanasio Girardot grasped the flag of independence; running up the hill over rocks and through brambles he carried the flag to the very top amidst a rain of bullets, but at the moment of planting the pennon among the enemy he fell dead with a ball through his brain. At San Mateo the patriots had an important munition depot in charge of young Capt. Antonio Ricaurte y Lozano, with a few soldiers. In the face of an attack by a powerful Spanish army and the imminent seizure of the ammunition by the opposing troops, Ricaurte ordered his men to retire. Alone he awaited the enemy; and when the house in which the arms were stored was occupied by the Spanish, he set fire to a barrel of powder. No trace remained of the hero, the arms, or the enemy.

Near Tunja, at the famous bridge of Boyaca, the decisive battle for Colombian independence took place on August 7, 1819, between the patriots commanded by Bolívar and Santander and the Spaniards under General Barreiro. After this victory the patriots marched to

Bogota. Bolívar was elected the first president of the now really free country and Bogota became the capital of Colombia, as it had been of the former viceroyalty.

From that time to this, in the fluctuations of republican life, Bogota has never ceased to be the center of the nation, its guiding brain and its generous heart. It has known days of exaltation and days of adversity; it has been gay, it has suffered, and it has progressed. To-day it is a city of nearly 300,000 inhabitants, with magnificent public buildings, universities, parks, clubs, and adequate public services. And although its general aspect may not be that of a great metropolis, on the other hand few cities in the world can compare with it in civic progress.



Courtesy of Dr. Raimundo Rivas

#### INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE THIRD ORDER OF PENITENCE

Only two years ago a political clique was in control of the city government of Bogota, and its management was an administrative disaster. The citizens rose en masse against this undemocratic régime and petitioned the Chief Executive to replace the Cabinet member under whom the guilty officials were functioning. The President bowed to the will of the people, and since then the city government has been in good hands. It is not this secondary aspect of the popular movement of June 8, 1929, however, that is notable, but the truly democratic manner, an evidence of advanced development, in which this declaration of the collective will was carried out. Popular indignation was not expressed in violence or excess, nor did a single angry shout rise from the immense multitudes congregated in the streets. Since the police force was inadequate to direct the



unusually heavy traffic in the main arteries of the city, women of distinguished families took charge of it. And because it was a protest against the maladministration of public offices, those offices were held by representative citizens for a week without any sign of disorder.

A people thus aware of its civic duties, one which with firmness and sobriety can make itself felt in the highest governmental councils, and a Government which knows that it can not disregard the opinion of its constituents, indicate a state of affairs that augurs well for democracy. Moreover, these activities on the part of the citizens were not a sporadic outburst of common sense, but in accordance with the glorious traditions of Bogota. On previous occasions the inhabitants of Bogota had affirmed their political rights in an equally positive and peaceful manner. It is because of this vigilance of the common citizen over the affairs of the community that dictatorship has never been able to take root in the soil of Colombia; the nation is evolving and developing under the ægis of law and the effective protection of the right.

Bogota is the most important literary center, not only of the nation, but also of Latin America. Ever since colonial times it has been marked by its appreciation of letters, a fact attested by contemporary chroniclers; and during the Republic, this Andine city has produced many poets, prose writers, and philologists whose works rank among the Spanish classics.

Some of the men of letters who have given Bogota the reputation of being a city of great culture—Baron von Humboldt called it the Athens of America—were not born in the capital, but in other parts of the country. They lived, however, most of their lives in Bogota, where their personality was developed. In Colombia there is a slight tendency toward regionalism, so far as relations between the different Departments of the Republic are concerned; this tendency is understandable between Provinces separated from one another for so many years by the lack of an adequate system of transportation, a state of affairs now being remedied. But there is a happy exception in the relations existing between the capital and the Departments: Every Colombian feels himself in some measure a citizen of Bogota, and Bogota in truth belongs to every Colombian; it is the center where the diverse characteristics of the Provinces are blended and harmonized, the mold in which national aspirations are cast. Therefore to say that the leading men of letters of the country are from Bogota may be a geographical error, but it is not a sociological one.

To the sciences of grammar and philology contributions have been made by such men of the first rank as Rufino J. Cuervo, Miguel Antonio Caro, Marco Fidel Suárez, and Antonio Gómez Restrepo.

Cuervo is universally considered the foremost Spanish philologist; his monumental *Diccionario de Construcción y Régimen* (Dictionary of Construction and Syntax) is a work unequaled in the field of Spanish letters. Miguel Antonio Caro, who, like Cuervo, was born in Bogota, was, besides being a politician of great influence in the history of his country, the perfect humanist. He had a profound understanding of all branches of knowledge. He wrote immortal poetry, including the finest Spanish translation of the Aeneid; he excelled in literary criticism with penetrating studies of the ancient and modern classics; and, anticipating the most illustrious modern European critics, he expressed ideas that to-day are the commonplaces of contemporary criticism. Don Marco Fidel Suárez, born in the Department of Antioquia, was a golden writer and a notable grammarian who, like Caro, took part in politics and, also like him, wore the insignia of the Presidents of Colombia. It should be noted that neither Caro nor Suárez ever traveled outside Colombia; their wide culture was acquired in Bogota, and in Bogota they developed their ideas. A worthy successor to Cuervo, Caro, and Suárez is Don Antonio Gómez Restrepo, now President of the Colombian Academy, a poet of lofty conceptions and a critic of astonishing erudition whose writings are accepted as authoritative in Spain and in America.

In the field of lyric poetry it would be impossible even to name in this article all Bogota poets of first rank who have adorned the Spanish Parnassus. It will suffice to cite Rafael Pombo, who plucked with incomparable mastery all the strings of the lyre; he was a poet who by his broad and tranquil view of life, by the purity of his language, and by the brilliance of his images may be compared with Longfellow, many of whose poems, including The Psalm of Life, he translated into noble Spanish. José Asunción Silva was an exquisite spirit who lived in Bogota during the last quarter of the nineteenth century; enamored of the French poetry of that period, he brought about a complete revolution in Spanish lyric verse. The appearance of this ill-starred genius marked a decided change in the character and methods of Spanish poetic expression. At the present time Guillermo Valencia, a native of Popayan and a man of great culture, is justly reputed to be one of the finest poets in the Spanish language. Essayists like Santiago Pérez Triana and Baldomero Sanín Cano in the field of letters and Luis López de Mesa in the domain of psychology and the social sciences, orators like Antonio José Restrepo, philosophers like Alejandro López, and theologists like Carrasquilla y Cortés, are notabilities who shed eternal luster upon a nation.

A few leagues from Bogota one may reach by train Tequendama Falls, a miracle of nature given a place in primitive Chibcha theogony. It is doubtful whether there is in the world another spectacle so capable of overwhelming the spirit by its magnificence and its beauty.

The Bogota River, whose mighty flood glides lazily over the broad plains, gathers ever-increasing speed during its last few miles, thanks to a sharp declivity. The stream swirls in angry waves about the rocky ledge projecting over the edge of an abyss and forming a rim as broad as the river, before it falls precipitously for 360 feet. The water is transformed into iridescent drops of spray as it plunges down, and from the bottom of the abyss it rises in a blue vapor. This scene, with the massive rocks crowned by varied sylvan vegetation, the deafening thunder of the cataract, and the numberless birds soaring in the heights, moved Caldas to say that this unique spectacle "inspires a certain enjoyable horror." Near the point where the river falls there has existed for thousands of years a rock round as a ball, covered with lichens and moss. Onto that rock Bolívar, his feet shod in campaign boots with spurs, leaped one day to regard near at hand the wonders of Tequendama.

The Zipaquirá salt mines, also but a few miles from the capital of the Republic, are another place worth visiting. This range of salt mountains extends for league upon league and, although they have been exploited for centuries to provide salt for the entire nation, but little impression has been made upon them. Through narrow entrances and long passages one enters immense galleries, white and gleaming in the rays of the electric lights. It seems like a cathedral of unending colossal arches, built for cyclopean rites. Every traveler who goes to Bogota visits these salt deposits. When Sir Maurice de Bunsen traversed the galleries, in the course of the visit which he made to America during the Great War, he was moved to ask the native of Bogota who accompanied him what the emerald mines of Muzo were like. The answer came quickly, "They are just like this, only green."

If the distance of Bogota from the sea and its position in the center of the country have given the city throughout its history the social mission of maintaining the archetype of spiritual greatness and of conserving national unity, this isolation has, on the other hand, been a detriment to material progress. Think for an instant at what sacrifice were procured the grand pianos, the Venetian mirrors, and such other articles of luxury still to be found in old mansions of the capital; since in the colonial period and even to recent times they had to be carried by mules or by men from Honda, a river port on the Magdalena River, to Bogota, it is evident that the refinement of our homes was begun and continued by efforts which no other capital of America has had to make.

In the last few years Bogota has been connected with the Pacific by rail and highways, and work is progressing on railroads to Atlantic ports. One of the latter, the Cundinamarca Railway, has been fin-



ished as far as Puerto Lievana, situated on the Magdalena River at the point where that great waterway begins to be navigable by steamers of greater draft than the small ones that ply the so-called Lower Magdalena; this has greatly simplified communication with the Atlantic coast. On the other hand, the air services in Colombia have an admirable record of safety and regularity. At the present time the flight from Bogota to Barranquilla takes only nine hours in the Scadta planes. And the new air service which, thanks to the resolute tenacity of Gonzalo Mejía, has just been installed by a Colombian company in combination with the Pan American Airways, will cover the distance in even less time. Moreover, connection with inter-



Courtesy of Dr. Raimundo Rivas

SOUTHERN RAILWAY STATION, BOGOTA

national routes enables one to make the trip between New York and Bogota comfortably in a little more than 40 hours. Therefore Bogota, instead of being the most inaccessible, has become the nearest of the South American capitals to the United States.

Many aspects of the life of Bogota are particularly agreeable. One of them is its provision for public welfare. Such institutions, all admirable for their organization and effectiveness, are many and varied. The hospitals of Bogota, although smaller than those of the United States, have all the modern equipment necessary for their normal number of patients, and are the equal of the best in Europe, according to the many specialists from that continent who have given courses at the medical school of the University of Bogota.

Another pleasant and unforgettable phase of Bogota which the traveler appreciates is the hospitality of its citizens. The foreigner who arrives in the capital is not received as though he were a fellow Colombian, but rather given preferential treatment. The most distinguished homes, clubs, and other social centers are at his disposal; his official and business relations are equally cordial.

The visitor to Bogota should not expect to find a wide-flung metropolis where an impression of external bigness is given by glaring illuminated advertisements, a maelstrom of traffic, fantastic rows of shop windows, and thronging multitudes. Bogota is not like that, nor is that what its sons wish it to become. Bogota wants to preserve its traditional individuality and its reputation as an intellectual center, a seat of good manners, and a vigilant guard of republican liberty. Its historic mission, which it has fulfilled alike in the romantic days of the colony and the agitated era of independence, has been that of raising above the troubled passions of daily life the pure flame of the spirit. Under more propitious material circumstances, Bogota, changed externally but not in its fundamental intellectual characteristics, will continue to fulfill that mission in the days that are to come.



# THE SEVENTH AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

By DR. ALFONSO PRUNEDA

*President of the Organizing Committee*

IN 1896 the Scientific Society of the Republic of Argentina extended an invitation to the countries of Latin America to participate in a Latin American Scientific Congress to be held in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the society's organization. As a result of this congress, which met in Buenos Aires from April 10 to 21, 1898, two other congresses were later convened, the second in Montevideo in 1901 and the third in Rio de Janeiro in 1905.

The Fourth Latin American Scientific Congress, which took place in Santiago, Chile, during the latter part of December, 1908, became known officially, by virtue of a resolution passed by the Government of Chile, as the First Pan American Scientific Congress. The Second and Third Pan American Scientific Congresses met, respectively, in Washington in 1910 and in Lima from December, 1924, to January, 1925.

At the latter a resolution was passed designating the next congress, which it was decided should be held in San Jose, Costa Rica, in 1929, the Seventh American Scientific Congress. Circumstances, however, made it impossible to hold the congress as planned, and in August, 1930, the Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica in Washington informed the Pan American Union that his Government wished him to express its profound regret at not being able to entertain the congress. The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, composed of the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the countries members of the Union, thereupon inquired of the Government of Mexico whether it would look with favor on the holding of the congress in Mexico City.

When consulted by the Department of Foreign Relations in November, 1930, the Department of Public Education expressed its willingness to cooperate in the organization of the congress and after the exchange of several notes through the embassy in Washington, it was decided that the sessions should be held in Mexico City from February 5 to 19, 1932. All arrangements for organization were left to a local committee which had been appointed by the Department of Public Education in 1928 to arrange for Mexican participation in the congress, and of which the permanent secretary of the National Academy of Medicine was appointed chairman.



Thus, with the events outlined above as a background, the Seventh American Scientific Congress will be formally opened in Mexico City on February 5, 1932, the anniversary of the promulgation of the Mexican Constitution of 1917, under the auspices of the Departments of Foreign Relations and Public Education, and the special patronage of the President of the Republic. Its sessions will be attended by the official delegates of the Governments of the various countries of America, including Canada; representatives from the universities and other scientific organizations of the continent, and the large group of scientists of North, Central, and South America who accept the cordial invitation already issued and now repeated by the Organizing Committee.

This committee is composed of 50 Mexicans representing all branches of scientific endeavor. Among their number are members of the personnel of the Government departments whose regular activities are related to the subjects under discussion by the congress; representatives from the National University, its affiliated schools and institutes, and members of the scientific societies of the Republic. With the authorization of the Department of Public Education, the Organizing Committee has drawn up regulations now being widely distributed, and has commenced other preparations which are being completed as rapidly as possible in view of the shortness of the time at its disposal and the importance of the congress, the first of its kind to be held in Mexico.

Owing to the great variety of subjects to be brought before a group of this nature, the congress will be divided into 12 main sections. These include: I, Physics and mathematics; II, general and applied geology; III, engineering; IV, industrial chemistry; V, biological sciences; VI, agricultural sciences; VII, medical sciences; VIII, hygiene and public health; IX, anthropological and historical sciences; X, juridical sciences; XI, sociology and economics, and XII, education. A number of subcommittees composed of three members will have charge of the organization of the respective sections. These have already begun work, their principal activities thus far having centered about the selection of topics for discussion and the issuance of invitations to Mexican scientists to prepare papers for presentation at the congress.

The Department of Foreign Relations of Mexico has instructed its diplomatic representatives in the various countries of America that besides inviting the Government to send official delegations they should encourage the formation of local committees in each country to arouse interest in the congress. In this way it is hoped to create a number of groups which may effectively serve to enlist the active cooperation of scientists throughout the whole continent and thus aid in giving the congress a truly continental character. Information

has been received that such work is going rapidly forward and there is every reason to believe that the congress will have all the importance and significance deserved by such an assembly.

All the sections of the congress offer an excellent opportunity for the presentation not only of works of pure science or speculative reasoning, but for reports on the practical application of scientific principles in each country. The delegates of Mexico, for example, may demonstrate to the congress how recent juridical, social, economic, and educational movements in that country have been the natural outgrowth of the political theories of the Mexican Revolution, and it is to be supposed that the representatives of other countries will explain the solutions which they have found for the diverse problems confronting them.

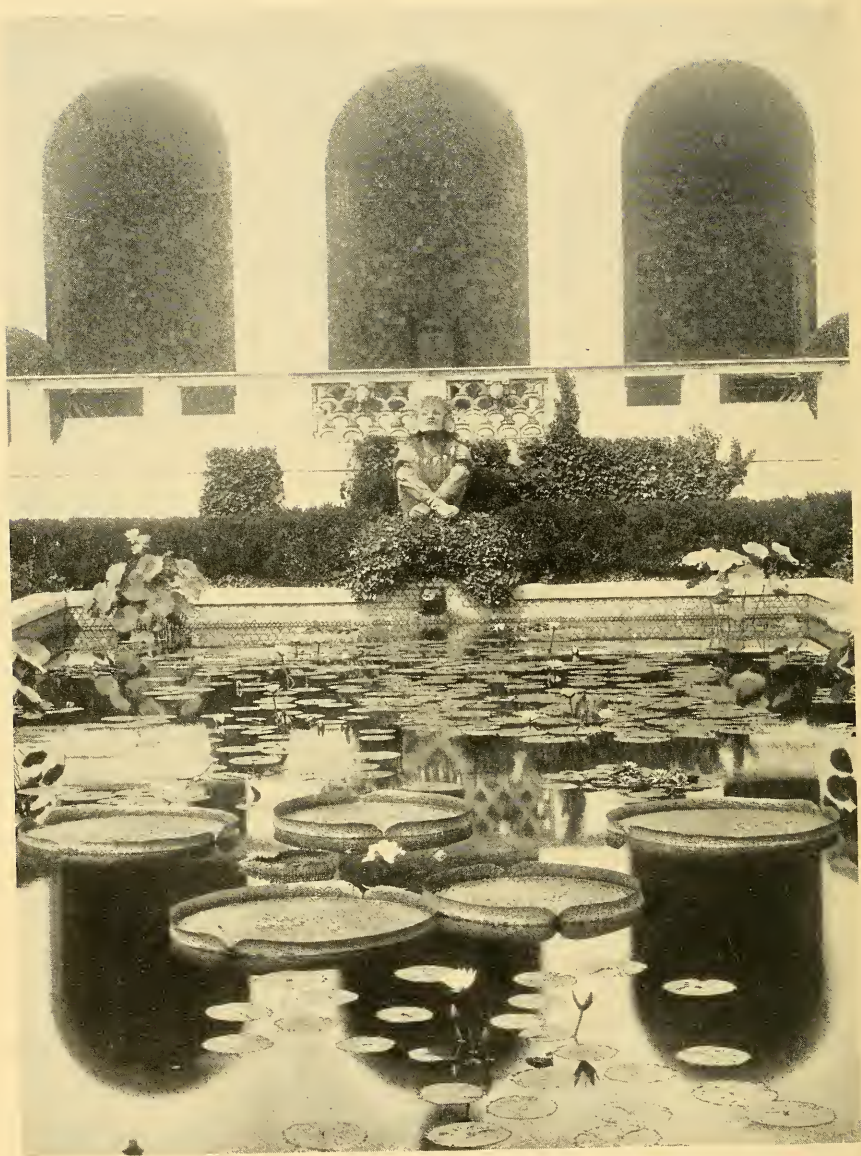
On the other hand, in view of the fact that this is primarily an American congress, the program ought to include a study of the subjects of interest to all or, if not to all, at least to those countries of the Western Hemisphere which by their geographical location, economic relations, or intellectual ties have most in common. There are many questions transcending the limits of nationality over which various nations may be in disagreement or, contrariwise, in which they may be cooperating for their mutual good. Such subjects and problems may most certainly be made the subject of study by the scientists of the Americas and the discussions which follow should inevitably bring decisions and resolutions of great importance for all concerned.

Jurists and historians, physicians and engineers, sociologists and economists, chemists and biologists, educators and hygienists, geologists and agricultural experts and all others in countries of the American Continent who engage in theoretical or practical scientific work are invited to the congress. To them, as also to the universities, scientific societies, and various institutions dedicated to research and the diffusion of knowledge, the Organizing Committee extends a most cordial invitation.

Aided by the Government and the cooperation of the different scientific groups of Mexico, the committee will spare no effort in making the Seventh American Scientific Congress as great a success as those which have preceded it in the hope that this meeting will serve not only to realize the specific purpose for which it has been called but that it may also effectively strengthen the bonds of friendship and mutual understanding which should more closely unite the countries of the Americas.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Those interested in obtaining further information regarding the congress may apply to the "Comisión Organizadora del Séptimo Congreso Científico" (México, D. F., México, Apartado Postal 517.)



LILY POOL IN THE AZTEC GARDEN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION  
The salver-like leaves and white flower of the Victoria Regia are seen near the foreground of the picture.



# VICTORIA REGIA<sup>1</sup>

By MARIA SABINA DE ALBUQUERQUE

TRAVELER on the Amazon, journeying entranced up the Sea-River, unless you avail yourself of the cunning of the *caboclo* you are foredoomed to disappointment and will return without ever a glimpse of the Wonder-Flower. The lakes of its abode are secret. No one can find them unaided by the man of the Amazon. A thousand times your bark will pass the tiny entrance of an *igarapé* which would lead you to one of these lakes and a thousand times you will fail to perceive it, concealed as it is by its dense green of aquatic growth, . . . for the forest is discreet and knows well how to guard its secrets.

Aware of this, we seek our *caboclo* and after two hours of threading our way through various islands, complex windings, intricate channels and dense vegetation, we come to the entrance of our longed-for *igarapé*. . . .

Emerging from it, behold us at last in the enchanted lake, gliding among a tangle of every imaginable kind of water plant. Clearing these, we sight ahead a snow-white gleam. It is our first half-open Victoria Regia. Victoria Regia! . . . I had pictured it beautiful, exotic, paradoxical, but never as I see it now. As we push further on in the lake others appear, here and there, and then others, and yet others—a host innumerable—white, pink, red, of all sizes, immense, fantastic—interspersed among their incredible leaves.

Incredible and indescribable! As far as the eye can reach, stretching to the distant hazy shore, majestically they float, these immense circular leaves with their upturned rims—the larger ones like green burnished salvers bearing mystic offerings to the Sun-God, the smaller ones, just unfurled, like soft velvet caskets, exquisitely worked in richest roseate hues.

When the flower first opens, it is immaculate in its snow-white sheen, which changes later to a soft pink and deepens in its full splendor to a rich reddish purple. And in all phases lovely without compare, unrivalled Queen of the Waters!

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<sup>1</sup> Excerpts translated by Annie d'Armond Marchant of the *Bulletin* staff, from the Portuguese of *Alma Tropical*. The author, Maria Sabina de Albuquerque, is one of Brazil's outstanding modern writers of poetry and prose.

In Brazil, the Amazon River is often referred to as *Rio-Mar* (Sea-River).

*Caboclo* is a Portuguese word meaning copper-colored and, in Brazil, is applied to Indians or persons of part Indian blood.

*Igarapé* in this case is a narrow channel leading from the Amazon to a lake which is really part of the river.

As I gaze entranced, the lake is slowly transformed; it is no longer water but diaphanous space; no longer a lake but the sky; no longer does it contain flowers, but stars!

Stars? Flowers? . . . Whatever you are, daughters of dream and mystery, I must take you with me when I return to my absurd and prosaic city life.

Leaning over the water, I am about to touch one of them when a startled cry arrests my outstretched hand. It is the *caboclo*.

"Lady, lady, do not touch them! Beware of the thorns!"

Another surprise, another mystery, the magnificent flower's bizarre defense! The closed bud bristles with long, sharp, terrible thorns,



THE FLOWER OF THE VICTORIA REGIA

but when open, the thorny chalice lies upon the water concealing its weapons, even as the leaves float fully armed underneath.

The defense is indeed terrible but the cunning of the *caboclo* is infinite. Under his astute direction I am determined to possess myself of the magnificent flower. Armed with a long forest knife, I grasp the satiny corolla with one hand, and plunging the other into the mysterious depth of the lake, with one sure stroke sever the thorny stem. It is my moment of triumph, of keen delight; with my own inexperienced city hands have I gathered the Queen of Flowers in her wild mysterious haunts. . . .

It is the hour of sleep and dreams. Floating in water on the veranda my Victoria Regia also sleeps, but only that it may awaken to another more alluring, more intoxicating life! A subtle fragrance, almost unperceived in the glorious hours of sunshine, begins now to

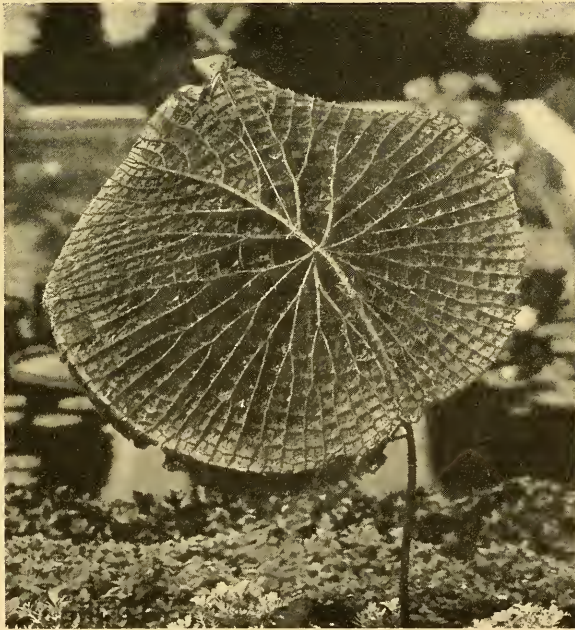
pervade the shadows of night—insidious and elusive at first, then stronger, more intense, more penetrating, finally voluptuous, terrible—a morbid perfume distilled by the moon for dreams, for love, perchance for death!

And then, hark! a curious droning sound melts into the stillness of night. Do my ears deceive me? The *Victoria Regia* is singing—singing!

Woman, I say to myself, woman filled with curiosity, daughter of this age of disenchantment and progress—come with me, I say, gaze upon the sublime corolla, examine it with your own eyes, tear away its mystery, disillusion yourself.

And there I find myriads of iridescent beetles singing in chorus in the heart of the flower.

But the dreamer in me transcends the reasoner. To me it is still the enchanted flower that in the mysterious silence of a tropical night bewitches with its fragrance and lulls with its song—singing to night and the moon—singing of dreams and of love!



LEAF OF THE VICTORIA REGIA

The radiating veins on the underside of the leaf are braced by transverse veins and covered with spines. The leaves are sometimes 6 feet or more in diameter and strong enough to support a small child.



# CHILDREN'S COURT WORK AND REFORMATORIES IN PERU

By MERCEDES GALLAGHER DE PARKS

*President of the National Council of Women of Peru and of the "Sociedad Especial de Patronato de Menores"*

IN the year 1926 a new penal code was put in force in Peru which provided, for the first time in the judicial history of the country, for the installation of a children's court. This was shortly afterwards organized and has since continued to function very usefully and successfully.

The National Council of Women took an immediate interest in the matter, and started to plan the founding of an organization for cooperating with the children's court. This kind of work being entirely new to the country, the council thought it necessary to make as complete a preliminary study of it as was possible in books and other printed matter. We applied for material to the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, meeting with a very ready and courteous response, for we received both from the bureau itself and, through its action, from the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York, the Bureau of Child Guidance, New York, the National Probation Association, the Children's Foundation of Valparaiso, Ind., and other institutions sufficient gifts of literature on the subject to form a valuable and fairly complete small library, to which were also added the works of the leading psychologists and psychiatrists of the day. Equipped with this preliminary knowledge, the women of the National Council started to work, forming a special committee of 12, and applied to the Government for official sanction and a small monthly subsidy; the former was readily granted and the committee given official standing under the title of "Sociedad Especial de Patronato de Menores." The latter occasioned considerable delay, but was finally also obtained, and the committee started work in the first part of the year 1928. The monetary grant was suppressed in March, 1930, but the institution was able to carry on through subscriptions from its own members, as its expenses are small; it only keeps two very able salaried women assistants, and a good share of the work is done by the members of the committee themselves, the office used being that of the National Council of Women and both organizations sharing the upkeep expenses.

The correctional institutions in the city of Lima are three in number, one for girls and two for boys. The first mentioned is an annex

of the women's prison of Santo Tomas. Both the prison and the annex are managed by a congregation of sisters of the Third Order of Saint Francis of Assisi, founded in the latter part of last century by a Peruvian woman expressly for carrying on this work. The organization of this prison, though perhaps rather rough and ready, is thoroughly efficient. The treatment of the prisoners is understanding and humane, and they are kept constantly employed in light work of various kinds. Those who have babies with them are afforded every facility for proper care of the infants, and the atmosphere of the whole place is cheerful and soothing. No restrictive measures are used, the prisoners being governed entirely by the moral and personal influence of the nuns. It is interesting to note that the



BUILDING OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, LIMA

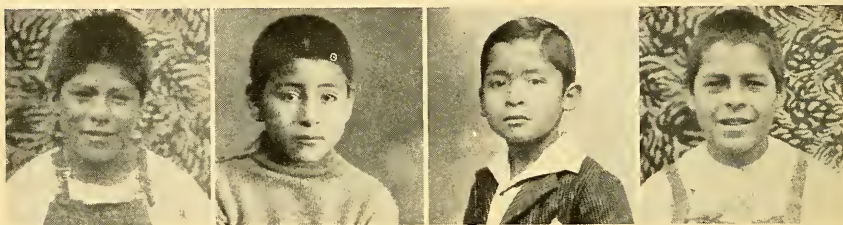
percentage of criminality among Peruvian women is low, and that the great majority of serious offenses are crimes of passion.

The girls' reformatory is also run by the good sisters, efficiently except for the evil of overcrowding and lack of sufficient playgrounds in the building, which was formerly a Dominican convent. This deficiency of accommodation causes grave concern both to the sisters themselves and to the officials of the Prisons Department, and will no doubt be remedied as soon as the political and financial conditions of the country permit.

The two institutions for boys are run by lay officials. At the present moment of writing the reformatory at Surco is undergoing a thorough reorganization by the Minister of Justice of the present Junta de Gobierno, Dr. José Gálvez, and the very zealous and ex-

perienced Director General of Prisons, Señor Oscar Vásquez Benavides. An intelligent and well-equipped director has been appointed. The reformatory is situated in the open country amidst pleasant surroundings, and though shorn of most of its farming grounds by President Leguía, who used them to lay out the flying field of Las Palmas, it has a good football ground and its workshops are being refitted. It is a source of satisfaction to the "Patronato de Menores" to feel that the agitation kept up by its members for some time past has helped to call the attention of the Government to the need for this reorganization, and we are pleased to say that the officials mentioned responded with alacrity to our suggestions, which were in complete agreement with their own desire for better administration of the Prisons Department.

The same new penal code which created the children's court also provided for the opening of a temporary detention home for boys which was located in the city of Lima and which has functioned



FOUR WARDS OF THE "PATRONATO DE MENORES"

These boys presented their photographs to their good friends of the "Patronato."

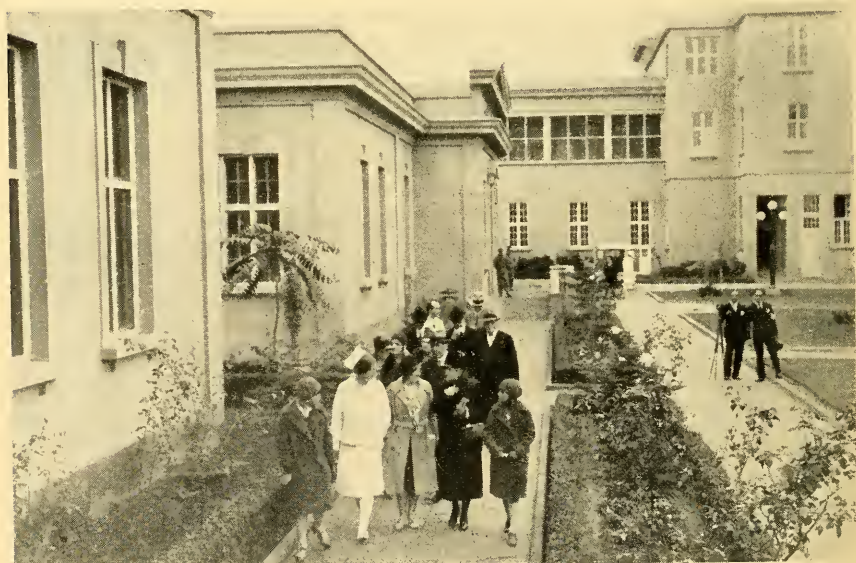
since then with considerable success, in spite of the same handicap of unsuitable housing with which both the Prisons Department and the "Patronato" in cooperation are endeavoring to cope. The floating population of waifs and strays in the city is exceedingly large, because of the improvidence of the half-breed working classes and the irregularity and promiscuity of marital relations among them, which is, in fact, perhaps the gravest social problem confronting Peru and other Latin American countries.

The women are a harassed and generally a hard-driven, devoted class; but their mates seem to be about evenly divided between two extreme types—the sober and industrious family man and the unprincipled and self-indulgent irresponsible, whose amorous exploits leave a long and tragic trail of misery and squalor behind them. I am afraid we who work with the children's court are inclined to believe that the latter type is greatly in the majority, but our outlook is probably a very biased one.



¶ The work of the "Patronato de Menores" consists of semiofficial duties of inspection of the reformatories and friendly cooperation with them, and also of the proper disposal of those children whom the judge does not see fit to send to these institutions, but who are homeless or suffering from destitution or unsatisfactory home conditions. The method followed in this work is also somewhat rough and ready, but the "Patronato" does its best to make it efficient, to adapt it to the peculiar conditions of the country, and above all to avoid routine and give each individual case intelligent and sympathetic attention and study, which is the keystone of this kind of work. Orphans are, whenever possible, placed in the magnificently housed seaside orphan asylum of the city of Lima, by no means an easy task, as this institution, notwithstanding its considerable size, is normally crowded to capacity. As no schools or free scholarships are at the disposal of the "Patronato," the most usual plan for disposing of the children is placing them in carefully selected homes of families of the upper and, more frequently, of the lower middle class, where they do light housework in return for their maintenance. It is far from an ideal solution of the problem, but in practice it works satisfactorily, especially as the children and the housewives in whose care they have been placed are expected to report to the "Patronato" once a month, or oftener should anything unforeseen arise in connection with the child's welfare. They do so with commendable regularity, both parties looking upon the institution as an ally and a help. These reporting visits take place in the office of the "Patronato" and are received by one of the members, who take turns at the work one day a week. The child and housewife are interviewed separately, and the resulting observations and decisions entered in a register. Each child thus is the subject of a record the whole time that it remains under the vigilance of our institution. A child not seeming to fit into one household is at once changed to a more congenial one, and it is needless to say that, although observing due impartiality, the "Patronato" allows no consideration to weigh but the welfare and the reasonable preferences of the child. As great a measure of schooling as possible is insisted on. Children suspected of imperfect health are immediately examined by the doctor, and either get proper home treatment or are sent to a hospital and visited there. It is satisfactory to be able to state that the percentage of sickness and deaths is extremely low and that the placed children are in the main healthy, contented, and well treated, so the system, though rather primitive, works excellently and saves many hundreds of children every year from neglect, underfeeding, and destitution.

These boys and girls have come to regard the "Patronato" office as a home of refuge, high court of appeal, and fairy godmother establishment combined. And our first bride is about to be married under



Courtesy of Dr. Albert A. Giesecke

## TWO CHILD WELFARE INSTITUTIONS OF LIMA, PERU

Upper: Pérez Aranibar child welfare institution. Lower: The Julia Swayne de Leguía hospital for children.

the wing of the institution. Many destitute mothers now bring their children to us for placing, irrespective of the children's court.

The "Patronato" is now studying a scheme for sending groups of boys to an agricultural colony amidst the wild and fertile tracts of the "Montaña," the huge inland region watered by the tributaries of the Amazon, to learn farming and carve out a future for themselves under the care of the Franciscan missionary fathers. The high quota of unemployment in and around Lima renders this measure especially desirable, and we consider that such an adventure would be a godsend to the energetic and restless boys craving freedom from the limitations of city life, and would afford a suitable outlet for activity which is often wasted in truancy and mischief.

In concluding this somewhat superficial report I wish to say that the "Patronato de Menores" has invariably met with the readiest and most enthusiastic cooperation from the officials of both the children's court and of the Ministry of Justice, and the nation-wide cry for reorganization now being heard in this country will doubtless herald better things for the reformatory system and more active work in this most important field of child care.



Photograph by Albert C. Smith

THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE, LIMA



# THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS, OR COLON ARCHIPELAGO

By H. KORWIN

THE Galapagos Islands, officially called the Colon Archipelago, belong to the Republic of Ecuador.

The archipelago consists of a group of 15 larger and about 40 smaller islands and islets lying in the Pacific Ocean, mainly between  $89^{\circ}$  and  $92^{\circ}$  W. longitude and  $1^{\circ}$  N. to  $2^{\circ}$  S. latitude, about 580 miles west of the coast of South America, 660 miles from Guayaquil and 910 miles from Panama.

The total land area of the Colon Archipelago is about 2,870 square miles. The largest island is Isabella, covering approximately 1,650 square miles. Santa Cruz covers 390 square miles; Fernandina, 250 square miles, and San Cristobal, 174 square miles.

Discovered in 1535 by Tomás de Borlanga, the archipelago was formerly known under the name of Galapagos Islands, from *galápagos* (Spanish for tortoise). The group now bears the official name of Colon Archipelago, conferred about 40 years ago by the decree of the Ecuadorean Government in honor of the discoverer of the new world, Colón being the Spanish form of Columbus. The archipelago was annexed to Ecuador on February 12, 1832, by Col. Ignacio Hernández, who established a base at the island of Santa Maria.

In the main the isles consist of little more than a series of volcanic mountains, some isolated and some joined together forming larger islands. On the larger isles the lava has been spread wide enough to form a good deal of low lying and comparatively level land. While there are about 2,000 craters in the archipelago, only a few are at all lofty. The highest are found on Isabella Island, where one mountain reaches 4,700 feet; Santa Fernandina follows with a peak 3,720 feet high; then San Cristobal and Santa Maria, where the summits are 2,490 feet and 1,780 feet high, respectively. Active volcanoes exist at present only on Isabella and San Salvador. The last eruption on the other islands occurred in 1813.

The coasts of the islands are for the most part steep, rugged, and rocky, with many sunken rocks and reefs, and have to be carefully navigated because of the strong Humboldt current, an offshoot of which, leaving the coast of South America at Cape Paita, shoots out to the archipelago where it acquires still greater strength among the islands. These divide it into many swiftly running currents, which carom from one isle to another, following an uncharted course.

Tagus Cove on Isabella is the only landlocked harbor. Other anchorages are open bays, but owing to continuous fine weather, are safer than they appear on charts, except during the rainy season when the northern swell rolls in. The chief anchorages are Wreck Bay on San Cristobal, Post Office Bay on Santa Maria and Conway Bay on Santiago Island, but there are many others where, in the absence of the swell, landing is possible.

The climate of the archipelago is on the whole healthful, being warm and dry, but not excessively warm for a place situated on the Equator.



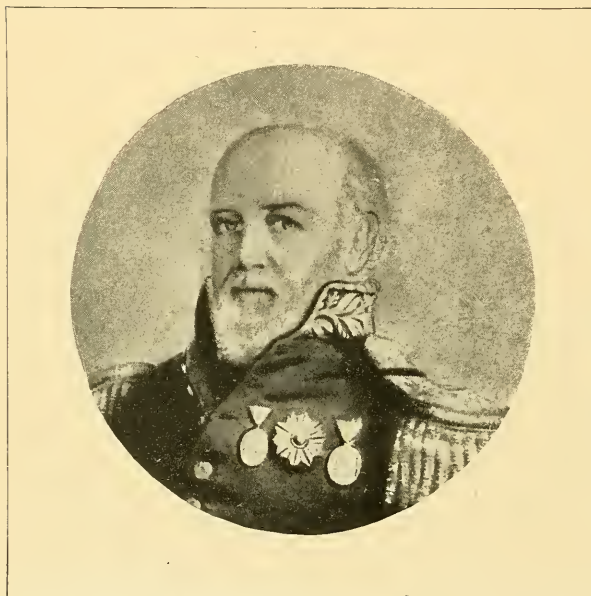
LAVA BEDS, GALAPAGOS ISLANDS

The mean monthly temperature varies from  $70^{\circ}$  to  $81^{\circ}$  F. February and March are the warmest months, but even then the temperature at noon at sea level seldom reaches  $85^{\circ}$  F. July to September is the cool season, but the seasons and temperature vary somewhat on different islands and in different latitudes.

Springs and streams are scarce on some islands, notably the smaller ones, where they occur only during the rainy season. Some islands have no water whatever. San Cristobal is the best supplied with water; it has a stream with a waterfall and a crater lake in the mountains from which the water is piped down to the landing place.

Springs are found on Santa Maria, San Salvador, Santiago, and Isabella. During the rainy season lakes are formed in some of the volcanic craters, but they soon dry up.

The lower parts of the islands are very dry and hardly any vegetation appears below an elevation of 500 feet. Above that the land, very level, is extremely fertile, and if cultivated will produce fruit and vegetables and most sorts of grain. Sugarcane, oranges, lemons, ripen all the year round, and two crops of corn, coffee, and potatoes can be produced annually. Despite this richness of soil and benevolence of climate, only a very small portion of land available for agriculture has been worked.



GENERAL JOSÉ DE VILLAMIL

In 1831, General Villamil, who was born in New Orleans, made an unsuccessful attempt to colonize the Galapagos Islands, after earlier explorations of the archipelago. It was due to his initiative that the islands were incorporated into Ecuadorean territory.

Courtesy of Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte

Discovered uninhabited, the islands remained so until 1831, when General Villamil made an attempt to colonize the archipelago. It was he who distributed on most of the islands various domestic animals, such as cattle, horses, asses, goats, and pigs, whose descendants exist to this day. Upon the failure of General Villamil's attempt at settlement, the only inhabitants for several years were occasional hunters of the half-wild cattle. In 1858 Orchilla Co., formed by Señores Monroy and Cobos, was organized on Cristobal Island. It employed convict labor. It prospered, but there was mutiny and Señor Cobos was assassinated. The island then passed to his heirs. Señor Manuel Augusto Cobos, the present master of San Cristobal, is a veritable potentate. An Ecuadorean, educated in Paris, he holds a position of unique power on the island, like that of a feudal baron or minor king



of old. The 300 people who form the population of San Cristobal are mostly his employees.

Isabella Island, where there are sulphur mines, has a population of 115 people. Forty thousand head of cattle roam its acres, which are ruled and owned by Señor Antonio Gil. The other islands are unclaimed but are visited occasionally by cattle hunters seeking hides and adventure.

San Cristobal Island and its settlement of El Progreso stand as an example of what can be done on these shores. According to 1918 statistics, the sugar output of El Progreso that year was 3,000,000



Courtesy of Charles Haskins Townsend

#### ON THE BEACH AT VILLAMIL, ISABELLA (ALBEMARLE) ISLAND

Giant tortoises appear in the foreground with several bunches of bananas, one of the agricultural products of the island.

pounds; coffee, 300,000 pounds, and alcohol, 14,000 liters. Vinegar, hides, and other products were also reported. The factory uses as fuel low-grade coal mined on the islands.

In 1909 the sulphur mines on Isabella were worked; that commodity is also found on other islands. Large deposits of salt also occur; this necessity could not only be exported but also used locally in salting fish, which abound in these waters. There are also lime deposits in the archipelago.

The waters around the islands teem with marine life. On the rocky shores lives the marine iguana, a species of lizard native to the islands and not found anywhere else in the world. Sea lions and seals are

numerous and quite tame. The sea likewise holds crabs, lobsters, and oysters. Land and sea birds are unafraid of man. Giant land tortoises (*galápagos*) are scarce, but marine turtles, 3 to 4 feet across, are found in the coastal waters. The underwater caves are sometimes the hiding place of enormous octopi.

Politically, the archipelago is under the jurisdiction of the War Department of the Republic. A major and a company of soldiers form the garrison. The major is the governor and port authority.

In 1885 the National Congress passed a law exempting colonists from all taxes and military service and established free ports.



GUAYAQUIL, CHIEF PORT OF ECUADOR

# A FIFTY MILLION DOLLAR ORANGE FROM BRAZIL

## AND OTHER GIFTS OF THE AMERICAS TO THE CITRUS FRUIT INDUSTRY

By T. RALPH ROBINSON

*Senior Physiologist, United States Department of Agriculture*

IN discussing the production of citrus fruits in tropical and sub-tropical America, it may be worth while to consider briefly those features that are predominately American.

While the home of citrus fruits is conceded to be south-eastern Asia and Malaysia, certain fruits and food habits have been developed in America quite distinct from those of the Orient. Foremost among the fruits unique in America is the pomelo or grapefruit. While doubtless derived from its oriental relative, the pummelo or shaddock, grapefruit as we know it appears to be of American origin. Whether first coming into existence in Barbados or in Jamaica is unascertainable from the meager literature references available, but it appears certain that it was known in the West Indies in the latter part of the eighteenth century as a fruit distinct from and superior to the shaddock. Its gradual increase in popularity during the present century bids fair to place it on an equal footing with the orange in the near future. The grapefruit production in Florida is even now practically equal to that of the orange, and in south Texas the recently planted grapefruit acreage far exceeds that devoted to orange cultivation. In California, the climate is not as well suited to grapefruit as that of the more humid regions surrounding the Gulf of Mexico, but the annual production even there is in excess of a million boxes.

One stimulus to grapefruit planting in Florida and Porto Rico is the rapid development of a canning industry.

For the past two seasons fully 10 per cent of the Florida grapefruit crop has been put up in cans, taking off the market oversize, russet, or scarred fruit not easily salable but sound and excellent when properly canned. The initiation of this enterprise is to be credited to Porto Rico, where fully a third of the crop is regularly canned for shipment. The canned product can be shipped to any part of the world and may pave the way for the later use of fresh fruit. Certain it is that grapefruit is gradually becoming known and popular outside of America, especially in the larger centers of population of Europe. This development doubtless has operated to stimulate recent grape-



fruit planting in Cuba, Honduras, Trinidad, Jamaica, Brazil, and very likely other portions of tropical America.

Food habits have much to do with the choice of varieties for commercial planting. Since in the Orient most citrus fruits are eaten out of hand, free-peeling or "kid-glove" oranges are preferred and dominate the markets. To the serving of fruits cut in two and eaten with a spoon, the firm, tight-skinned orange is better adapted, so that these oranges greatly predominate in American plantings.

The most famous orange in American use is perhaps the Washington or Bahia navel. No discussion of American citrus fruits would be



Courtesy of United States Department of Agriculture

#### WHERE THE NAVEL ORANGE ORIGINATED

An orange grove at Cabulla, near the city of Bahia, Brazil, where the navel orange is known to have originated. This photograph was taken at the time of Mr. A. D. Shamel's visit in December, 1913, when he investigated the history of this famous fruit.

complete without some mention of this remarkable orange, the gift of Brazil to the citrus family. This orange is generally reputed to have originated at Bahia, Brazil, as a bud sport of the Selecta variety, and was first propagated by budding about 1820, by a Portuguese gardener of that region.

The United States owes the successful introduction of the navel orange from Brazil to the late William Saunders, superintendent of gardens and grounds of the United States Department of Agriculture. This introduction was made in 1870, and within three years young trees budded from the originals were sent to California and Florida, the first two being sent to Mrs. Eliza Tibbetts of Riverside, Calif.

One of these is shown on page 1148, the other is shown below, being transplanted from Mrs. Tibbett's grove to the patio of the Mission Inn, Riverside, Calif., in May, 1903. The transplanting was made the occasion of appropriate ceremonies, Theodore Roosevelt, then President of the United States, officiating on that occasion. President Roosevelt is shown in the illustration with spade in hand.

Still earlier, in 1846, D. J. Browne in his work on *Trees of America* described a navel orange from Bahia, Brazil, to which he gave the specific name *Citrus aurantium umbilicata*. His statement is as follows:



Courtesy of United States Department of Agriculture

#### TRANSPLANTING WASHINGTON NAVEL ORANGE IN CALIFORNIA

Theodore Roosevelt, then President of the United States, officiated at the ceremony of transplanting from the grove of Mrs. Eliza Tibbets to the patio of the Mission Inn, Riverside, Calif., on May 7, 1903, one of the first two navel orange trees brought to California in 1873.

It is chiefly cultivated in the neighborhood of Bahia, Brazil, where it is thought to be one of the greatest prodigies of the vegetable kingdom. The author of the present work claims the honour of first introducing this variety into the United States. He brought several trees from Brazil in 1835, and caused them to be planted on the estate of the late Z. Kingsley on Drayton Island, Lake George, East Florida, where they are believed still to exist.

Browne's introduction of the Bahia navel orange, nearly a century ago, seems to have failed (probably through a great freeze in Florida at that period) as there is no record of these trees having come to fruiting. Browne was later in charge of the agricultural division of the United States Patent Office, the nucleus from which developed the present United States Department of Agriculture.



A few years later, in 1838, another attempt seems to have been made to introduce the navel orange from Brazil into the United States. These plants were consigned to Mr. Thomas Hogg, a nurseryman of New York, by a planter formerly resident in Brazil, according to Mr. Hogg's account. After a year's detention in a New York greenhouse, they were sent to Florida, but are supposed to have been destroyed during the disturbances incident to the Seminole Indian war then going on there.

Its seedless character, fine flavor, and distinctive navel mark gradually spread the fame of this new fruit and its successful introduction



NAVEL ORANGE TREE  
AND COMMEMORATIVE  
TABLET

This is one of the first two trees of the Washington navel orange planted in California. The tablet erected in honor of Mrs. Eliza Tibbets, who received and planted the two trees, bears the inscription: "To honor Mrs. Eliza Tibbets and to commend her good work in planting at Riverside in 1873, the first Washington navel orange trees in California, native to Bahia, Brazil, proved the most valuable fruit introduction yet made by the United States Department of Agriculture. 1920."

Courtesy of United States Department of Agriculture

into the United States marked the rise of a highly profitable new industry in southern California, representing an annual gross income of about \$50,000,000 from this orange alone. It has not proved so well adapted to the sections bordering the Gulf of Mexico, though grown in a small way throughout this region. Systematic bud selection from superior individual trees has been practiced in California for the past 20 years to avoid the propagation of inferior strains and to develop strains potentially more productive for commercial planting. This work of bud selection, started by Mr. A. D. Shamel of the United States Department of Agriculture, with the navel orange of Bahia, has yielded such striking results that it has been extended



to many other fields of horticulture. Without this attention to the securing of pedigreed strains through the use of individual tree performance records, the navel orange might easily by this time have been discredited and largely replaced, as many degenerative and unproductive forms were appearing in the commercial plantings of California. In the progress of this intensive study of the navel orange, Mr. Shamel, accompanied by P. H. Dorsett and Dr. Wilson Popenoe, made a trip to Brazil in 1913, to gather all the facts possible as to its origin and methods of propagation and cultivation, and found it still a favorite variety in the vicinity of Bahia where it was first propagated over 100 years ago.

#### LEMON GROWING

In at least one other aspect citrus culture in America has taken a different trend from that common to the Orient. The commercial lemon, which constitutes about a third of the citrus acreage in California, is little known in the Orient, other acid fruits, largely of the mandarin group, being preferred, perhaps for their greater disease resistance. The type of lemon popular in the American trade was first largely planted in the Mediterranean countries where it is still an important product. Increasing production in California, however, has gradually diminished the imports of Italian lemons into the United States.

Commercial lemon growing is climatically limited to warm but semiarid regions, the humid tropics and subtropical regions not being suited to producing an acceptable product. The lemon varieties commonly grown in America are especially susceptible to the attacks of citrus scab, which perhaps was largely responsible for the failure to establish commercial lemon growing in Florida and other humid regions of subtropical America.

#### THE ACID LIME

The acid lime, variously known as "Mexican Lime," "West Indian Lime," and "Key Lime," in contrast with the lemon, has found a congenial home in the American tropics, especially in portions of the West Indies where its culture has been an important factor in economic life for many years.

Of recent years the inroads of disease, especially limewithertip and redroot, and the cheapening of citrate of lime and citric acid through new processes of manufacture have seriously disturbed the West Indian lime industry. Breeding new types of limes for disease resistance is being undertaken and some progress has been made. Budding of limes on sour orange seedlings has proved a means of

avoiding losses due to redroot. A marked rise in the value of lime oil has in a measure offset the lowered price on citrate of lime.

With the improvements in transportation and development of cold-storage facilities, citrus fruits now move freely to practically all of the world markets. The transportation of orange juice frozen in suitable containers also promises further to extend distribution and seasons of consumption. Fortunately the principal cropping seasons in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres are well adjusted by nature to avoid destructive competition. With the stimulation of the planting of citrus fruits that seems world wide it will be most wise, however, that each country or section should keep informed of new and contemplated plantings in other regions. Much may be accomplished by choice of varieties for planting, or by marketing methods, to avoid the disastrous results of an oversupply at certain seasons or in certain markets, especially in the large population centers of Europe.



Courtesy of U. S. Department of Agriculture

A CALIFORNIA ORANGE GROVE

## THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL FEMINIST CONGRESS

THE Second International Feminist Congress, held in Rio de Janeiro last June under the auspices of the Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women, brought together delegates from many lands representing numerous important women's organizations, both national and international. In fact, representatives were sent by 21 Brazilian societies and by 16 foreign or international bodies. The President of Brazil appointed Mrs. Maria Eugenia Celso, a prominent author, to represent the country officially, and most of the State governors also named official delegates.

The members of the executive board of the Brazilian Federation acted as officers of the conference. Miss Bertha Lutz, who has long labored unceasingly in the feminist cause, served as president and Mrs. Celso and Dr. Carmen Portinho, a civil engineer, as vice presidents.

The mornings of the conference were given up to committee meetings and the afternoons to plenary sessions, time being left for visits to institutions, for luncheons, and for other engagements. The meetings were held in the Automobile Club of Brazil, which lent its splendid headquarters for the occasion.

At the opening session, as at all other public meetings, the hall was crowded. The President of the Republic and the Ministers of State gave their patronage and Mme. Getulio Vargas, wife of the President, was in the audience. Addresses were made by some of the most prominent women in Brazil, including Mrs. Julia Lopes de Almeida, perhaps the leading woman novelist of to-day, and Mrs. Rosalina Coelho Lisboa, widely renowned in Latin America as a poet. The latter spoke in five languages. Among other speakers were Commandant Mary S. Allen, Women's Auxiliary Service, England, and 2 Brazilian State delegates, 1 from the north and 1 from the south of that vast country—larger, it may be mentioned in passing, than the continental United States.

One of the most interesting sessions of the congress was that at which the delegates were received by the History Institute of Brazil. Miss Bertha Lutz described the historic significance of the woman's movement and pled that it should always preserve the highest ideals. The special feature of the meeting was the discussion by four women lawyers, delegates to the congress, of various points of law. Dr. Orminda Bastos spoke on the redress of passion crimes against women; Dr. Hermilinda Paes, attorney for the military court of



the State of Bahia, on the problem of illegitimate children; Dr. Maria Ritta Soares de Andrade, formerly attorney of the State of Sergipe, on the need for consulting women on the legislative reforms now being projected in Brazil; and Dr. Maria Luiza Bittencourt, one of the finest orators in the woman's movement, on general problems.

A great peace meeting was held at the American Embassy, lent for the occasion by the ambassador, Hon. Edwin V. Morgan, who has given the Brazilian feminists decided encouragement. The speakers on this occasion represented the Inter-American Commission of Women, the National League of Women Voters of the United States, the Danish and Argentine Councils of Women, the Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, and the United States National Council for the Prevention of War. Among the topics were: Pan American relations; peace work in Denmark; peace psychology; and disarmament.

The general subject of the last public meeting was Woman. She was discussed as social worker, as educator, as a factor in economics and in politics, and as peacemaker. Mrs. Alice de Toledo Tibiriçá of Sao Paulo, head of the campaign against leprosy, spoke on the first topic, while Dr. Augusto de Lima, president of the Academy of Letters and an ardent champion of feminism, made an eloquent address on "Woman in Politics."

The committees which met in the morning were seven in number, corresponding with the seven aims of the woman's movement in Brazil, as suggested by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt at the Pan American Conference of Women held in Baltimore in April, 1922. The subjects dealt with by the various committees were the following: Education; women's rights; peace; the home, mothers and children; working conditions for women; cooperation of women for social service; and women's activities. The last-named group held an interesting exhibit, which varied from needlework and a model home to literature, statuary, and city planning. Not only Brazil but other countries contributed to this exhibit.

Since Brazil is undergoing a transition period after the revolution during which many laws are being amended, the committee on women's rights was perhaps the most important of all. Full citizenship for women on equal terms with men; eligibility to all political, administrative, and judicial offices; and equal civil and economic rights were requested. A demand was formulated to do away with the husband's right to establish the domicile and prevent his wife from choosing her own profession. A plea was also made that husband or wife should inherit before father and mother, when one of the former dies intestate. A special committee was appointed to consider what changes in penal law are necessary and to study other questions not taken up by the Congress.

The Committee on Working Conditions for Women and Children was also very important because Brazil now has a new Ministry of Labor, before which the resolutions of the Congress have been brought. A request was made for a Bureau of Women and Children like those of the United States; women labor inspectors; seats for women workers employed in business or industry; and the enforcement of the excellent sanitary legislation already existing. The suburban railways near the industrial cities of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo will be asked to provide special cars for women during rush hours. As to wages, the Congress advocated that they be based on work and not on sex. There was no theoretical bias in the conclusions which asked for the right of married women to work and women to be heard on conditions affecting the home, but at the same time requested the Government to retain the legislation for civil servants that allows women an eight weeks' vacation with full wages at childbirth. Other resolutions advocated an increase in the number of regional maternity hospitals, and pled for the enforcement of the children's code.

The Education Committee of the Congress asked for more high schools for girls, fewer normal schools, and a hostelry and extra-curricular activities for women students. The Home Committee voted that housewives should be considered an economic unit in the nation, that girls should be taught home economics and that women should be heard on all public contracts (light, power, gas, markets, etc.) that concern the home.

Among the many significant resolutions passed by the Peace Committee was one asking that mothers, educators, the clergy, and authorities should cooperate in peace education.

Two results of the congress, one in Brazil and the other in Uruguay, are noteworthy. The first is the proposed creation—by this time probably a fact—of a national council, under the auspices of the Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women, to coordinate all social service work; the second was the organization of women police in the neighboring Republic of Uruguay, whose Government invited Commandant Allen to present the subject. Two days after she landed the President issued a decree providing for this service, which has proven its usefulness in many countries.

Among the many social events in connection with the Congress were luncheons, teas, a ball, and a typical Brazilian festival on the Eve of St. John. The luncheon offered to the delegates was the largest affair of its kind ever held by Brazilian women. One of the most interesting numbers on the program of entertainment was the sports morning arranged for the congress by the women's sections of the local athletic clubs. The excursions were also very pleasant, since Rio is beautifully situated between the mountains and the sea. The Condor Syndicate of Rio de Janeiro offered several flights by seaplane

during which the glorious panorama of Guanabara Bay was spread out before pilot and passenger.

At the final plenary session a well-deserved and charming tribute was paid Miss Bertha Lutz, leader of the feminist movement in Brazil, when a shower of rose petals fell upon her from all sides. Thanking the congress, she asked that homage be paid not to her, but to all those who have helped the cause of woman and to the great ideals which should unite all womanhood.

The climax of the congress was the encouragement given it by His Excellency Getulio Vargas, Provisional President of Brazil. When the officers of the Brazilian Federation of Women handed him the resolutions dependent for their effectiveness on Government action, he promised them to use every effort to have the new election law grant women the vote throughout Brazil.

It is of interest to add here that the subcommittee on political rights appointed by the Revolutionary Government (after the dissolution of the Federal Congress), to present a project of an election law has recently handed in its work.

The project provides for woman suffrage, in a somewhat restricted form. It includes among voters unmarried women and widows, who are economically independent *sui juris*, through work or a profession, property or income; married women whose husbands have left them for over two years; those who have been appointed by judicial decree to be head of the family; those separated from their husbands, by mutual consent or judicially; married women who are in business as heads or managers of commercial and industrial enterprises, who have a profession, with offices or premises of their own, or who are employed in such offices with the authorization or presumable authorization of their husbands; and women factory hands or employees of business houses or factories, married or unmarried, provided they are economically independent.

The bill says further that unmarried women or widows without means living under the paternal roof may not vote; and that Brazilian women marrying foreigners do not lose their nationality. The vote is practically obligatory.

As the project has been submitted to public opinion for 60 days, the Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women is organizing a series of lectures by eminent lawyers, radio addresses by women leaders, and other demonstrations, so as to strengthen the opinion which demands equal citizenship and full equality under the law.



# STABILIZATION OF THE CURRENCY IN PERU<sup>1</sup>

By the COMMISSION OF FINANCIAL ADVISERS ON FINANCES OF  
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF PERU; EDWIN WALTER KEMMERER,  
PRESIDENT

ONE of the most important and difficult problems on which the Commission of Financial Advisers have been requested to make recommendations is that of the rate of monetary stabilization. Peru's long and successful experience with the gold standard from 1897 to 1914 has convinced the Peruvian public that a gold standard currency is desirable, so that the commission's recommendation that Peru return promptly to the gold standard does not call for justification. Furthermore, the country's success with the gold standard prior to the European war, her present possession of substantial gold reserves, and the success in recent years of gold-standard currencies in similarly situated neighboring countries like Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, and Colombia encourage the belief that Peru may again have a successful gold-standard currency if she will adopt scientific means for establishing and maintaining such a currency. The Commission of Financial Advisers have no doubts as to Peru's ability successfully to maintain a scientifically devised gold-standard currency. The machinery for doing so is outlined in the Central Reserve Bank project, which the commission are submitting at this time and which is explained in some detail in the report accompanying that project.<sup>2</sup> This leaves the problem of determining the size of the new gold monetary unit or of "determining the gold rate of stabilization" as the principal other problem of importance in the field of currency reform, for the solution of which the commission are called upon to make recommendations.

This problem is a many-sided and complicated one, whose solution involves a careful weighing of the advantages and disadvantages of various possible solutions; since there is no feasible rate of stabilization that could be adopted that would not have disadvantages as well as advantages, or, in other words, that would not cause some injustice and hardship to some classes of people while benefiting other classes. The important desideratum is to adopt a convenient rate

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<sup>1</sup> Reprinted from *Project of a Monetary Law together with a Report in Support Thereof*. Lima, April 15, 1931. This project was enacted into law April 18, 1931.—EDITOR.

<sup>2</sup> See *Project of Law for the Creation of the Central Reserve Bank of Peru together with a Report in Support Thereof*. Lima, April 16, 1931. This project was also enacted into law May 18, 1931.—EDITOR.

that can be successfully maintained and that will cause a minimum of injustice.

In approaching this problem, two fundamental facts should be borne in mind. They are: First, that the determination of the permanent gold value of the sol at any particular point between the limits that would be considered at all feasible, say, between a minimum equivalent to 20 cents United States gold and a maximum equivalent to 40 cents United States gold, would be a matter more of temporary importance than of permanent importance; and, second, that a successful gold-standard currency system demands an adequate initial gold reserve, and the lower the gold rate of stabilization the stronger Peru's initial gold reserve will be. These two points may be briefly explained as follows:

THE RATE PROBLEM LARGELY A TEMPORARY AND TRANSITIONAL  
PERIOD PROBLEM

The level, in terms of gold, of prices, wages, house rents, and taxes in Peru will not be to any considerable extent permanently influenced by the gold value now given to the new gold standard sol. For example, stabilization at the rate of 40 cents United States gold to the sol, as a long-run proposition, would give Peru a price, wage, and tax level only one-half as high in terms of soles as stabilization at a rate of 20 cents United States gold to the sol would give. Price, wage, and tax levels in terms of grams of gold or in terms of United States or British gold coin would be the same in both cases. The fact that at the present time the gold value of the German mark is about six times the gold value of the French franc does not make prices in terms of gold higher in Germany than in France. In other words, the fact that the gold contents of the monetary units of various countries are different means only that these countries are expressing the gold values of their goods and services, namely, their prices and wages, in monetary units of different sizes. To illustrate from another field: If a law were passed in Peru cutting in half the size of a hectare, the number of "hectares" of land possessed by each landowner in Peru would thereby be doubled, but there would be no change in the actual amount of the land which he owned.

Whatever may be the gold standard unit of Peru, the international movement of goods and of gold will always tend to fix the level of prices and wages within the country in the same equilibrium with the levels of prices and wages in other countries. If Peru's currency is on a gold standard, the value of a sol of paper money, of a sol of silver coin, and of a sol of nickel coin will always be the same as the value of the gold standard sol that constitutes the legal unit of value, and inasmuch as the value of the gold standard sol and that of the fixed quantity of gold of which it is constituted must always be practically the same so long as the gold standard is maintained, and

inasmuch as under the comparatively free markets for gold that exist in a great part of the world to-day under which gold flows readily from the cheaper to the dearer markets, gold tends to have the same value throughout the world, the price and wage level of Peru will in the long run tend to be the same in terms of gold, regardless of the particular amount of gold which is made to constitute Peru's monetary unit.

There is, of course, much friction in the operation of economic laws, and under them economic adjustments are often effected slowly and with varying degrees of lag for different kinds of adjustments. Ordinarily, for example, foreign exchange rates respond quickly to changes in the gold value of a country's monetary unit; the prices of staple commodities, particularly the commodities for which there is an active export or import market, also respond quickly; wholesale prices in general respond more quickly than retail prices, while wages of most classes of labor usually lag behind most retail prices in these readjustments.

Furthermore, while among countries with gold-standard currencies, gold always tends to flow from the places where it is relatively cheap, namely, from the places where prices of commodities and services in terms of gold are high, to those places in which gold is relatively dear, namely, to the places in which prices and wages in terms of gold are low, these gold movements are often slow and are frequently interrupted or interfered with by artificial economic and political barriers. None the less, these fundamental economic forces are always working and they usually dominate the situation. There is, moreover, no reason to believe that whatever friction and obstructions might be encountered in these gold movements would be permanently different if the sol were stabilized at one gold value than if it were stabilized at another.

#### THE LOWER THE GOLD RATE OF STABILIZATION THE HIGHER THE INITIAL GOLD RESERVE

The second fundamental fact to be borne in mind at the beginning of all discussions of the rate of stabilization is that a successful gold-standard currency system demands an adequate initial gold reserve and that the lower the rate of stabilization in a country situated like Peru at the present time, the stronger the initial gold reserve will be. The point will be made clear from the following illustration in which only round figures are taken:

On March 20, 1931, the Reserve Bank's net holdings of gold and gold credits,<sup>3</sup> in terms of gold soles of a value equivalent to 40 cents

<sup>3</sup> There is excluded from the gold holdings S/. 4,063 of so-called "mobilized gold" (oro movilizado), which are earmarked as a guaranty for an equivalent amount of bank notes payable in gold soles. In the figures given below these gold notes of the same amount are excluded from the note circulation figures.



United States gold, were S/. 52,200,000 and, on the same date, the bank's circulation of notes and circular checks (cheques circulares) was S/. 62,500,000, and its deposits (including under the term "deposits" a few obligations in addition to ordinary deposits) were S/. 5,600,000, making the total liability of the bank on notes and deposit account S/. 68,100,000. If the present legal gold value of the sol were to be retained, and if stabilization were to be effected at the rate of 40 cents United States gold to a sol, the Reserve Bank's gold reserve ratio against notes and deposits combined would be 76.5 per cent, and against notes alone would be 83.4 per cent. If, on the

THE RESERVE BANK  
OF PERU, IN LIMA



other hand, the stabilization should be effected on the basis of a gold sol worth 28.4 cents United States gold, the current rate at the time of this writing (March 28, 1931), instead of 40 cents, each of the above-mentioned gold soles owned by the bank would become S/. 1.41, while the above-mentioned note and deposit liabilities of the bank would remain unchanged. This would increase the gold reserve in terms of soles from S/. 50,200,000 to S/. 73,500,000, which would mean an increase in the aforementioned gold reserve ratio for notes and deposits combined from 76.5 per cent to 108 per cent, and for notes alone from 83.4 per cent to 118 per cent. If the rate of stabilization were fixed below 28.4 cents United States gold, there would be a still

further increase in the amount and the percentage of the bank's gold reserve. The bank's reserve position would, moreover, be strengthened by a low gold rate of stabilization even more than the above figures at first glance would seem to show, as may be shown from the following illustration:

Peru's present note circulation of S/. 62,500,000, as measured by a New York exchange rate of 28.4 cents United States gold to the sol, would have a value equivalent to \$17,750,000 United States gold. If we assume that economic forces are giving Peru to-day approximately the note circulation, in terms of gold values, that the country needs to have under present conditions of economic depression in Peru and abroad—an assumption that is probably not far from the truth—then, if the present note circulation were stabilized at 40 cents United States gold its total amount would be equivalent to \$25,000,000 or to a sum equivalent to  $40/28.4$  times the gold value of the present note circulation, which would represent a gold value about 41 per cent larger than the country would need. If the demand for money should continue where it is to-day after stabilization were effected at a rate of 40 cents United States gold, the note circulation would accordingly need to be contracted in the ratio of 40 to 28.4 or from S/. 62,500,000 to S/. 44,400,000. This contraction in the currency would be effected chiefly through the presentation of bank notes to the bank for redemption in gold or gold drafts; and this process would reduce the gold reserves 1 sol for each sol of paper money redeemed and withdrawn from circulation, which would mean a reduction by S/. 18,100,000 or, in other words, would reduce the present gold reserve of S/. 52,200,000 to a new gold reserve of S/. 34,100,000. This would reduce the percentage of total gold reserves to note circulation (leaving out of account the bank's deposit liabilities) from the present ratio of 83.4 per cent to a new ratio of 76.6 per cent.

On the other hand, if stabilization were effected at a rate of 28.4 cents United States gold, namely, the present market rate, there would be no need of currency contraction, but the amount of the bank's gold reserve in terms of soles would be increased in the ratio of 40 to 28.4 or from S/. 52,200,000 to S/. 73,500,000. This would give a ratio of total gold reserves to note circulation (leaving out of account deposit liabilities) of about 118 per cent as contrasted with 76.6 per cent under the plan of stabilization at a rate of 40 cents United States gold.

#### A HIGH GOLD RATE OF STABILIZATION VERSUS A LOW RATE

We may now consider briefly the advantages and disadvantages of a high gold value for the sol and a low value for the sol. The fundamental problem here under consideration is one that in recent

years has confronted many countries and concerning which the principals involved have been widely discussed and are well understood by students of monetary problems. The problem is a many-sided one and, as previously stated, every feasible solution of it involves the striking of a balance between advantages and disadvantages.

The highest gold value worth considering for the sol is the present legal gold value of 0.601,853 gram of pure gold or the equivalent of 40 cents United States gold coin. The arguments in favor of the return to this legal gold parity, which in the main are the arguments in favor of stabilizing the sol at any high gold value, may be briefly summarized as follows:

#### A HIGH RATE AND A PUBLIC DEBT

For a limited but substantial period of time, it would make it easier for the Government to meet the service charges on its gold debt. The amount of the annual service charges due on Peru's gold debt is at present about \$10,300,000, which would require for their payment approximately S/. 25,750,000, were the sol stabilized at 40 cents United States gold; it would require approximately S/. 36,270,000, were stabilization effected at 28.4 cents gold; and approximately S/. 41,200,000 were it effected at 25 cents gold. If the Government's income in terms of soles would be approximately the same with a 40-cent sol as it would be with a 28.4-cent sol or a 25-cent sol, the stabilization of the sol at the highest value would obviously lighten the burden of the foreign debt. As the gold value of the sol should be forced upward from its present rate of about 28.4 cents to the rate of 40 cents, many existing rates of taxes would probably persist for some time, and then gradually be forced down as prices and wages should fall under the pressure of an appreciating gold unit of value. During this period of tax adjustment, it is highly probable that stabilization at a high gold rate would aid the Government in meeting the service charges on its gold debt. This advantage, however, that the Government would gain from stabilizing the sol at a high gold rate is subject to certain qualifications which should not be overlooked. They are:

(1) The advantage at best would be but temporary, continuing a few years at the most. In the course of time, tax revenues in Peru as well as prices and wages would adjust themselves to any changes that might be made in the fixed gold value of the sol, and taxes, as well as prices and wages, would presumably in the long run be about 37.5 per cent lower with the sol worth 40 cents United States gold than they would be with the sol worth 25 cents.

(2) Since Peru will presumably have a moratorium on a large part of her public debt for some time, she would gain little advantage by a high rate of stabilization, for, by the time she should resume full payment on the service of this debt, prices, wages and taxes



would presumably have been adjusted to whatever rate of stabilization she had adopted. In other words, a country would usually gain by a high rate of stabilization during a short transition period, in connection with the payment of the service on its gold debt. Peru would not be in a position to profit much in this way because this transition period would be the period of her moratorium.

(3) The return to the 40 cents gold rate would involve a substantial period of deflation during which the gold value of the sol would be gradually forced up from about 28.4 cents United States gold to 40 cents. Deflation, which causes falling prices and falling wages, usually throws a wet blanket over business activity and is therefore almost always accompanied by business depression, unemployment, and labor discontent. This in turn reduces Government revenues and increases Government expenditures.

(4) The burden of the Government's domestic debt payable in soles would be increased if the gold value of the sol were raised to 40 cents United States currency. The annual service charges on this debt are at the present time about S/. 6,500,000. If the gold value of the paper sol in which this debt is payable should be increased from, say, 28.4 cents United States gold to 40 cents United States gold, the burden of this debt would be proportionately increased, both principal and interest, and this increase would not be a matter of temporary maladjustment but would continue throughout the life of the loans.

#### A HIGH RATE AND THE IMPORT TRADE

A high gold value for the sol would be of advantage to importers and to the import trade in general. If the country's currency should be deflated and the gold value of the sol should be forced back from, say, its present equivalent of 28.4 cents United States gold to the equivalent of 40 cents United States gold, prices of imported goods in Peru would not decline as rapidly as the gold value of the sol would rise; with the result that Peruvian importers would be in a position to buy more and more United States currency cents and British currency pence for each sol they received in Peru with which they could buy foreign merchandise, while the prices at which they could sell this foreign merchandise in Peru would not be declining proportionately. Importers would thus gain additional profits until the time should arrive when prices of imported goods in Peru, under the pressure of competition among importers to take advantage of these extra profits, should be forced down in proportion to the rise in the gold value of the sol as expressed in foreign exchange rates. For this reason importers as a class usually favor stabilization at a high gold value.

Peruvians living abroad whose incomes are received in Peru are in a position similar to importers in that they must buy foreign moneys and pay for them in Peruvian soles. They accordingly would benefit

like importers by a rising gold value for the sol and a high gold rate of stabilization.

In addition to the counter argument, to be discussed later, to the effect that a high gold rate of stabilization would be harmful to exporters and to the export trade in general, there are two qualifications to be noted in connection with the argument that a high rate would be favorable to the import trade. They are:

(1) A substantial percentage of Peru's imports consists of articles of a luxury and semiluxury class and in times of great economic depression like the present, when rigid economies in every direction are needed throughout the country, it is unwise to stimulate such imports.

(2) Many large importers are also large exporters and such concerns, while gaining as importers by a gold sol of a high value, would lose as exporters by the same sol.

Others who are also in this class are those farmers who have mortgage debts outstanding payable in foreign money, largely in pounds sterling. It is to be noted, however, that their products are generally those which are sold abroad, so that while they would lose when buying drafts at a low gold rate of stabilization for the payment of their debts they would gain in the sale abroad of their products.

#### A HIGH RATE FAVORABLE TO CREDITORS

Creditor classes in general would benefit by a high gold rate of stabilization. Naturally, any person who has a given amount of money coming to him on a debt, either in the form of bonds, cédulas, notes, or other long-time debts, or in the form of pensions, paid-up insurance or annuities would like to see the gold value of the sol in which he is to be paid pushed up as rapidly as possible and stabilized at as high a gold value as possible. Every creditor would prefer to be paid in soles worth 40 cents United States gold than in soles worth 25 cents, assuming that in both cases he would receive the same number of soles in settlement of his debt, principal and interest.

Furthermore, to the extent that there exist in Peru to-day debts payable in soles that were contracted when the sol was worth 40 cents United States gold or more, and that there was an expectation on the part of both creditors and debtors that these debts would be paid in soles of the legal gold values of the soles existing at the time the debts were contracted, the payment of these debts in soles of lower gold values would naturally be looked upon by the creditors as an injustice to them.

To this argument there are a few qualifications to be noted, aside from the counter argument discussed later that a high rate of stabilization would be harmful to the debtor classes. They are:

(1) The above-mentioned benefit to the creditor classes could only come if the debtor classes were able to pay their debts in this sol of high value. The process of deflation which would raise the gold value of the sol to the high value at which it would be stabilized would tend to reduce prices and wages, increase unemployment, and in other ways to increase the business depression in which the country now finds itself. Under such conditions it would become increasingly difficult during the period of deflation for debtors to pay their debts.

(2) Most creditors are also debtors, and if they gain by the high rate of stabilization as creditors they lose by such a rate in so far as they are debtors.

(3) While with a low rate of stabilization many creditors would be paid in soles of lower gold values than they loaned, the purchasing power of the sol over commodities is more important to the creditor than its gold value, and in spite of the low gold value of the sol now prevailing (28.4 cents United States currency, March 28, 1931) the sol at present (average index numbers for the 12 months ending January, 1931, or for the month of February, 1931) has a higher purchasing power over commodities at wholesale in Peru than it has had for any year since 1917 and a higher value in terms of the cost of living in Peru (average index numbers for the 12 months ending January, 1931, or for the month of February, 1931) than it has had for any year since the end of the World War.

#### A LOW GOLD RATE OF STABILIZATION

The arguments in favor of stabilizing the sol at a low gold value, such, for example, as the equivalent of 25 cents United States gold, are in general the counterparts of the arguments just cited in favor of a high gold value. Briefly stated they are:

##### A LOW RATE AND THE DOMESTIC DEBT

The burden of the Government's domestic debts would be decreased by a low rate of stabilization, and this decrease would continue until the debt existing at the time of stabilization should be liquidated.

As previously noted, the annual service charges on the internal debt payable in soles is approximately S/.6,500,000. If it were paid in soles worth 25 cents United States gold, the burden on the Government would obviously be less than if it were paid in soles of a higher gold value. Since the domestic debt is held mostly by residents of Peru, this saving for the most part would not be a net saving for the country but a saving for Peruvian taxpayers at the expense of Peruvian bond holders.

##### A LOW RATE AND THE EXPORT TRADE

A low gold value for the sol would be an advantage to Peru's exporters and to the export trade in general. An inflation of the



country's present currency resulting in a decline in the gold value of the sol as measured in exchange rates from the equivalent of today's rate, say, 28.4 cents United States gold, to 25 cents, and the stabilization of the sol at 25 cents would give a temporary stimulus to the country's export trade. As the gold value of the sol declines the exporter receives a continually increasing number of soles for each dollar or pound sterling coming to him for the Peruvian products which he sells abroad. For example, with the sol at 40 cents United States gold, the exporter would receive approximately S/.2500 for each \$1,000 worth of goods he sells in the United States, while with the sol at 25 cents he would receive for the same goods S/.4000. As the exchange value of the sol declines, prices, wages and taxes in Peru tend upwards, but usually they do not rise anything like so rapidly in general as the exchange value of the sol declines. As a result, exporters gain extra profits during this transition period, namely, while the value of the sol is falling in terms of foreign exchange rates and for a limited time after it has been stabilized at the new gold value, that is while wages and local prices are slowly climbing up to the new levels represented by the new gold value of the sol.

A decline in the gold value of the sol and stabilization at such a low rate as 25 cents United States gold would undoubtedly give a temporary stimulus to Peruvian export trade and would benefit particularly the country's cotton, sugar, petroleum and copper industries.

Since local prices and the cost of living usually rise more rapidly than wages at such times, the exporter's gains would be made to a large extent at the expense of labor.

Furthermore, such a decline in the gold value of the sol, although stimulating the export trade, would, on the other hand place an additional burden temporarily on the country's import trade. With the sol at 40 cents United States gold the importer would pay about S/.2.50 for each dollar he needed abroad with which to pay for the goods that he would be importing, while with the sol at 25 cents he would have to pay about S/.4.00 for each dollar. Accordingly he would have to charge higher prices in soles for the goods he imported when the sol was 25 cents than he would for those he imported when it was at 40 cents. In time he would be able to do so, but prices would not rise as rapidly as the gold value of the sol fell and as a result during the transition period, and until prices in Peru should have risen sufficiently to "take up the slack" and thus to be in conformity with a price level properly representing a sol worth 25 cents United States gold, the importers would suffer.

The facts should be emphasized that there is no permanent advantage to exporters nor permanent disadvantages to importers, in a monetary unit of low gold value; and that, likewise, there is no permanent advantage to importers nor permanent disadvantage to

exporters in a monetary unit of a high gold value. Neither party gained, for example, and neither lost, prior to the European war in the trade between France and Germany, by reason of the fact that the gold value of the franc was 19 per cent lower than the gold value of the mark. Prices and wages in both countries had long been adjusted to these differences in the gold values of their respective monetary units. It is not a question, therefore, of high rates of exchange or low rates, but of changing rates. Whatever advantages and disadvantages occur, they result only from rising rates of exchange and falling rates of exchange.

These advantages or disadvantages are at best temporary in character, continuing only during the period of the slack in the adjustment of prices, wages, and exchange rates to a new equilibrium level, and these readjustments are effected to a very large degree in most countries within a very short time. Whatever benefit the exporter or importer receives from this temporary maladjustment between exchange rates, prices, and wages he is soon compelled by force of competition to pass on to others.

In order that the exporter might benefit continually, it would be necessary to have a monetary unit that was continually declining in value in comparison with the units of the countries to which the bulk of his exports were being sent. No sane person would advocate a permanent monetary policy of that kind in order to benefit the export trade.

#### A LOW RATE AND THE DEBTOR CLASSES

Stabilization of the sol at a low gold value would benefit the debtor classes of the country, for the lower the gold value of the sol the lower would be the burden of their debts. For this reason the debtor classes usually favor stabilization at a low rate.

The gains of debtors are obviously the losses of creditors. The many persons who are both debtors and creditors would gain by a low stabilization rate as debtors and would lose by such a rate as creditors. Bank depositors and holders of bonds and cédulas of all classes payable in soles would lose as creditors, by a low rate. Persons having pensions, annuities, and paid-up life insurance would likewise lose by a low stabilization rate.

#### A RATE OF STABILIZATION NEAR PREVAILING VALUE OF SOL RECOMMENDED

These arguments for and against high rates of stabilization and low rates of stabilization, respectively, have been briefly reviewed to show the nature of the factors that should be taken into account in arriving at a decision as to the best rate of stabilization. They show, the commission believe, that both extremes should be avoided, and that both the highest degree of equity for the public as a whole and the long-run

interests of economic stability and orderly economic progress would be served by adopting a rate somewhere between the two extremes. A rate somewhere near the prevailing value of the sol would meet this requirement and stabilization at approximately the *status quo* would probably cause the least disturbance to business. Most countries that have stabilized their monetary units on a gold basis since the World War have adopted this policy.

#### WHAT GOLD RATE REPRESENTS PRESENT VALUE OF SOL?

This raises the questions: What is the present value of the Peruvian sol, and how does it compare with the value of the gold sol which was made the legal monetary unit of Peru in February, 1930? These questions are not easy to answer because these values have been changing so much in recent months that it is not easy to tell to what extent the country's economic life has become adjusted to any particular value, as it was in February, 1930, when the sol was legally stabilized at a rate equivalent to 40 cents United States gold after it had been stabilized *de facto* at approximately that rate for a period of over two years.

There are four different criteria by which the changing value of the sol may be measured. They are:

(1) Exchange rates in Peru on gold-standard countries.

(2) The purchasing power of the sol in Peru as measured by Peruvian wholesale prices.

(3) The purchasing power of the sol in Peru as measured by the cost of living in Peru.

(4) The value of the sol as measured by its purchasing power abroad.

TABLE I.—Average monthly value of Peruvian sol as measured by sight exchange rates in Lima on New York in terms of United States currency cents to 1 sol

1930	Rates <sup>1</sup>	Index number Febru- ary 1930= 100	1930	Rates <sup>1</sup>	Index number Febru- ary 1930= 100
February.....	38.6	100	December.....	29.7	77
March.....	37.8	98	Average for 11 months.....	35.5	92
April.....	38.0	99			
May.....	37.5	98	1931		
June.....	36.6	95	January.....	29.1	75
July.....	36.9	96	February.....	27.3	71
August.....	34.6	90	March.....	27.6	72
September.....	33.7	87	Average for 3 months.....	28.0	73
October.....	31.1	81			
November.....	31.1	81			

<sup>1</sup> The figures for exchange rates on New York for 1930 are those given in the December number of the *Boletín de la Dirección General de Estadística*, December, 1930, page 31. For 1931 the rates have been computed from the daily figures quoted in the *Boletín de la Bolsa Comercial de Lima*.

These figures will be briefly considered for the period since February, 1930, when the sol was legally stabilized at the equivalent of 40 cents United States gold.



According to Table I the gold value of the Peruvian sol, as measured by exchange rates in Lima on New York, has been moving downwards almost continually since February, 1930, and in March, 1931, it averaged 28 per cent lower than in February, 1930. On the other hand, despite this heavy decline in the gold value of the sol, the average index numbers of wholesale prices in Peru (Table II, column 1) remained remarkably stable from February, 1930, through February, 1931, registering a decline of only 2 per cent in that period, and therefore representing an actual increase of 2 per cent in the purchasing power of the sol (Table II, column 2). During this period of one year the cost of living in Peru, as expressed in the Government's index numbers, fell 8 per cent (Table II, column 3), which would mean that the value of the sol in Peru in terms of the cost of living increased 9 per cent (Table II, column 4).

TABLE II.—*Wholesale prices and cost of living in Peru adjusted to basis of February, 1930=100*<sup>1</sup>

1930	Wholesale prices		Cost of living		1930	Wholesale prices		Cost of living	
	Price index (1)	Value of sol index (2)	Index (3)	Value of sol index (4)		Price index (1)	Value of sol index (2)	Index (3)	Value of sol index (4)
February.....	100	100	100	100	November.....	98	102	94	106
March.....	99	101	99	101	December.....	96	104	93	108
April.....	99	101	99	101	Average for 11 months.....	98	102	97	103
May.....	99	101	99	101					
June.....	98	102	98	102	1931	97	103	94	106
July.....	98	102	97	103					
August.....	97	103	97	103					
September.....	98	102	96	104					
October.....	97	103	95	105	January.....	98	102	92	109
					February.....				

<sup>1</sup> The price index and the cost of living index are those prepared by the "Dirección General de Estadística," adjusted by the simple method to a base of 100 for February, 1930, the month of legal stabilization of the sol. The figures for the value of the sol are the reciprocals of the index numbers.

This year of world-wide depression was a period of falling prices throughout the world and therefore of substantial and rapid appreciation in the value of gold. In the United States, for example, the value of gold, as expressed in the reciprocals of Fisher's Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Table III, column 2), rose 22 per cent from February, 1930, to February, 1931. In other words, while the value of gold was rising throughout the world, the value of the Peruvian sol, in terms of gold, was falling, with the result that Peru actually had a more stable currency, as measured in purchasing power—and that is what most people want currency for—than the United States had during this period. The sol appreciated 2 per cent from February, 1930, to February, 1931, as measured in purchasing power over commodities at wholesale in Peru (Table II, column 2), and depreciated 13 per cent as measured by purchasing power over commodities at wholesale in the

United States (Table III, column 4). During the same time the United States dollar appreciated 22 per cent as measured by its purchasing power over commodities at wholesale in the United States (Table III, column 2). The monetary unit of certain countries appreciated during the period of February, 1930, to January, 1931 (the latest date for which figures are available), in terms of purchasing power over commodities at wholesale to the extent shown by the following index numbers:

Peru (to February, 1931).....	102
Canada.....	122
England.....	119
France.....	105
Germany.....	112
Italy.....	119
Japan.....	126
United States (to February, 1931).....	122

TABLE III.—*Purchasing power of Peruvian Sol over commodities at wholesale in the United States. February, 1930 = 100*<sup>1</sup>

	United States whole-sale prices Fisher index numbers	Purchasing power United States dollar	Value of sol in United States cents	Value of sol in United States—whole-sale commodities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1930				
February.....	100	100	100	100
March.....	98	102	98	100
April.....	98	102	99	101
May.....	96	104	98	102
June.....	93	108	95	103
July.....	90	111	96	107
August.....	90	111	90	100
September.....	90	111	87	97
October.....	89	112	81	91
November.....	88	114	81	93
December.....	86	116	77	89
Average for 11 months.....	93	108	92	99
1931				
January.....	84	119	75	89
February.....	82	122	71	87
March.....			72	
Average 3 months.....			73	

<sup>1</sup> The United States wholesale price index numbers are those of Irving Fisher, which have been adjusted by the simple method to a base figure of 100 for February, 1930. The figures for the purchasing power of the dollar, given in column 2, are the reciprocals of the price figures given in column 1. Column 3 contains the index numbers of the United States currency value of the sol as expressed in average daily sight exchange rates in Lima on New York, and column 4 has been computed by multiplying the corresponding figures of columns 2 and 3.

The Commission of Financial Advisers know of no other country of the world whose currency was so stable in its purchasing power over commodities as shown by Government price index numbers during the past 12 months as that of Peru.

While it is impossible to tell to what extent prices and wages have been adjusted in Peru to the changed conditions in the world's markets, the figures for the last three months, leaving out of account temporary fluctuations due to passing local conditions, encourage the belief that the adjustments have been sufficiently well made to make present figures in Peru roughly representative of fundamental economic conditions. The average gold value of the Peruvian sol as measured by exchange rates in Lima on New York for the three months January-March, inclusive, of 1931, respectively, were:

	Cents United States currency
January.....	29. 1
February.....	27. 3
March.....	27. 6
Average.....	28. 0

Taking February, 1930, as the base period, the average index number of wholesale prices in Peru for the 11 months ending December, 1930, was 98, while the index numbers for January and February, 1931, were respectively 97 and 98.

#### STABILIZATION RATE OF 28 CENTS UNITED STATES GOLD RECOMMENDED

In the light of all the evidence, the Commission of Financial Advisers believe that the Government of Peru should stabilize its currency at approximately the *status quo*, and that this is reasonably represented by the value of 28 cents United States gold, which would give a par rate of exchange in Lima on New York of S/. 3.571. This would give the new gold sol a fine gold equivalent of 42.1264 centigrams, and would be exactly seven-tenths of the gold equivalent of the present legal gold-standard sol. It would be approximately the gold value of present monetary units of the Scandinavian countries.

For the reasons discussed in the report accompanying the Central Reserve Bank project, chiefly reasons of economy, it is recommended that no gold coin be minted. The new monetary unit should not be coined, but, like the monetary units of so many other countries at the present time, should be an uncoined unit consisting of a fixed quantity of pure gold.

#### DISPOSITION OF PROFITS ARISING FROM THE REVALORIZATION OF THE SOL

As previously pointed out, the balance sheet of the Reserve Bank of March 20, 1931—the last balance sheet published at the time of this writing—showed net holdings of gold and gold credits to the amount of S/. 52,153,680 in gold soles of the value of 40 cents United States gold. If these gold soles were converted into new gold soles



of a value of 28 cents United States gold, the amount of the new gold soles would be S/. 74,505,257, giving a profit on the revalorization of the sol of S/. 22,351,577.

For reasons of equity, law, and the custom of nations this net profit should all go to the National Government.

From the standpoint of equity, it may be said that whatever hardships may have resulted from the breakdown of the previously established gold parity of the sol at the equivalent of 40 cents United States gold and from the subsequent depreciation in the gold value of Peru's currency were suffered by the public as a whole and not limited to the stockholders of the Reserve Bank. Furthermore this revalorization profit of S/. 22,351,577 would not come to the Reserve Bank in return for any services which the bank had rendered to the public but as incident to a national monetary reform effected by the Government of Peru in the public interests.

From the standpoint of law, the Government has a strong claim to this revalorization profit, since article 19 of the Reserve Bank Law gives to the Government practically all profits over and above the amount required to meet the bank's annual fixed dividend charges. Furthermore, for the reasons given in the Report of the Commission of Financial Advisers on the Central Reserve Bank Project, the National Government of Peru has a strong claim to any net balance the bank may have at the time of its liquidation over and above the amount necessary to pay its debts, pay stockholders the par value of their paid-up stock, and pay any amount then due on current and accrued dividend accounts.

From the standpoint of the customary national practice in such cases, it may be pointed out that in the recent monetary reforms of Belgium, France, and Ecuador the profits on monetary revalorization went to the respective national governments, and this likewise was the procedure adopted in Peru after the currency reform of February, 1930, when the legal gold value of the sol was reduced from the equivalent of one-tenth of a British sovereign to the equivalent of 40 cents United States gold.

While it is right that all this profit should go to the National Government, it is clear that it should go to the Government, not by way of a transfer to the Government of the bank's gold, bank notes, or other bank credits—a procedure which would be likely to lead to most dangerous inflation—but in the form of proprietorship in the new bank and the corresponding rights to receive proprietorship profits in the form of dividends. In other words, the Government should receive the profits in the form of stock in the Central Reserve Bank. This stock will constitute the bank's class C stock provided for by article 10 of the Central Reserve Bank project and discussed in the report accompanying the project. For the reasons there discussed

a large increase in the capital of the bank is imperative if the bank is to perform well the functions assigned to it by the proposed law.

The Central Reserve Bank project authorizes the Government to sell its shares of class C stock in the bank whenever it may desire to do so, and also to pledge the stock as security for loans either in Peru or abroad. The Central Reserve Bank is naturally not permitted to buy its own shares, for that would be equivalent to an impairment of its capital, and for a similar reason it is not permitted to take these shares as collateral for loans. There are certain restrictions in the general banking law project (art. 63-J) on the subject of the amount of the Central Reserve Bank's stock which a Peruvian bank may own or hold as collateral (restrictions of types found in the banking laws of many countries). Aside from these restrictions the Government is free to sell or hypothecate its stock as it may wish.

Gold reserves larger than those now held by the Reserve Bank were considered inadequate last year to maintain the gold standard under the conditions then prevailing, and as a consequence the convertibility of bank notes into gold was not maintained. The proposed new Central Reserve Bank will be a much larger institution than the present Reserve Bank and will have a wider field of operation and larger responsibilities to the public. It will need to have turned over to it all the gold which the Reserve Bank now holds. This gold, under the new Central Reserve Bank organization proposed, should permit the bank to go promptly on the gold basis, with full convertibility of its notes, and to meet all legitimate demands of the country for increasing Central Reserve Bank credit as economic conditions in Peru move back toward normal.

#### PROJECT OF MONETARY LAW <sup>4</sup>

##### ARTICLE 1

The monetary unit of the Republic shall be an uncoined gold sol which shall contain 42.1264 centigrams of pure gold.

##### ARTICLE 2

Debts contracted in terms of Peruvian pounds shall be payable at the rate of 10 soles to the pound.

##### ARTICLE 3

In one payment, silver coins of the denomination of 1 sol shall be legal tender to the amount of 20 soles, fractional silver coins to the amount of 5 soles, and nickel coins to the amount of 1 sol.

Except as otherwise specifically provided by law or Government contract, silver soles, fractional silver coins and nickel coins of the Repub-

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<sup>4</sup> This project was enacted into law April 18, 1931.

lic shall be receivable at par in unlimited quantities in payment of all taxes and other Government dues.

#### ARTICLE 4

The increase in the number of soles owned by the Central Reserve Bank or by the Reserve Bank, as the case may be, arising from the revalorization of the gold-standard sol provided for in this law shall be the property of said bank; but the equivalent thereof in fully paid class C shares of the bank, at the rate of 100 soles per share, shall be delivered to the National Government as soon as said revalorization shall have been effected.

#### ARTICLE 5

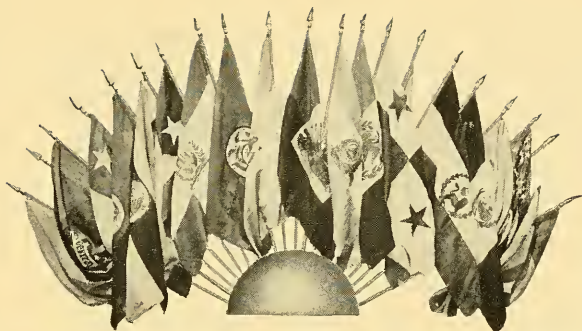
Law No. 6746 of February 11, 1930, and all other laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this law are hereby repealed.

#### ARTICLE 6

This law shall take effect 30 days after its promulgation by the Executive.







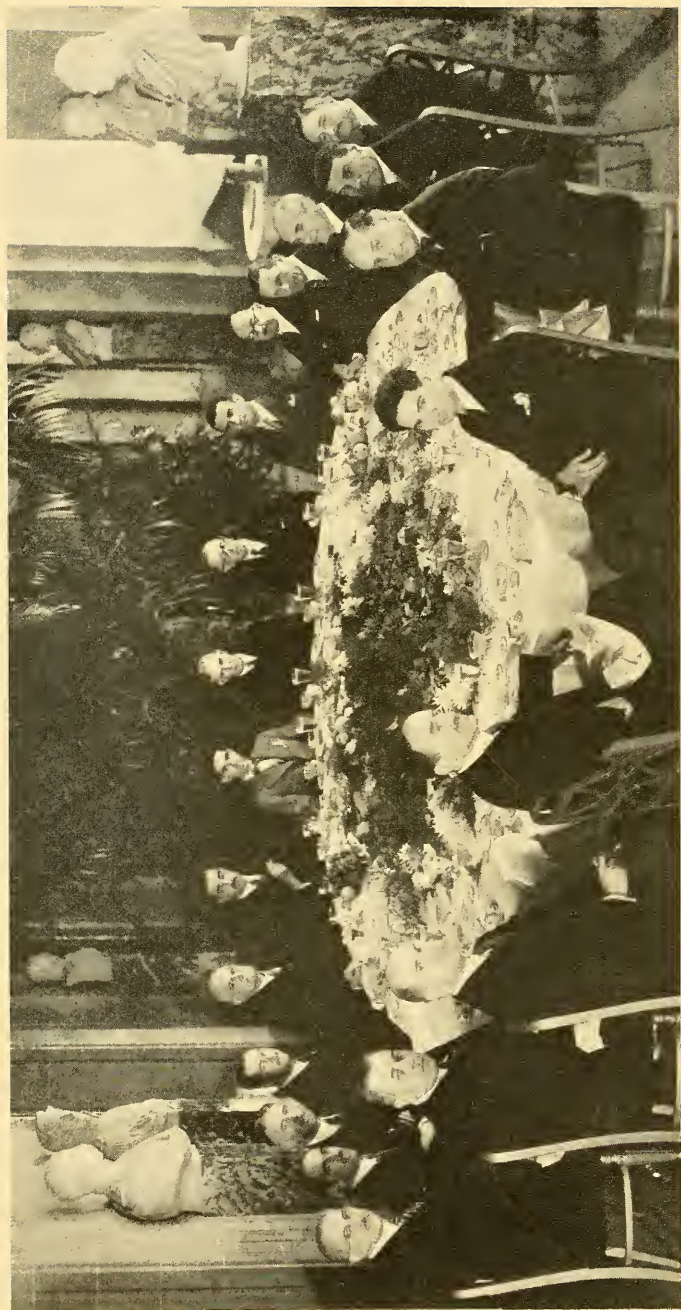
## PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

### FOURTH PAN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE

Inter-American trade problems covering a wide range of subjects were discussed and a number of important resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference, which was in session at the Pan American Union from October 5 to 13. With delegates in attendance representing every government of the American Republics and numerous chambers of commerce and trade groups from the various countries; with addresses by the President of the United States, by Vice President Curtis and other prominent officials, as well as by leaders in the business, economic, and financial world of the Americas, the conference assumed unusual significance. His Excellency the Minister of Uruguay, Dr. J. Varela, Acting Vice Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union and chairman of the Uruguayan delegation, presided at a number of the sessions of the conference in an efficient manner.

President Hoover, after stating that the theory of the United States is that "commercial enterprise, except as rare emergency action, is essentially a private undertaking," went on to say: "The larger significance of your meeting is attested by the fact that at stated intervals the accredited representatives of the governments and of the commercial organizations of this continent come together with a view to interchanging experience and fostering that mutual confidence without which the development of international commerce is impossible."

The interest of the commercial and economic experts who were present from every Pan American republic was manifested throughout by their active participation in the deliberations of the conference, by the spirit of good will and of compromise which was shown and by a determination to reach practical results.



# LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF THE RETIRING MINISTER OF BOLIVIA DR. EDUARDO DIEZ DE MEDINA

On September 30, 1931, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union tendered a luncheon in honor of Dr. Eduardo Diez de Medina, retiring Minister of Bolivia. Seated around the table, beginning on the extreme left, are: Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, Minister of Nicaragua; Dr. Eduardo Diez de Medina, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State; Dr. Miguel Cruella, Governor of Chile; Dr. Pedro Manuel Areaya, Minister of Venezuela; Dr. Cécile Dávila, Minister of Honduras; Señor Don Guillermo E. González, Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica; Dr. E. Gil Borges, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union; Señor Don Pablo Herrera de Huerta, Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico; Señor Roberto Despradel, Minister of the Dominican Republic; Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte, Minister of Ecuador; Dr. Felipe A. Espil, Ambassador of Argentina; Dr. J. Varela, Minister of Uruguay; Dr. Adrián Recinos, Minister of Guatemala; M. Dantes Bellegarde, Minister of Haiti; Señor Don Luis Abelli, Minister of Bolivia; Señor Don Roberto D. Meléndez, Chargé d'Affaires of El Salvador; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; Señor Don José T. Barón, Chargé d'Affaires of Cuba; and Dr. Fabio Lozano, Minister of Colombia.

The conference was marked by an earnest and enthusiastic effort on the part of the delegates to reach conclusions and arrive at recommendations which would be of real service in helping to solve some of the difficult problems which have been facing the business men of the American republics. The Hon. Charles Curtis, Vice President of the United States, presiding at the closing plenary session of the conference at which the final act was signed, congratulated the delegates on the success of their deliberations, and declared, "It is much more important that representatives of the nations of America come together in times of depression than in periods of prosperity, for it is in a time such as this that we can do more to be of assistance in lifting the burden that rests upon our respective countries." The Hon. Sebastião Sampaio, president of the Brazilian delegation and Consul General of Brazil in New York, replying in behalf of the delegates from Latin America to the speech of the Vice President, concurred in this idea, adding that while he could not say the conference had "discovered all the remedies for this universal sickness, it had endeavored, and why not say succeeded, in finding the recommendations most appropriate and practical under the circumstances." He expressed the belief that the delegates would take back to their countries the recommendations of the conference "with the purpose of developing them into real accomplishments in a near future."

The conference, which discussed inter-American trade barriers with a view to their elimination; questions of trade promotion and of transportation and communication among the American nations; standardization and simplification of consular procedure and customs regulations, as well as financial and juridical problems, was in every respect perhaps the most notable of the series of commercial conferences which have been held under the auspices of the Pan American Union. The spirit that prevailed throughout the conference was one of mutual helpfulness, combined with an earnest desire to remove every obstacle to inter-American trade.

A more detailed account of the conference will be given in the next issue of the BULLETIN.

#### COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

*Bibliographies.*—Because the study of Latin American topics has become so extensive among colleges and universities in the United States, it was suggested that the library of the Pan American Union compile a list of published and unpublished theses submitted toward the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy. Such a list will, it is hoped, serve as an aid to professors and students in selecting topics and preparing studies on Pan American subjects. Through the aid of the librarians in 197 colleges and universities this compila-



tion has now been completed under the title *Theses on Pan American topics, prepared by candidates for degrees in colleges and universities in the United States*, and published as *Bibliographic series No. 5*, mimeographed, of the Columbus Memorial Library. The 502 theses are listed by authors, by colleges and universities, and by subjects.

Those who are interested in Pan American bibliography will note with pleasure the appearance of the first volume of the catalogue of the library of the Supreme Court of Brazil, and a bibliography of the Mexican revolution by Roberto Ramos; both books are noted more in detail below.

*Recent acquisitions.*—Outstanding among books lately received are a collection of the laws of Haiti from 1918 to 1928, presented by M. Ulrich Duvivier; 42 titles from the National Library at Santiago de Chile; 56 titles from the National Library at Rio de Janeiro, in which are included 10 volumes by Visconde de Taunay and representative works by such well-known authors as Coelho Netto, J. C. de Abreu, A. R. B. de Magalhães, Machado de Assis, and Raymundo Moraes.

Among noteworthy additions to the library are:

*La gestión diplomática del Doctor Mora.* Archivo histórico diplomático mexicano, No. 35. Mexico, Imprenta de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, 1931. xxi, 207 p. 8°.

*Papeles existentes en el Archivo General de Indias relativos a Cuba y muy particularmente a la Habana (Donativo Néstor Carbonell).* Ordenados y con una introducción por Joaquín Llaverías. Tomo 1 (1512–1578). Tomo 2 (1578–1586). Habana, Imprenta "El Siglo XX," 1931. 2 vols. 4°.

*Iniciadores y primeros mártires de la revolución cubana.* Por Vidal Morales y Morales . . . Tomo 3. Habana, Cultural, S. A., 1931. 577 p. (Colección de libros cubanos, vol. 26.) 12°.

*El Gobierno representativo—Su evolución histórica y sus nuevas tendencias en la post-guerra . . .* Tomo 1, Caracteres e historia del gobierno representativo. Tomo 2, Las nuevas tendencias del representativo en la post-guerra. La teoría de la representación gremial. El soviétismo—El fascismo. Por Guillermo Izquierdo A. Santiago de Chile, Escuela Tip. "La Gratitud Nacional," 1931. 2 vols. 4°.

*Instituto panamericano de geografía e historia.* Primer informe rendido por el director, mayo de 1931. (Publicación No. 3.) México, Imprenta Reveles, 1931. map. illus. 48 p. 8°.

*Luz de candilejas: el teatro y sus miserias.* Por Daniel de la Vega. Santiago de Chile, Editorial Nascimento, 1930. 272 p. 12°.

*Breve historia de América.* Por Carlos Pereyra. Madrid, M. Aguilar, Editor, 1930. illus. 748 p. 12°.

*Bibliografía de la revolución mexicana.* Por Roberto Ramos. Monografías bibliográficas mexicanas, No. 21. México, Imprenta de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, 1931. xi, 530 p. 12°.

*Sociología chilena con comparaciones argentinas y mejicanas.* Por Agustín Venturino. Barcelona, Editorial Cervantes, 1929. 324 p. 12°.

*Sociología general americana.* (Estudio experimental hecho en 15 países del continente.) Por Agustín Venturino. Barcelona, Editorial Cervantes, 1931. 360 p. 12°.

*Límites entre Chile y Perú.* Por Enrique Brieba. Tomo 1, Estudio Técnico y documentos. Tomo 2, Datos y cálculos. Tomo 3, Planos. Santiago de Chile, Instituto geográfico militar, 1931. 3 vols.

*Geología argentina.* Un libro para la enseñanza y para aficionados. Por el Dr. Anselmo Windhausen . . . Segunda parte, geología histórica y regional del territorio argentino. Buenos Aires, Casa Jacobo Peuser, Ltda., 1931. maps. illus. 645 p. 8°.

*Catalogo da bibliotheca.* Supremo tribunal federal. Organizado pelo bibliothecario . . . Parte I (Índice alfabético dos autores). Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1931. 306 p. 8°.

*Impressões da Comissão Rondon.* Por Amilcar R. Botelho de Magalhães. 4ª edição. Porto Alegre, Edição da Livraria do Globo, 1929. illus. xvii, 319 p. 8°.

*Avifauna e flora nos costumes, superstições e lendas brasileiras e americanas* (Estudos ethnologicos.) Por C. Teschauer, S. J. 3ª edição completa. Porto Alegre, Edição da Livraria do Globo—Barcellos, Bertaso & Cia., 1925. 280 p. 12°.

The library has also received the following new magazines:

*Industria.* La Paz. Revista oficial de la "Cámara de Fomento Industrial." Calle Loayza 362. Año 1, No. 1, julio, 1931. 72, iv, 13 p. illus. 7½ x 10½ inches.

*Voces.* Buenos Aires. Revista bimestral de arte, letras y ciencias. Tomás de Lara, Director, Calle Maure 3552. Año 1, Número 1, agosto de 1931. 44 p. illus. 9 x 12½ inches.

*Industria Peruana.* Lima. Publicación mensual de la Sociedad Nacional de Industrias. Calle Villalta 259. Año 1, No. 1, julio, 1931. 64 p. illus. 7 x 10 inches.

*Pichincha Gráfico.* Quito. Semanario de actualidades. Luis de J. Valverde, Director. Año 1, No. 1, 18 de julio de 1931. 12 p. illus. 11 x 15 inches.

*Boletim da Inspectoria de Serviços Geographicos, Geologicos e Meteorologicos.* Bahia. Anno 1, N. 4 [março], 1931. [10] p. map. 9¼ x 12¾ inches. (Publication of the Secretaria da Agricultura, Industria, Commercio, Vição e Obras Públicas do Estado da Bahia.)



# PAN AMERICAN PROGRESS

## TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

### BOLIVIA-CHILE

EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATIONS.—The instruments of ratification of the extradition treaty signed by representatives of the Governments of Bolivia and Chile in Santiago on December 15, 1910, and subsequently ratified by both countries, were formally exchanged in Santiago, on April 27, 1931. (*Boletín del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*, La Paz, January–May, 1931.)

### GUATEMALA-HONDURAS

ARBITRATION TREATY.—The treaty of arbitration and its additional convention, signed in Washington on July 16, 1930, by the delegations of Guatemala and Honduras for the purpose of settling the boundary dispute between their respective Republics, was approved by the Legislative Assembly of Guatemala in decree No. 1739 issued on May 30, 1931. The subsequent ratification of the documents by President Ubico took place on August 17, 1931. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala City, August 17, 1931.)

### HAITI

HAITIANS REPLACE AMERICAN OFFICIALS.—The Department of State of the United States issued the following statement on October 1, 1931:

In the late winter of 1930, the President's Commission for the Study and Review of Conditions in Haiti visited the Haitian Republic and made important recommendations looking to a gradual and orderly return to Haitian control of activities then supervised by American officials in accordance with the terms of the treaty of September 16, 1915, between the United States and the Republic of Haiti. Upon the completion of the program proposed by the commission for a return to complete representative government, and the arrival in Port au Prince of the American minister, who succeeded the high commissioner, in accordance with the commission's recommendation—both a diplomatic representative of the United States and for the purpose of supervising the activities of the American treaty services—the minister proceeded at once to the negotiation of a joint accord for the gradual Haitianization of those services. . . .

On August 5 [1931] an accord was signed at Port au Prince by the American minister and the Haitian Minister for Foreign Affairs, turning over to the control of the Haitian Government the Service of the Public Works, the Technical Service of Agriculture and Industrial Education, and the National Public Health Service of Haiti, with the exception of those activities related to the sanitation of Port au Prince and Cape Haitian, effective October 1.

The above represents a complete transfer to Haitian authority of all services, excepting the office of the Financial Advisor-General Receiver and the Garde



d'Haiti (the gendarmerie force of Haiti), both of which services require especially careful attention and safeguards on account of the obligations assumed by this Government jointly with that of Haiti in connection with the bond issue made under the provisions of the treaty of 1915, the additional act of 1917, and the protocol of October 3, 1919. In the services returned to Haitian authority speedier Haitianization has been effected than the recommendations of the Forbes Commission and even than that at first proposed by the Haitian Government itself.

In the case of the Garde d'Haiti, it is not practicable to withdraw American officers immediately because of the necessity for first training Haitian officers to replace them. This fact was recognized by the Forbes Commission, which published in its report a table setting forth a suggested schedule for the replacement of the American officers. Since the commission's visit the process of training and promoting Haitian officers has proceeded at an even more rapid rate than that contemplated in this table, so that there is every indication that trained and experienced Haitian officers will be available to replace all American officers in the Garde before the expiration of the treaty in May, 1936.

#### HONDURAS-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

TREATY TO AVOID OR PREVENT CONFLICTS BETWEEN AMERICAN STATES.—By virtue of legislative decree No. 153, of March 27, 1931, the National Congress of Honduras approved the resolution issued by the President on March 12, 1929, ratifying the treaty to avoid or prevent conflicts between American States, signed by the plenipotentiaries of the nations represented at the Fifth International Conference of American States at Santiago, Chile, on May 3, 1923. Notice of the deposit of the instrument of ratification with the Department of Foreign Affairs of Chile on April 30, 1931, was transmitted to the Honduran Government by the Chilean envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in Tegucigalpa on June 8, 1931. The treaty became effective for Honduras from the date of the deposit of the ratification. (*La Gaceta*, Tegucigalpa, June 23 and July 7, 1931.)



### LEGISLATION

#### CHILE

LAW AGAINST PROFITEERING.—A decree promulgated by the Chilean Government seeks to prevent unscrupulous persons from taking advantage of present economic conditions to profiteer on the sale of food commodities. The decree provides that the mayor of each municipality appoint a food commission composed of a producer, a retail merchant, and a laborer whose duty it shall be to specify the foods considered articles of prime necessity, determine the percentage of legal profit to be allowed on their sale, and fix the maximum retail price of articles within this classification whose production has become a private monopoly. Under certain conditions and in cases especially authorized by the Government, the committee may also

fix the maximum retail prices of all other articles of prime necessity. In determining the percentage of legal profit as well as the maximum retail price, the commission will take into consideration the cost of transporting the commodity from the place of production to that of consumption, the normal overhead expenses of the business, and the just amount of return due the merchant. Bread, meat, wheat, flour, barley, oats, corn, bran, beans, lentils, chick-peas, potatoes, onions, fresh fruits and vegetables, milk, eggs, sugar, rice, semolina, fire wood, and charcoal are always to be considered commodities of prime necessity. Notice of the decisions of the commission must be published in the local papers or in their absence, in those of the nearest community having a newspaper, as well as be posted in the city hall. Merchants will be required to list prominently the prices of articles within the scope of this law. (*Comuna y Hogar*, Santiago, May, 1931.)

#### COSTA RICA

REGULATIONS ON PREPARATION, DISTRIBUTION, AND SALE OF FOOD PRODUCTS.—Detailed regulations on the preparation, distribution, and sale of food products were issued by President González Víquez on June 20, 1931. The regulations specify the requirements for food products in general, listing standards for the freshness and purity of the article, specifying types of labels and containers, defining the legal use of coloring matter, preservatives, and artificial sweetening substances, and indicating the sanitary conditions necessary in places of manufacture or preparation, storage, and sale of comestibles; in addition they contain specific provisions covering a variety of individual foodstuffs. Among those considered in the latter section are milk, butter, cheese, and other milk products; meats and meat products; eggs; flour and other cereal products; oils and fats; sugars and honey; dried, canned, and preserved fruits and vegetables; bottled water; ice cream, sirups, and soft drinks; alcoholic beverages; coffee, tea, and chocolate; spices and condiments. All persons employed in the preparation, handling, or sale of food products or beverages will be required to obtain a medical certificate showing that they are not suffering from any communicable disease. The present regulations are the first general body of legislation to be enacted in the Republic on this subject. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, July 14, 1931.)

#### MEXICO

MONETARY LAW.—On July 25, 1931, a law was passed by Congress establishing the silver peso as the monetary unit of Mexico. Further features of the Calles plan, as the bill was known, are: The cessation of the coining of silver pesos; the enlargement of the rediscount functions of the Bank of Mexico; the appointment of a central banking commission; and the fulfillment of both domestic and foreign obliga-

tions (when payable in the Republic) in silver, even if originally contracted for in gold. Its provisions, in more detail, are the following:

The monetary unit of the Republic is the peso, which is equivalent to 75 centigrams of pure gold.

Currency recognized as legal tender within the Republic is limited to bills issued by the Bank of Mexico; 1-peso silver coins, already in circulation, minted in accordance with the law of October 27, 1919; and fractional currency in silver coins of 10, 20, and 50 centavos in amounts up to 20 pesos and copper coins of 1, 2, and 5 centavos in amounts up to 2 pesos, when minted in accordance with the laws of March 25, 1905, October 15, 1914, October 27, 1919, and April 29, 1925. Acceptance of Bank of Mexico bills is voluntary, however, except by Federal, State, and municipal offices, which must admit them in payment of all taxes and other assessments.

Foreign money will not be considered legal tender in the Republic save in cases specifically established by law. All obligations contracted in the Republic or abroad in foreign currency and payable in Mexico, may be paid with an equivalent amount in silver pesos at the current rate of exchange.

The emission of bank notes by the Bank of Mexico shall be in conformity with the provisions and subsequent amendments of the law of August 25, 1925. The coinage of silver currency in 1 peso or larger denominations is strictly prohibited, and that of fractional currency will be permitted only when conditions so justify and the new coins are to be a substitute for silver pesos which have been converted into bullion.

A reserve fund shall be established which will be formed by securities constituting the present balance of the regulating fund created by the law of March 25, 1905; the profits from foreign exchange operations effected for the reserve fund; the difference between the actual and the monetary value of metals purchased for minting fractional currency, as well as that resulting from the reminting of pesos into fractional currency; the commercial value of the metal contained in pesos received in exchange for fractional currency under the provisions of article 13 of the present law; loans contracted for the purpose of increasing the reserve fund; and sums appropriated in the national budget or revenues collected for sustaining the fund.

The sole purpose of the reserve fund will be to provide for the expense or loss occasioned by foreign exchange operations made through the fund.

The minting of national currency in gold will be indefinitely suspended from the date on which the present law becomes effective, and gold coins of 2, 2.50, 5, 10, 20, and 50 pesos denomination, coined in accordance with the laws of May 25, 1905, June 27, 1917, October 31, 1918, and September 14, 1921, will no longer be considered legal tender. The present law abrogates articles 26 and 53 of the law of December 19, 1929, the exportation and importation of gold being henceforth free.

Debts contracted up to the date of this law in national currency of any specie, will be payable only in moneys recognized as legal tender by the present law. On the other hand, however, gold currency which has been collected for a third party, placed in a confidential deposit, or received as a result of any other contract which does not surrender title, shall be returned in full. Thirty per cent of the gold deposits in banks and banking institutions shall be paid in gold at sight or on 30 days' notice.

In order to facilitate the functions of the Bank of Mexico which include the emission of bills, the administration of funds forming the reserve, and the fixing of the amount of cash reserves to be maintained by other banking institutions, a central banking commission shall be created. This commission will be composed



of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall act as president, a representative appointed by the board of directors of the Bank of Mexico, and five delegates elected by the banking institutions of the Republic. Until it is possible to hold the necessary elections for the choice of these last, they will be elected by the banking institutions located in Mexico City.

To be legal, resolutions of the Central Banking Commission must have the approval of the delegate of the Bank of Mexico and the majority of the other members of the council; the right of veto is granted to the Secretary of the Treasury in cases where the resolution, in his opinion, affects the economic stability of the Republic.

A supplementary law, amending the law of August 28, 1928, creating the Bank of Mexico, was also issued at this time. It specifies the conditions under which the bank may issue bank notes, establishes regulations governing the relation of the Bank of Mexico with other banking concerns, and fixes the conditions under which the bank shall engage in rediscount operations. (*Diario Oficial*, Mexico City, July 27 and 29, 1931; *El Universal*, Mexico City, July 26, 1931; and *Bradstreet's*, New York, August 8, 1931.)

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.—A temporary restriction on the entrance of immigrants into Mexico was established by an order issued by the Secretary of the Interior on July 14, 1931. According to this order, which became effective 60 days after its date of promulgation and will remain in effect until the Secretary of the Interior shall provide otherwise, foreigners who do not have a capital of at least 10,000 pesos are classified as immigrant workers, and will be denied entrance to the country. Those having the required sum, however, must convince the Government of their intention to invest this capital in agriculture, industry, or commerce so as to provide an income sufficient to support them and their families. Exemptions are made in the cases of traveling agents, technical workers, persons having professions not restricted by the board of health and the National University, people of independent incomes sufficient to support them and their families, nationals of countries with which Mexico has agreements not in accord with the dispositions of the present decree, and foreigners who have not lost their character of immigrants in accordance with article 35, paragraph 3, of the immigration law. Minors 18 years of age or younger will be admitted only for educational purposes. (*Diario Oficial*, Mexico City, July 17, 1931, and report of the United States Assistant Trade Commissioner, Mexico City, July 17, 1931.)

#### PERU

PROMULGATION OF BANKING LAW.—On May 23, 1931, the Council of Government promulgated the banking law submitted for its approval by the Kemmerer Commission, which recently completed a survey of financial conditions in the Republic. The principal subjects covered by the law are the creation and functions of the Office

of the Superintendent of Banks; regulations governing the establishment and operation of Peruvian banking firms and branch offices of foreign banks doing business within the Republic; specific rules regarding the organization and operation of commercial banks, savings departments, and savings banks; procedure to be followed in authorizing trust functions; provisions for the inspection of banks; and various other stipulations relative to the general subject. Besides its importance as a basic law covering all banking operations, the new legislation is noteworthy for the many newly accepted economic principles which it will introduce and the guarantees which it offers. (*Boletín Mensual de la Cámara de Comercio de Lima*, Lima, June, 1931.)

#### URUGUAY

LIBRARY OF PUBLICATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.—On April 10, 1931, President Terra issued a decree providing that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs take measures for the formation of a library to contain all jurisprudence, statements of principles, studies, and other material based on the treaties concluded at the South American Congress of Private International Law. This congress, held in Montevideo from August 25, 1888, to February 13, 1889, was attended by representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay. The material for the new library will relate not only to Uruguay, but also to all the countries represented at the congress. When completed the library will be open to the general public for reference purposes. The decree further provides that whenever within a period of six months following the issuance of the decree, the library is considered sufficiently complete, a special edition of the treaties of the year 1889 with complete notes and references shall be published. This edition will be revised, if necessary, every five years, and kept up-to-date by the publication of an annual supplement. This action was taken by the President not only in recognition of the importance of the treaties signed in Montevideo during the congress, but also because of the fact that in the course of time the frequent judicial application of the principles established by those treaties has given rise to laws and interpretations which are often varied and distinct. A complete collection of all such related material will therefore be both interesting and valuable. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, April 24, 1931.)

PUBLICATION OF TREATIES.—In view of the rapidly increasing number of treaties to which Uruguay has become a party as a result of her relations with the League of Nations and the Pan American Union, and the consequent necessity for their compilation in easily accessible form, the President of the Republic issued a decree on April 10, 1931, authorizing the Ministry of Foreign Relations to publish a special edition containing all the treaties, conventions,

acts, and agreements to which Uruguay is bound at the present time. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, April 24, 1931.)

#### VENEZUELA

PREVENTION OF PLANT AND LIVESTOCK DISEASES.—By virtue of a law passed by Congress on May 20, 1931, the Ministry of Public Health, Agriculture, and Animal Industry has been given authority to take all measures considered necessary for the study, prevention, and combating of diseases and pests which menace plant and animal life in the Republic. The importation, exportation, and shipment of seeds, fruit, plants, plant parts, and livestock will be strictly regulated by the ministry, which has full power to prohibit the transportation of such commodities altogether should conditions so justify. In its campaign to stamp out and prevent these plagues, the ministry is assured the full cooperation of all national, State, and municipal authorities as well as that of private citizens who, according to the provisions of the law, are required to report immediately any disease or pest which they may discover. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Caracas, July 4, 1931.)

FORESTRY AND WATER RIGHTS LAW.—A forestry and water rights law declaring it to be to the best interests of the State to preserve, protect, develop, and improve Venezuelan rivers, springs, and forests was approved by the President on August 13, 1931. This law applies to all forests in the Republic regardless of their ownership; to springs, streams, rivers, or lakes within areas belonging to the Nation or any of the States; and to privately owned waters when it concerns their protection and preservation or the safeguarding of the public health. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Caracas, August 13, 1931.)

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## AGRICULTURE

#### ARGENTINA

OPENING OF TERMINAL GRAIN ELEVATOR.—The first cooperative terminal grain elevator in Argentina, constructed by the Argentine Cooperative Association, was opened at Rosario with formal ceremonies on July 19, 1931. Provisional President Uriburu attended in person, arriving from Buenos Aires with his party on a special train, and visitors in large numbers were attracted to the city by the event. The ceremonies opened with a brief word of welcome by the president of the Argentine Cooperative Association, after which addresses were made by the Provisional President of the Republic, the Minister of Agriculture, the president of the Rural Association, and others.

The elevator will be the terminal for a vast network of smaller ones, of which six have already been built and more than 40 others are in project. It is interesting to recall in this connection that the opening



of the first cooperative grain elevator in the Republic took place in Leones scarcely more than a year ago, on July 13, 1930 (see BULLETIN for October, 1930). The others now in operation are in Hernando, Oliva, Tancacha, Armstrong, and Fuentes.

Situated on the Parana River, opposite the north Rosario station of the Central Argentine Railway, the elevator is unusually accessible to transportation. Its equipment is of the latest design, and includes machinery for unloading, classifying, cleaning, drying, and reloading the grain with great speed and precision. When all sections are completed, the elevator will have a capacity of 80,000 tons. Its present capacity is 20,000 tons, which is amply sufficient to meet the demands made upon it by the subsidiary elevators now in operation. It is hoped, however, that the remaining part of the elevator can be finished before the end of the coming year. The portion of the elevator now in operation consists of a large building for the various classifying, cleaning, and drying machines, 16 large and 9 small silos, a building for receiving the grain upon its arrival, and an elevated carrier for loading vessels in the river. The larger silos are 8 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) in diameter and 28.75 meters in height. Both are provided with equipment for receiving and discharging grain at the rate of 400 tons per hour. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, July 14 and 20, 1931, and *Central Argentine Railway Magazine*, Buenos Aires, August, 1931.)

#### BOLIVIA

FIRST NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL AND STOCK-RAISING CONGRESS.—On July 17, 1931, the First Agricultural and Stock-raising Congress was opened in the University of La Paz before a large audience which included the Ministers of the Treasury and Public Instruction, the prefect of the Department, the president of the municipal council, representatives from all the Departments of the Republic, and numerous other persons prominent in the official and social life of the capital. The sessions were declared formally opened by Señor Abel Soliz, the president of the congress, in an address outlining the program of the congress. Among its most important objectives, Señor Soliz stated, were the organization of a national agricultural society formed by all the farmers and stock-raisers of the country, the foundation of an agricultural bank, and the organization of scientific agricultural and stock-raising service to issue information on various crops and answer questions regarding farming machinery, seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, and means for combating plagues and diseases destructive to agriculture and stock. Speeches were also made at the opening session by the Ministers of Public Instruction and the Treasury, the Director General of Agriculture, and the representatives from Oruro, Potosi, Sucre, El Beni, and Santa Cruz. Plenary sessions were held at stated hours on July 20 and 21, and the other meetings were given over to reading papers on and discussing such sub-

jects as a national agricultural and stock-raising service, agricultural and stock-raising cooperative societies, tariff protection, transportation problems, loans for the construction of highways, agricultural and stock-raising industrialization, cereal alcohol, the wheat industry and flour mills, stock-raising problems, and the industrial perspectives of the Republic. The congress closed on July 22, 1931, at which time the delegates passed resolutions on the need for an agricultural bank and rural credit associations to facilitate the progress of agriculture and aid in the transportation of farm products to the centers of exchange, tariff protection on articles produced within the country, the reduction of freight rates, the creation of a national agricultural and stock-raising service, and the organization of a national chamber of agriculture, stock-raising, and related industries. (*La República*, La Paz, July 19, 21, 22, and 23, 1931.)

#### COLOMBIA

AGRICULTURAL COURSES FOR FARMERS.—On June 25, 1931, the Governor of the Department of Tolima issued a decree establishing a series of agricultural courses for farmers, to be given at the San Jorge experimental farm. The first of the series began on July 1, 1931. Enrollment in each course is limited to 20 students from one of the communities entitled by the decree to send a group. No charge is made for tuition; the expenses are met by the departmental government, which grants the school special funds for this purpose. Only those who farm on their own account or as employees on the lands of some one else are permitted to take the courses. During his stay at the experimental farm, each student is taught the proper methods of plowing, pruning, and grafting, and the correct use of fertilizer, and given necessary information on the production, selection, and care of seeds and the preserving of fruits. Meanwhile in the classroom he studies reading, writing, arithmetic, civics, and the agricultural geography of the Department. (*El Agricultor*, Bogota, July 2, 1931.)

COFFEE DAY.—In accordance with a resolution to observe one day each year as "Coffee Day," approved during the sessions of the Fourth National Coffee Congress held during December, 1930, in Bogota, June 7, 1931, was set aside as the date for its first observance throughout the Republic. The purpose of the day was to bring to the attention of the public salient facts concerning the past, present, and future of this industry, which forms so important a part of the national trade. The nature of the exercises held in different parts of the Republic varied greatly, but the enthusiasm was uniformly great. In Bogota a special assembly, held in the Colón Theater, was attended by the President of the Republic, the Minister and the Secretary of Industries, members of the coffee federation and of the Cundinamarca coffee committee, the executive committee of the Colombian

Agricultural Society, various members of the diplomatic corps, and a large number of other prominent persons. In other cities, thanks to the efforts of the departmental committees, civil and ecclesiastical authorities, the public schools and many individuals and firms interested in the progress of the industry, the celebration of the day was pronounced an outstanding success. (*Revista Nacional de Agricultura*, Bogota, May and June, 1931.)

## ECUADOR

RICE.—In Ecuador, as in many other Latin American republics, rice is a staple article of diet among rich and poor alike. The average annual rice consumption of the country during the last four years has been estimated at 420,000 quintals (quintal equals 101.4 pounds), the per capita consumption being about 42 pounds on the coast and 8 pounds in the Andean region.

The land along the Guayas River system, which is admirably suited for rice culture, is said to be sufficient in area to furnish rice for all South America, if properly utilized. Six varieties are cultivated in the rice-producing zone, which comprises the Provinces of Guayas, Manabi, Los Rios, El Oro and Esmeraldas. The rice grown in this region has been an important national product since 1927. In that year the crop was large enough to permit the exportation of 2,924,377 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds), valued at 1,091,556 sucres. Realizing the possibility of increasing the sale of this commodity in the neighboring republics, the Ecuadorean Ministry of Agriculture took steps to improve the methods of cultivation and to stimulate the development of the industry in general. An East Indian rice expert was engaged and in the bureau of the ministry at Guayaquil, the *Subdirección de Agricultura del Litoral*, a program was developed to remedy conditions which, despite the natural advantages of soil adaptability and low cost of labor, were marked by a yield small in comparison to the area planted, high cost of production, and inferior quality.

The latest report of the rice expert in the service of the Government shows that the quality of the 1931 rice crop is better than that of any other during the last four years due to careful selection of seeds, improved cultivation methods, and proper handling of the crop during its development and harvest as well as during the drying and storage processes. Trucks and tractors were employed this year to carry the crop from the haciendas to the storehouses, with a considerable reduction in transportation expenses. Eleven tractors, as well as several reapers, thrashers, and irrigation pumps, were imported during 1929 and 1930. There are 56 rice mills now operating in the Republic.

The acreage devoted to rice in 1931 was reduced owing to the lack of credit to planters occasioned by the fall in rice prices from 25



sucres per quintal in March, 1930, to 13 sucres per quintal in November of the same year. Three crops are produced in Ecuador, a winter crop, a between season crop, and a summer crop. The 1931 winter rice crop has been estimated at 314,600 quintals. Rice production in 1930, according to the report, was estimated at 907,807 quintals. This figure was arrived at as follows:

	Quintals
Rice exported from the 1930 crop during the year-----	234, 619
National consumption-----	420, 000
Used for seed and feed-----	40, 000
Used in the manufacture of beverages-----	3, 600
Damaged-----	20, 000
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Total export and consumption in 1930-----	718, 219
Stock in rice mills on January 1, 1931-----	369, 088
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	1, 087, 307
Less stock in rice mills on January 1, 1930-----	179, 500
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Total production for 1930-----	907, 807

The total amount of rice consumed and exported during 1931, up to July 15, is estimated at 322,109 quintals, of which about 91,100 quintals were exported. Harvesting of the new crop will begin in May, 1932. From July 15, 1931, to April 30, 1932, consumption is estimated at 380,350 quintals. The stock in the mills on January 1, 1931, plus the 1931 production, estimated at 361,850 quintals, makes 730,938 quintals. The rice consumed and exported up to July 15 plus the estimated consumption up to April 30, 1932, reaches 702,459 quintals leaving an exportable surplus for the nine and a half months from July 15, 1931, to April 31, 1932, of only 28,479 quintals.

Since September, 1930, all rice exported from Ecuador has been classified according to the five standard types adopted in the United States in 1923 and analyzed to ascertain the percentage of humidity it contains. A certificate accompanies each shipment, 239 of such certificates having been issued up to June 30, 1931.

(*El Telégrafo*, Guayaquil, July 25, 1931; *Arroz* by M. B. G. Ahmed, in *Revista del Departamento de Agricultura del Ecuador*, Quito, March, 1931; *El Cultivo del Arroz en el Ecuador*, by M. B. G. Ahmed, in *Ecuador Agrícola*, Vol II, nos. 10, 11, 12, and 13, September-December, 1929.)

#### PERU

REGISTRATION OF VETERINARIES.—Recognizing the importance of the part played by the veterinary in the stock-raising industry, an order was issued by the Council of Government on July 8, 1931, providing that an official register for veterinaries be established in the Bureau of Agriculture and Stock Raising of the Department of Promotion. Only those persons who have registered with the bureau

submitting proof of their graduation from a professional school of recognized standing and other information specified by the decree, will be permitted to practice within the Republic. Foreigners who wish to practice as veterinaries must have their diploma visaed by the diplomatic or consular representative of their country in Peru and by the Minister of Foreign Relations, as likewise must Peruvian citizens who have received their professional training in a foreign country. In the latter case, the diploma shall be visaed by the diplomatic or consular representative of the country in which they studied. At present no charge is being made for the registration, but the Government is authorized to establish such a fee whenever it is thought advisable. (*La Crónica*, Lima, July 13, 1931.)

#### URUGUAY

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATION.—Following a recommendation made by the Farm Produce Distribution Commission, the Minister of Industries issued an order on July 30, 1931, providing for the advancement of funds to assist the cooperative organization, the first of its kind to be established in Uruguay, formed for the purpose of exporting eggs. The Farm Produce Export Commission will supervise the expenditure of these funds. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, August 5, 1931.)

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## FINANCE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

#### ARGENTINA

SAN JUAN-JACHAL RAILWAY.—On June 6, 1931, the recently completed railway line between San Juan and Jachal was formally opened for service. Unusual interest was manifest in the event and the ceremonies were attended by high Government officials as well as by a large number of the townspeople.

The region traversed by the railway is one of abundant natural resources. It contains extensive coal and metal deposits and wide fertile stretches suitable for the cultivation of wheat and the pasturage of beef cattle. The new railway will be of great importance for Jachal and the departments in the northern part of the Province, for it will provide for the transportation of their products and permit them to enter once more into commercial competition with other sections of the Republic which, while not enjoying as great natural resources, had previously been favored by rapid means of communication with large commercial centers.

The total length of the line is 181 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile). It was built with a 1-meter (meter equals 3.28 feet) gage, a maximum grade of 1.55 per cent, and minimum curves of 250 meters.

Part of the route lies over very rough terrain. The first project for the construction of the railway was drawn up about 45 years ago, but owing to various difficulties work was not begun until a short while ago. Ever since 1850 Jachal has been an important agricultural and stock-raising center and had extensive trade relations with the neighboring Provinces and with Chile. Later, when railways were constructed in other parts of the Republic, the region was left relatively isolated from the modern commercial centers, but it is now hoped that with the opening of the San Juan Railway the section will again enjoy an important economic position. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, June 7, 1931.)

IMPORTS OF CHEMICALS, 1928 AND 1929.—According to reports submitted on July 16 and August 12, 1931, by the United States Assistant Trade Commissioner of Buenos Aires, the principal chemicals imported into the Republic during 1928 and 1929, with the amount and value of each, were as follows:

Chemical	Kilograms		Value in gold pesos	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
Acetic acid.....	770, 361	599, 944	209, 538	163, 185
Tartaric acid.....	1, 427, 692	1, 936, 560	1, 484, 800	2, 014, 022
Dynamite.....	437, 392	348, 635	174, 957	139, 454
Special powder for mines.....	192, 645	161, 423	61, 646	51, 655
Black powder.....	170, 171	478, 920	136, 137	383, 136
Cellulose powder.....	64, 657	56, 948	155, 177	136, 675
Common glue.....	965, 603	1, 411, 824	231, 744	338, 838
Agar-agar.....	27, 186	37, 234	43, 498	59, 574
"Coignet" glue.....	134, 487	145, 787	86, 072	93, 304
Glycerine.....	54, 722	83, 299	30, 644	46, 647
Dextrine.....	348, 635	378, 274	55, 782	60, 524
Anhydrous ammonia.....	688, 065	1, 033, 410	275, 226	413, 364
Hydrochlorate ammonia.....	955, 802	802, 247	229, 392	192, 539
Impure sulphate of baryta.....	2, 384, 985	3, 275, 735	114, 480	157, 235
Calcium carbide.....	6, 704, 398	6, 858, 220	643, 622	658, 389
Calcium chloride.....	4, 491, 054	6, 733, 534	143, 713	215, 522
Impure copper sulphate.....	3, 377, 595	2, 049, 307	817, 389	491, 834
Impure potassium bichromate.....	120, 781	241, 909	28, 988	58, 058
Citric acid.....	344, 011	257, 323	357, 771	267, 616
Pure and impure carbolic acid.....	126, 473	269, 457	14, 036	27, 240
Sulphate of alumine.....	3, 301, 661	4, 009, 969	317, 571	407, 926
Sulphate of ferric aluminium.....	1, 219, 719	891, 284	78, 062	57, 042
Aluminium carbonate.....	159, 945	101, 660	51, 182	32, 531
Anhydrate of arsenic (white).....	282, 992	249, 282	45, 279	39, 885
Grape sugar or glucose in general.....	1, 318, 350	990, 432	316, 404	237, 704
Barium-carbonate, hydrate, etc.....	247, 082	313, 699	39, 533	50, 192
Light calcium carbonate.....	192, 313	128, 089	30, 770	20, 494
Cocain and its salts.....	127	183	16, 256	23, 424
Cocaine and its salts.....	155	225	29, 760	43, 200
Boiler crust dissolvers.....	811, 520	927, 585	194, 765	222, 620
Specifics for curing sheep scab.....	10, 601, 510	10, 798, 053	5, 088, 725	5, 183, 065
Specifics for curing cattle.....	553, 575	503, 789	72, 945	58, 141
Tannin for leather.....	130, 724	220, 507	16, 733	28, 225
Copal or transparent resin.....	214, 667	199, 867	103, 040	95, 936
Lac or gum-lac.....	250, 286	262, 065	120, 137	125, 791
Red iron oxide.....	1, 293, 112	1, 503, 986	103, 449	127, 517
Zinc oxide.....	700, 859	997, 785	112, 137	166, 386
Magnesium sulphate and chlorate.....	458, 220	476, 347	21, 035	22, 865
Impure sodium sulphate.....	336, 054	907, 167	26, 885	72, 573
Common resin (colophony).....	21, 344, 594	20, 325, 617	1, 024, 540	975, 630
Potassium nitrate.....	112, 824	74, 866	27, 342	17, 968
Sodium bicarbonate.....	798, 341	1, 102, 050	38, 320	52, 898
Impure sodium bisulphate.....	1, 169, 377	1, 585, 937	56, 130	76, 125
Sodium carbonate, ashes, and solvay.....	24, 561, 945	27, 409, 420	1, 178, 973	1, 315, 652
Caustic soda.....	12, 454, 245	13, 016, 079	996, 339	1, 041, 286
Industrial sodium nitrate.....	3, 872, 359	838, 002	171, 478	40, 224
Industrial sodium silicate.....	7, 852, 456	10, 865, 069	376, 918	521, 523
Impure sulphurous sodium.....	720, 979	583, 724	57, 678	46, 698



## BOLIVIA

HIGHWAY MARKERS.—In order to facilitate tourist travel, the Municipal Statistical and Tourist Travel Bureau of La Paz is making arrangements for placing metal markers in conspicuous points throughout the capital to indicate the highways leading to the different provinces of the Department. Similar signs will also be placed in such cities as Viacha, Achacachi, Pucarani, and Laja, junction points on the main highways from which roads lead into the interior of the Republic. Besides giving the direction, the marker will indicate the distance in kilometers to the principal cities through which the highway passes. (*La República*, La Paz, July 2, 1931.)

## BRAZIL

THE NIEMEYER FINANCIAL REPORT.—In the early part of 1931 the Government of Brazil invited Sir Otto E. Niemeyer, G. B. E., K. C. B., to visit the country and advise on such financial reforms as should be necessary "to secure the maintenance of budget equilibrium; the stabilization of exchange and monetary reform; the reconstitution of the Bank of Brazil as an orthodox Central Bank on independent lines; and the limitation of direct or indirect foreign borrowing by the Federal Government or States of Brazil." The report submitted to the Government in the latter part of July, 1931, contains Sir Otto's recommendations for the solution of Brazil's financial problems. The recommendations as to the budget and public finance may be summarized as follows:

1. It is essential for the Federal Government and the major States to maintain a balanced budget. The final budget results of 1930 showed that the Government had to meet a deficit of over 780,000 contos paper by turning into permanent debts certain temporary advances of the Bank of Brazil and by issuing Federal bonds. To meet similar deficits in the various States the Federal Government advanced to them 134,000 contos paper of Treasury bonds. The authorized issue of Federal bonds (as shown in the BULLETIN for March, 1931) was 300,000 contos, but the total actually issued was only 208,000 contos, of which 10,000 contos were redeemed, leaving 198,000 contos outstanding at the end of June, 1931, for the service of which provision is made in the Federal and States budgets.

Although the Federal budget for 1931 as originally published showed a considerable reduction in expenditure and an increase in revenue as compared with 1930, it contemplated a deficit of about 100,000 contos paper. Realizing that the revenue estimated was not likely to be realized, the Federal Government, at the end of the first four months of the current financial year, introduced further economies in expenditures, estimated to amount to about 90,000 contos in 1931, and to 142,000 contos in a full 12 months. With the aid of the 28,000 gold contos from the proceeds of the extinct Stabilization Bank, the 1931 budget is expected to balance and future budgets should be met without undue difficulty so long as expenditure is strictly controlled.

2. The issue of bonds in payment of Government debts should, so far as possible, be avoided.

3. Immediate steps should be taken to reorganize the postal and telegraph services so that they may become self-supporting. During the 5-year period be-

ginning in 1926 and ending in 1930, the post office had an aggregate deficit of 82,174 contos and the telegraph service of 123,266 contos, or an average of 16,000 contos and 24,000 contos per annum, respectively. For 1931, the estimated deficit is 20,281 contos for the post office and 24,059 contos for the telegraph service. In these figures no allowance is made for Ministry of Transportation expenses attributable to these two services, for depreciation of property, or for interest on capital invested.

4. The Federal Government railways are also run at a loss, in contrast with many private railways and some of those managed and owned by the States. On the basis of accounts which, like those of the post and telegraph services, make incomplete allowance for expenditures, the railway deficit was estimated at 40,000 contos in 1930 and 21,000 contos in 1931. To put the railways on a paying basis, it is recommended that they be administered by an independent autonomous body free from political control and with complete liberty of management along business lines.

5. Increased use should be made of direct taxation, and customs duties reduced as soon as the general financial conditions of the country permit. The available data do not suggest that Brazil as a whole is overtaxed. The per capita taxation and the percentage of the national income taken annually in taxation do not compare unfavorably with those of many other countries. Nevertheless the incidence of the taxation on various classes of Brazilian taxpayers is less satisfactory, since it is overwhelmingly indirect.

6. Internal export taxes and any similar internal charges should be abolished and no further external export duties imposed.<sup>1</sup>

7. The unity of the budget should be adhered to. The budget should include all foreseeable expenditures for the year and those for which provision has not been made should not be authorized. Additional credits should not be opened, except in very special circumstances and then by supplementary appropriations authorized in the same way as the original budget. Special funds likely to interfere with the unity of the budget should not be kept, nor should deductions for special purposes be made from the revenue.

8. The accounting system should immediately be revised on a cash basis and all Federal receipts and expenditures centralized in a Central Bank. Under the present method of accounting both receipts and expenditures must be charged in detail to the year to which they are held to be attributable, which is not necessarily the year in which cash is actually received or payment actually made. A simpler system is recommended based on the allocation to a given financial year of all revenue and expenditure actually received or paid in cash in that year, irrespective of the date on which either the receipt was due or the expenditure payable.

9. Estimates and budget statements should clearly compare receipts with expenditures and figures for one year with similar figures for the previous year. Accounts should be kept in currency only and not in both gold and paper. Monthly statements should be issued, showing under the same headings as the budget the progress of current revenue and expenditure as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year and the estimate for the current one.

10. An independent audit of all expenditure incurred by Government departments and of revenue collections should be carried out, and the present system of partial audit before payment modified.

<sup>1</sup> Decree No. 19995, issued on May 14, 1931, provides for the abolition of interstate export taxes. The decree is to become effective on Jan. 1, 1932. See August, 1931, issue of the BULLETIN.

Sir Otto's recommendations on matters other than those concerning the budget are summarized as follows:

1. Immediate steps should be taken to form a Central Reserve Bank in accordance with the statutes annexed to the report; to this bank would be entrusted the sole right of note issue in Brazil, the custody of Government balances, banking reserves, and the other functions normally exercised by a Central Bank.

2. The Central Reserve Bank should be autonomous, with a capital subscribed half by the banks and half by the public in Brazil; it should be entirely removed from State control or participation, and assisted temporarily by an expert counsellor.

3. An external loan sufficient to provide the bank with the necessary foreign exchange cover for its notes and sight liabilities should be raised by the Federal Government.

4. As soon as the proceeds of the loan are available, the new rate for the milreis should be established by a monetary law, and the convertibility of the note issue come into force.

5. The assent of the Federal Government should be required to all future external borrowing by the States, municipalities, or similar public bodies.

6. Consideration should be given to the consolidation of the outstanding debt of the States which are in default.

In closing his report, Sir Otto made the following statement:

I should not like to close this report without emphasizing that I have of necessity been mainly concerned in it with those matters which seem to require reform or reconstruction in Brazil. It is inevitable that a frank discussion of such points, which alone can be useful, tends to create an impression that little is right. I should entirely demur to any such inference. Brazil is not alone in facing financial difficulties at the present moment; in many respects her difficulties are less than those of other countries, and she may justly challenge comparison. It is impossible to travel even for a few weeks in the central Provinces of Rio, Sao Paulo, and Minas without being impressed by her great natural fertility and her undeveloped resources. No country would better repay sound financial administration or is more worth every attempt to keep even in difficult times to high financial tradition, and no country is likely to profit more by the effort, if successfully made. (*Brazilian Business*, Rio de Janeiro, July, 1931; *Wileman's Brazilian Review, Supplement*, Rio de Janeiro, July 29, 1931.)

COFFEE-WHEAT EXCHANGE.—On August 21, 1931, the Federal Farm Board at Washington announced that arrangements had been completed for the exchange of 25,000,000 bushels of wheat held by the Wheat Stabilization Corporation for 1,050,000 bags of coffee held by the Brazilian Government. The coffee is to be shipped to New York by the Brazilian Government, and the wheat for the return trip will be picked up at eastern seaports. Under the terms of the agreement, the coffee is to be withheld from consumption until the fall of 1932; when offered for sale, it will be through established channels and for delivery in cumulative monthly allotments, in order to avoid disturbance to the coffee trade. The first instalment, of 120,000 bags, arrived in New York late in September. (*New York Herald Tribune*, August 22 and October 1, 1931.)



## CHILE

MORATORIUM ON FOREIGN DEBTS.—On August 19, 1931, the Government ordered a complete moratorium on foreign debts for the remainder of the year. This decree supersedes one issued in July whereby a partial moratorium was declared and sufficient funds to cover the interest were deposited as a guaranty of future payments. The second decree was made necessary because of the fact that funds were no longer available for the interest deposits. (*New York Herald Tribune*, August 20, 1931.)

PORT MOVEMENT IN SAN ANTONIO IN 1930.—San Antonio, a port less than 50 miles south of Valparaiso, is even nearer the national capital than its larger neighbor. During the year 1930, 757,106 metric tons passed through the port; of this amount 145,413 were exports, 266,023 imports, and 345,670 coastwise shipping. Seven hundred and eighty-nine vessels, of 1,942,375 registered tonnage, called at the port; of these, 464 were of Chilean, and 325 of foreign registry. The principal commodities exported were cereals and copper, and those imported, cement, coal, iron, naphtha, and petroleum. (*Anales del Instituto de Ingenieros de Chile*, Santiago, May, 1931.)

## COSTA RICA

NATIONAL TOURIST TRAVEL COMMISSION.—It was announced during the early part of August that the organization of the National Tourist Travel Commission had been completed and that the new body would soon commence its work. The commission was established in accordance with a legislative decree issued by Congress on July 10, 1931, which provided for its organization and set aside the necessary funds for its maintenance. The commission is composed of 7 members, 1 a member of the Chamber of Deputies chosen by that body, and the remaining 6 representatives chosen by the Chief Executive from candidates proposed by the Chamber of Commerce of Costa Rica, the National Association of Coffee Growers, the Association of Hotel Owners, the Association of Shipping, Aviation, Railway, and Automobile Transportation Companies, the Theater and Amusement Center Owners' Association, and the Bank Employees' Compensation Bureau. Members will serve for three years and may be reelected for another term; only the director, the treasurer, and the secretary of the commission, who may or may not be members, will receive any remuneration. Subcommittees will probably be appointed in different sections of the Republic to take charge of the work in their respective localities. The law also authorized the President to issue regulations extending special privileges to tourists, such as permission to remain in the country for 90 days without losing their status and exemption from the obligation of presenting a passport and making

declarations to Costa Rican consuls. Under this ruling the tourist would need only an identification card, issued by the transportation company carrying him to the country. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, July 23, 1931, and *Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, August 2, 1931.)

## CUBA

**BUDGET FOR YEAR 1931-1932.**—The national budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1931, as adopted by Congress and promulgated by the President on June 30, 1931, estimates Government revenues at 60,385,000 pesos, and fixes the expenditures at 60,381,494 pesos. Receipts from the various sources of revenue and appropriations for the different departments and services are as follows:

*Estimated revenues*

SOURCE	Pesos	SOURCE—continued	Pesos
Customs receipts, including sums which are destined for the fixed budget.....	25,787,500	Land rents.....	22,682,000
Port dues and improvements.....	750,000	Loan taxes.....	4,500,000
Consular fees.....	1,750,000	National lottery.....	2,400,000
Communications receipts.....	2,515,500	Total.....	60,381,494

*Estimated expenditures*

DESTINATION	Pesos	DESTINATION—continued	Pesos
Presidency of the Republic.....	280,225	Department of War and Navy.....	10,121,907
Department of State.....	1,113,445	Department of Communications.....	3,246,732
Department of Justice.....	239,886	Veterans' pension fund.....	4,604,999
Department of Government.....	2,966,765	Special public works fund.....	800
Treasury Department.....	3,005,597	Port works and improvements.....	237,385
Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry.....	770,000	Special pension fund.....	145,886
Department of Public Works.....	2,275,287	Supplementary fund for departments.....	3,850,270
Department of Public Instruction and Fine Arts.....	9,566,015	Legislative power.....	2,763,034
Department of Sanitation and Public Welfare.....	3,771,130	Judicial power.....	3,454,846
		Service of national debt.....	7,967,285
		Total.....	60,381,494

(*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, June 30, 1931.)

**NEW AIR MAIL STAMPS.**—President Machado issued a decree on July 22, 1931, authorizing the issue of 5-cent air mail stamps; this was in accordance with the decree of June 2, 1931, by which internal air mail postage was reduced from 10 to 5 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. The new stamps will be oblong, violet in color, and with the picture of a trimotored plane flying from east to west over a mountainous region of the Republic. One million will be printed in the first edition. (Report of United States Trade Commissioner, Habana, July 28, 1931.)

**IMPORTS OF PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS, 1929 AND 1930.**—The Cuban Bureau of Statistics has issued figures showing the decline in amount and value of imports of packing house products for the years 1929 and 1930, as compared with average figures for the 5-year

period 1924-1928, inclusive. During 1924-1928 the average of 94,940,085 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) imported annually was valued at \$28,569,558; in 1929 the 65,663,412 kilograms were valued at \$18,544,539, while in 1930 the imports were only 51,985,016 kilograms, valued at \$14,151,006. The following table gives the amount and value of the packing house products imported during the last two years, by commodities:

Meat or meat product	1929		1930	
	Kilograms	Value	Kilograms	Value
Salt beef.....	22,328	\$6,125	10,864	\$4,039
Beef.....	52,512	29,010	24,963	15,249
Salt pork.....	7,204,390	2,337,220	5,107,719	1,783,160
Pork.....	769,918	252,066	480,326	145,956
Mutton.....	39,335	21,252	38,864	20,020
Bacon.....	8,916,961	2,344,605	7,656,058	2,048,509
Hams (boiled and cured).....	1,206,516	669,605	697,667	373,469
Canned meats.....	79,498	36,506	89,169	51,568
Jerked beef.....	9,022,428	2,655,421	5,758,625	1,888,234
Pork sausage.....	327,582	268,158	188,718	151,037
Bologna sausage.....	19,532	16,397	4,417	3,041
<i>Salchichón</i> .....	36,226	31,791	23,167	23,155
Other sausage.....	224,969	171,525	101,331	78,096
Pure lard.....	36,752,888	9,452,607	31,314,184	7,448,558
Compound lard.....	988,329	252,251	488,944	116,915
Total.....	65,663,412	18,544,539	51,985,016	14,151,006

(Report of United States Assistant Commercial Attaché, Habana, July 15, 1931.)

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NEW BOND ISSUES.—The National Congress of the Dominican Republic has authorized the Chief Executive through law No. 158 of July 17, 1931, to issue bonds to the value of \$5,000,000 bearing 5½ per cent interest, redeemable within 10 years at 101, to be sold at no less than 90. The proceeds of the bond issue are to be applied to the cancellation of the floating debt and pending claims, the payment of debts incurred by the Dominican Government and the National Red Cross as a result of the hurricane of September 3, 1930, and to public works, such as dredging of ports, construction of school houses, public buildings, bridges and highways, the improvement of irrigation systems, and agricultural assistance. The bonds are to be issued in accordance with the American-Dominican Convention of 1924 and will be secured by a charge upon the customs revenues of the Republic, subject to the charges in favor of the 20-year \$10,000,000 bonds of 1922 and the 14-year \$10,000,000 bonds of 1926.

The Dominican Republic recently established a remarkable record in the amortization of its national debt, which comprises the two bond issues above described. During the first six months of this year the Republic remitted to its fiscal agents in New York funds to cover the purchase and cancellation of nearly \$1,000,000 of national bonds, leaving a balance of \$17,283,000 outstanding as of June 30, 1931.



(*Gaceta Oficial*, Santo Domingo, July 18, 1931 and *La Opinión*, Santo Domingo, July 17, 1931.)

WHARF AND WAREHOUSE CHARGES.—Executive decree No. 136 of January 22, 1924, relative to the payment of wharf and warehouse charges, has been modified by the National Congress through law No. 139 of June 5, 1931. The new legislation provides that wharf and warehouse services shall be performed and controlled directly by the Government. In those ports where at present the Government owns no wharf, the Chief Executive is authorized to allow the existing private wharves to act as agents, provided that the Government collects the same dues as from its own wharves. In the ports where there are Government wharves, the law requires that loading and discharge of all cargo be done from them except when the customs authorities authorize otherwise. Export cargo taken to a ship in lighters, launches, and other vessels through navigable rivers will be exempt from dues if no wharf is used by the ship in any way. The law forbids the construction of new wharves in ports where the Government owns or controls one or more. Exceptions may be made in the case of companies wishing to construct wharves for their own use exclusively; in such cases permission from the Chief Executive must be obtained, and the company must submit to the same supervision and charges as the public wharves. Export cargo will continue to pay 10 cents per 100 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) gross weight, but the charge on import cargo has been raised from 10 to 15 cents. The charge on coastwise cargo remains 2 cents per 100 kilograms gross weight. Molasses, honey, corn, fruits, charcoal, sugarcane, and other commodities for export pay now 4 cents per 100 kilograms. The remaining provisions of the earlier law dealing with wharves and warehouses remained unchanged. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Santo Domingo, January 26, 1924, and June 13, 1931.)

#### EL SALVADOR

BUDGET FOR YEAR 1931-32.—The general budget of El Salvador for the fiscal year from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932, was approved by the National Legislative Assembly on July 15, 1931, and promulgated by President Araujo on July 24, 1931. According to this law the receipts of the Government for the period are estimated at 20,986,300 colones and the expenditures fixed at 20,977,084 colones. The various amounts indicated as receipts and expenditures in the résumé of the budget are as follows:

		<i>Receipts</i>	
		Colones	Colones
National domain.....	16,600	Special funds.....	1,155,000
Services.....	1,366,000		
Direct taxes.....	16,889,500	Total.....	20,986,300
Miscellaneous ordinary revenues.....	1,159,200		

*Expenditures*

	Colones	Ministries—Continued.	Colones
National Assembly.....	116, 870	Public Instruction.....	2, 396, 157
Presidency of the Republic.....	192, 640	Public Welfare.....	766, 197
Ministries:		Finance.....	2, 140, 747
Interior.....	2, 933, 116	Industry and Commerce.....	8, 200
Labor.....	17, 180	Public Credit.....	4, 510, 000
Promotion.....	2, 244, 886	War, Navy, and Aviation.....	3, 196, 235
Agriculture.....	116, 800	Judicial power.....	578, 813
Public Health.....	321, 434	Retirement and pensions.....	482, 052
Foreign Affairs.....	466, 010		
Justice.....	489, 747	Total.....	20, 977, 084

*(Diario Oficial, San Salvador, July 31, 1931.)*

## GUATEMALA

AUTHORIZED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.—Government expenditures for the fiscal year from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932, were fixed at 12,272,305 quetzales by virtue of an Executive decree issued by President Ubico on June 22, 1931. The amounts appropriated for the individual departments and services are as follows:

	Quetzales	Ministries—Continued.	Quetzales
Legislature.....	136, 530	Promotion.....	1, 402, 661
Presidency of the Republic.....	213, 276	Agriculture.....	524, 710
Judiciary.....	381, 512	Treasury.....	1, 006, 562
Ministries:		Public Debt.....	3, 329, 100
Government.....	1, 586, 972	Expenses of arbitral commission on Hon-	
Foreign Affairs.....	288, 520	duran boundary question.....	60, 000
War.....	1, 900, 528		
Public Education.....	1, 441, 934	Total.....	12, 272, 305

*(Diario de Centro América, Guatemala City, June 25, 1931.)*

EXHIBITS OF NATIVE WOODS.—In order to promote the sale of Guatemalan woods in foreign markets, collections of specimens are being prepared for display in the Guatemalan consulates located in the most important European commercial centers. The choice of specimens is in charge of experts from the Ministry of Agriculture who are labeling each piece of wood with both its common and its scientific name. Whenever new specimens are available they will be added to the collections, in which every part of the republic is represented by some variety of wood. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala City, July 8, 1931.)

## PANAMA

FIRST GOLD SHIPMENT.—A total of 20,287 ounces of gold in bars, valued at \$4,745, was shipped to London from Cristobal on August 20, 1931. The shipment represented the first exports of the Panama Corporation (Ltd.) from its mines at Hatillos and Remance in Veraguas Province. Information has been received by the Treasury Department to the effect that subsequent exports which will be made regularly, should be larger than the first. In accordance with the provisions of the concession, the Government will receive 2 per cent

of the total value of each shipment from the corporation. (*Star and Herald*, Panama, August 21, 1931.)

PROMOTION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.—A campaign to promote national industries by making them better known to the public was begun early in August by one of the leading dailies of Panama City. Valuable cooperation was also given by the Panama Light & Power Co. Each week the newspaper prints a special edition featuring a different industry, exhibits of which have been placed on display in the windows which the electric company sets aside for the purpose. The first number of the paper to be published in accordance with this plan was issued on August 2, 1931, and since that week marked the fourth anniversary of the founding of the present electric power company, the press articles and window displays were devoted to the operation of the light and power industry in Panama. Subsequent weeks were to be devoted to the automobile, construction, real estate, theater, furniture manufacturing, agricultural, and other representative industries. Much interest has already been aroused in the project and it is hoped that the full cooperation of all business concerns may be secured in order to present a complete story of the industrial growth of the Republic. (*Star and Herald*, Panama, August 2, 1931.)

#### PARAGUAY

VISIT OF BRAZILIAN AND URUGUAYAN GOOD-WILL PARTIES.—On July 14, 1931, a number of Brazilian tourists from Corumba arrived in Asuncion for a short pleasure trip to strengthen their cultural ties with the Paraguayan people. They were met upon their arrival by a special committee of welcome, to whom had been entrusted the arrangements for their entertainment, and at all times made to feel the regard which exists in Paraguay for their country. Visits to the Brazilian legation, the Republic of Brazil, the Aviation, and the Military Schools, different parks, and other places of interest made up their program while in the city. They were also the guests of honor at several social functions and attended the opening of an exhibit of paintings by Pablo Alborno.

The day following the arrival of the Brazilian delegation, a large group of Uruguayans, including representatives of some of the best known families of the country, disembarked at Asuncion. The purpose of their trip was likewise that of deepening the already close feeling of friendship between the two nations. The President of Uruguay, cabinet members, the municipality of Montevideo, the Patriotic Association of Uruguay, the Naval League, the Rural Federation, and the Council of Public Instruction were all personally represented in the group. Among its members was also Dr. Arturo Scarone, the Director of the National Library of Montevideo and one



of the most enthusiastic promoters of the trip. While in Asuncion, the group was made the recipient of constant attention; their program was carefully arranged to include visits to San Bernardino and other places in and around the capital, special ceremonies, concerts, lectures, and social functions. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, July 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 17, and 18, 1931, and *El Orden*, Asuncion, July 15, 16, and 17, 1931.)

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY COMPETITION.—In order to secure a good collection of photographs of the most picturesque and beautiful sections of Paraguay, the Paraguayan Touring Club has announced a competition in which suitable awards will be made for the best pictures of such spots. According to the rules issued by the club, participation in the competition is limited to amateurs and photographs taken before the date of the opening of the competition, July 11, will not be accepted. Pictures of monuments, bridges, highways, and other objects, which may be published or otherwise used in the promotion of tourist travel, will also be considered in the award of prizes. The competition will close on October 31, 1931. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, July 11, 1931.)

#### VENEZUELA

EXHIBITS OF NATIONAL PRODUCTS.—Permanent exhibits of Venezuelan products will soon be established in many Venezuelan consulates as the result of an order recently issued by the President of the Republic. These exhibits will be formed of articles exhibited by the Government and private individuals in the 1930 expositions at Antwerp and Liege. Since only a limited number of exhibits can be formed, the choice of the consulates designated to receive them will be based on the relative commercial importance of the city where the consulate is located. The distribution of the exhibits will be in charge of the assistant director of the commercial museum maintained in Caracas by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (*El Universal*, Caracas, July 26, 1931.)

OPENING OF MARACAY RADIO STATION.—Direct radio service with New York and Berlin was made available to the Venezuelan public on July 24, 1931, with the formal opening of the powerful new radio station recently constructed by a German company in the city of Maracay. Among the special features of the program arranged for that event were the exchange of greetings between the Minister of Promotion of Venezuela and the chargé d'affaires of Venezuela in Germany and the brief ceremony in which the representative of the construction company turned the station over to the Minister of Promotion.

The opening of the station now brings Venezuela into radio communication with Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Mexico City, Habana, and other American capitals by relays from New York and makes it

possible for her citizens to speak to persons in all parts of Europe through the station in Berlin. Moreover, direct communication is available with Maracaibo, San Cristobal, Bogota, and Puerto España.

The Maracay station is composed of three separate units, represented by the central office in Maracay, a transmitter in Santa Rita, and receiver at Tapatapa. The station at Santa Rita, which is located at a distance of 10 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) from Maracay, and that at Tapatapa, which is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  kilometers from the city, are connected with the central office by wire in such a way that messages may be received and transmitted at the same time. The station also maintains telegraph communications with Caracas, the equipment for this service including telegraph printers.

The transmitting station uses a short-wave length transmitter of 20 kilowatts; its wave length is adjustable, it being possible to use any between 14 and 60 meters. Four antennæ are employed in broadcasting messages to New York and two in broadcasts to Berlin. The station also has other short and several long wave lengths transmitters, one of the latter having a transmitter of from 600 to 800 watts power. In broadcasting to the interior of Venezuela, Colombia, or Trinidad this last is used.

The receiving station has two large receivers specially constructed to intercept broadcasts from New York and Berlin. Two other short wave and three long wave length receivers are also included in the equipment of the station. (*El Universal*, Caracas, July 24, 25, and 26, 1931.)

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## POPULATION, MIGRATION AND LABOR

### PERU

CENSUS OF LIMA.—A census of Lima, Callao, and near-by beach resorts was officially ordered by the Council of Government on June 23, 1931. All the work involved with the taking of the census was to be in charge of the Lima Departmental Council for the Assistance of the Unemployed, and was to be financed by funds set aside for this purpose, since it would provide a temporary means of employment for many who would otherwise be without work. (*La Crónica*, Lima, July 7, 1931.)

HOUSES FOR WORKERS.—The first of a number of houses whose construction is planned as a means of furnishing work for some of the unemployed of Lima, were recently finished and formally opened on July 28, 1931. The houses, which are situated on the outskirts of the city, are modern in every detail and will provide comfortable housing quarters for the laborers who will occupy them. The construction was financed by money from the unemployment fund.

Those present at the opening ceremonies included the President of the Republic and members of the National Council of Government, the mayor of Lima, who delivered the principal address, and representatives of local labor unions. (*La Crónica*, Lima, July 30, 1931.)

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## ART, SCIENCE, AND EDUCATION

### BOLIVIA

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO TIAHUANACU.—A scientific expedition headed by Prof. Arthur Posnansky and composed of the Director General of Public Education, the secretary of the university, the director of the museum, the director of the Academy of Fine Arts, and a number of members of the Archæological Society recently visited Tiahuanacu for the purpose of making observations on the winter solstice from the ancient Kalasasaya observatory. The members of the party made the 4½-hour ride from La Paz to Tiahuanacu on a special train provided through the courtesy of the departmental prefect. The following morning, standing on the so-called Sanctuary Stone and facing in the direction of one of the pillars on the eastern side of the observatory, they verified the winter solstice. Professor Posnansky, who is president of the Archæological Society, explained briefly before the expedition returned to La Paz how the relative age of the city may be determined. (*El Diario*, La Paz, June 24, 1931, and *La República*, La Paz, June 24, 1931.)

### BRAZIL

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS.—Four decrees issued this year by the Provisional Government reorganize the educational system in Brazil. Decree No. 19625 provides for the establishment of a National Council of Education to act in an advisory capacity in cooperation with the Ministry of Education. Decree No. 19851 regulates the organization and administration of Brazilian universities. Decree No. 19852 reorganizes the University of Rio de Janeiro in accordance with the provisions of the preceding decree. It creates a new School of Education, Science, and Letters and unites in one institution the following schools which heretofore functioned independently: The Law School, the Medical School, the Polytechnic School, the School of Mines, the School of Pharmacy, the School of Dentistry, the School of Fine Arts, and the National Institute of Music. The following governmental institutions are also connected now with the university: The Oswaldo Cruz Institute (a medical research center), the National Museum, the Astronomical Observatory, the Geological and Mineralogical Institute, the Institute of Legal Medicine, the Institute of Chemistry, the Central Meteorological Institute, the Biological



Institute for the Protection of Agriculture, and the Botanical Garden. Decree No. 19890 regulates junior high school and secondary education throughout Brazil. (*Diario Oficial*, Rio de Janeiro, June 4, 1931.)

## CHILE

EXPLORATION OF TERRITORY OF AYSEN.—Early in January, 1931, a party of nine was sent out by the Ministry of Southern Territories to explore a portion of the little-known region of Aysen Territory between Puyuhuapi and Lake Rosselot. The members of the expedition went by boat from Puerto Aysen to the bay of Puyuhuapi whence they proceeded overland to Lake Rosselot. Frequent rains, the necessity for constructing bridges over which provisions could be transported, and the density of the forest covering a large part of the country chosen as the route, made progress slow and hazardous. The loss of their boat in the rapids of the Bordali River when within sight of Lake Rosselot made the party abandon further advance and return to Puyuhuapi, where, on March 30, 1931, they set sail for Puerto Aysen. One of the most interesting and gratifying incidents of the trip was the discovery of a previously unknown lake. This body of water, which lies about halfway between Puyuhuapi and Lake Rosselot, was found to be 12 kilometers long (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) and between 500 and 3,000 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet wide). Snow-capped mountain peaks, cascades, caverns approachable from the water, and the green-clad forests crowding its banks, give the lake a setting unexcelled in beauty; with the development of transportation facilities it should become a favorite vacation land. It was estimated by the party that more than 50,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) in this region are suitable for colonization. The forest lands contain valuable timber and the streams, estuaries, and sounds abound in a variety of fish. (*Comuna y Hogar*, Santiago, June, 1931.)

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHILE.—On Wednesday, July 29, 1931, the new president of the University of Chile, Dr. Pedro León Loyola, was inaugurated in the assembly hall of the university, in the presence of public officials and the student body. Addresses were made by the president of the Student Federation and President Loyola, and greetings from other educational institutions delivered by their representatives. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, July 30, 1931.)

## COLOMBIA

HONOR TO COLOMBIAN EDUCATOR.—Dr. Agustín Nieto Caballero was recently appointed a permanent member of the advisory commission of the International Bureau of Education in Geneva in recognition of noteworthy educational work which he has been doing in Colombia. (*Diario Nacional*, Bogota, July 7, 1931.)

## ECUADOR

REPORT FOR 1930-31.—The Executive message presented to Congress on August 10, 1931, gives the following information on education for the year 1930-31:

Four additional kindergartens, attended by 386 children, were established. The primary schools numbered 2,081, with a personnel of 3,618 teachers and a registration of 149,065. The registration in the 17 secondary schools was 2,992, while that in vocational institutions and special classes was 5,234. The Government created intensive courses in the normal institutes at Quito and Cuenca; it also established in Quito, Tulcan, Ibarra, Latacunga, Ambato, Riobamba, Loja, and Portoviejo short courses for primary and secondary school graduates desirous of becoming teachers, and continued the useful practice of holding vacation courses in all the provinces.

The rural school as it now functions is intended to meet more adequately the needs of the rural population. Three hundred and eighty-two school gardens were planted; sets of tools were distributed to facilitate school agricultural activities, and certain rural industries were introduced. (*Mensaje al Congreso Nacional*, Quito, 1931.)

## GUATEMALA

BEAUTIFYING OF SCHOOL GROUNDS.—Efforts on the part of school authorities to beautify the grounds of the public schools in Guatemala City were recently seconded by an offer on the part of the Ministry of Agriculture to supply a number of trees, shrubs, and flowers from La Aurora Park. All schools will receive as many plants as they can use, since it is the purpose of officials in charge to make this also a means for instructing the children in the principles of gardening. Among the various plants and trees offered for distribution by the Ministry of Agriculture were cypress, eucalyptus, holly, mango, avocado, sour orange, several varieties of palm, red narcissus, Spanish carnations, and bougainvillea. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala City, July 8, 1931.)

## NICARAGUA

MUNICIPAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—According to information published by the press from reports issued by the Ministry of Public Instruction, 164 primary schools were functioning in the principal cities of the Republic on June 18, 1931. These were distributed among the various cities as follows: Leon, 30; Managua, 29; Chontales, 20; Chinandega, 18; Masaya, 18; Carazo, 16; Granada, 8; Matagalpa, 6; Jinotega, 8; Esteli, 3; Nueva Segovia, 3; Bluefields, 3; and Rivas, 2. (*El Diario Nicaragüense*, Granada, June 19, 1931.)

ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS IN GRANADA.—Much interest has been aroused in the city of Granada by the recent discovery of a number of mortuary urns, apparently the remains of one of the pre-Columbian races, on a private estate near the city. According to an account in the press, the urns were of a purity of style comparable to that of the Egyptians, and their coloring was in such a perfect state of preserva-

tion that they can at once be set apart as the work of a people highly skilled in the arts of design and preparation of pigments. It is hoped that definite studies of these important finds will soon be undertaken. (*El Centroamericano*, Leon, July 11, 1931.)

#### PANAMA

CONSTRUCTION OF TEACHERS' HOME.—Following the approval by the cabinet of a request presented by the Teachers' Association, the Treasury Department issued an Executive decree on August 19, 1931, authorizing an appropriation of \$35,000 for the construction of a teachers' home in Panama City. Bidding must be open to all local construction firms and the contract, before it can be accepted, submitted for approval to the Department of Public Instruction, which has been placed in charge of the project. (*Star and Herald*, Panama, August 20, 1931.)

#### PERU

FIRST STAMP EXPOSITION.—The First Peruvian Stamp Exposition was opened in Lima on July 27, 1931, in the presence of the President of the National Council of Government, several of the Ministers of State, and other especially invited guests. Dr. José M. Valega, director of the organizing committee of the exposition, presided. Following the formal ceremonies, the exposition was thrown open to the general public. One of the features was the sale of stamps issued in celebration of the occasion; they were available in limited number to persons attending it. The exhibits were classified by the judges into five general groups and prizes awarded on August 29, on the basis of the completeness of the collection. Two prizes were given for the most complete collections of Peruvian stamps, 3 for the most complete collections of foreign stamps, 1 for a complete collection of special domestic stamp issues, 2 for the most complete collections, respectively, of special foreign issues, and rare stamps of Peruvian or foreign issue, and 1 for the best collection of uncanceled stamps. (*La Crónica*, Lima, July 21 and 28, and August 1, 1931.)

#### UNITED STATES

LATIN AMERICAN SCHOLARSHIPS.—A considerable number of Latin American students will receive scholarships or fellowships in the higher educational institutions of the United States during the year 1931-32, most of the awards having been made through the Pan American Union or the Institute of International Education. At the time of publication of this issue of the BULLETIN the following information had been received:

Colleges and universities granting scholarships and fellowships covering the greater part of the student's expenses included: Antioch College, renewal of scholar-



ship to Señor Hernán López of Colombia; Columbia University, a fellowship in the School of Journalism to Señor Alberto Caprile, jr., of Argentina; Harvard University, a graduate fellowship for the study of international law to Dr. Eleodoro Balarezo of Peru; Perkins Institute, scholarships in the course for teachers of the blind to Señores Juan Escobar and Pedro Fajardo, both of whom teach in the Santa Lucía School for the Blind at Santiago, Chile; and Vassar College, a scholarship to Señorita María Erlinda Danieri of Argentina. Scholarships carrying the obligation to do some teaching in the Spanish department were granted by Bowdoin College to Señor Argimiro Martínez of Chile; by the University of Wisconsin to Señor Guillermo Guevara of Bolivia; by the New Mexico State Teachers College to Señorita Iva María Sáenz of Panama; and by the Western College for Women to Señorita Rosa Huber of Chile. The New Jersey State Teachers College at Montclair received a Mexican student under an exchange arrangement with the University of Mexico. Tuition scholarships were granted by Columbia University to Señor J. Paul Arnaud of Argentina, for the study of engineering; by the University of Florida to Señor José M. Salazar of Colombia, for the study of architecture, and Señor Armando Tejada of Bolivia, for the study of engineering; by the University of Kentucky to Señor Arigos Villanueva of Argentina, for the study of tobacco growing; by New York University to Señorita Concepción Ramón of Cuba for commercial studies; and by the University of Wisconsin to Señores Hector de la Fuente and Luis Ortégón of Mexico, and Señor Andrés Serrano of Chile.

The fellowship awarded annually to a Latin American woman by the American Association of University Women goes this year to Señorita Sofía Pincheira, of Chile, who held it two years ago. Señorita Pincheira is studying at the School of Nursing of Yale University, and expects to do public health nursing in her country. One of the fellowships of the General Federation of Women's Clubs—that given by the Ohio State branch—has been reawarded to Señorita Ema González of Chile, who is specializing in education at the Ohio State University; the other has been granted to Señorita Graciela Laso, also of Chile, for the study of education at Teachers College, Columbia University. Señorita Laso has also received a tuition scholarship from Columbia University.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has given two fellowships to Latin Americans. One fellow is Dr. Jorge Basadre, librarian of the University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru, who will make a study of library work at Columbia and Harvard Universities, the Library of Congress, and the offices of the American Library Association. The other fellowship has been assigned to Señorita-Bertha Lutz, a member of the scientific staff of the National Museum of Brazil, for the purpose of visiting museums in the United States under the direction of the American Association of Museums.

The Institute of International Education has been able to award several special fellowships for Argentine students from funds granted by the Committee on Inter-American Relations. This new organization of American business men was formed under the chairmanship of Gen. Palmer E. Pierce to cooperate with the National Foreign Trade Council in bringing about a more sympathetic understanding and appreciation of the Latin American republics. It recommends to business men such commendable projects for the improvement of continental relationships as the raising of money for fellowships. The Argentines who are to receive such fellowships this year are Señor Braulio Laurencena Drescher, who will study in the Graduate School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago; Dr. Carolina Tobar García, who will study normal school administration at Teachers College, Columbia University (the university having also contributed toward the fellowship); Señor José Jáuregui, for special work in agricultural economics at the University of Maryland; Señor Carlos G. Gerstrom,

for the study of highway engineering in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Public Roads; and Señor Julio Broide, who will study business administration at Columbia University.

When one considers that, in addition to these grants, 13 large fellowships were awarded this year by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation to scholars from Argentina, Chile, Cuba, and Mexico (see the *BULLETIN* for May and June, 1931), it is evident that the question of scholarships and fellowships for able Latin Americans is beginning to receive the attention that it deserves.

#### URUGUAY

**COURSE IN RURAL LEGISLATION.**—Following a suggestion made to the School of Law and Social Sciences through the Rural Federation and the Rural Association of Uruguay, to the effect that a special course on the Rural Code and other related legislation be introduced into the curriculum of that school, action was taken on matter by the board of directors and the proposal definitely approved. In a communication to the two organizations, the board stated that the plan had not only been unanimously adopted but would be put into effect during the current school year. The course as decided upon will deal especially with that portion of administrative law relating to rural legislation. Dr. Daniel García Acevedo has been appointed professor of the new subject. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, July 12, 1931.)

**URUGUAYAN SECTION OF PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.**—In response to an invitation extended by the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, a group of professors of geography of the University of Montevideo recently met and took steps for the organization of an Uruguayan section of the institute. At the initial meeting of the group, the basis for the new society was decided upon and a committee of five were appointed to draw up a constitution. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, August 11, 1931.)

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## PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

#### EL SALVADOR

**ORGANIZATION OF SALVADOREAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.**—A medical society has recently been organized by physicians in San Salvador under the name of Salvadorean Medical Association. The principal aims of the new organization whose constitution was approved by the President of the Republic on April 30, 1931, will be to further the individual and professional interests of its members; to promote the study of medicine; to cooperate with the public health authorities in the maintenance of high standards in the School of Medicine and in public health institutions; to increase the efficacy of charity organi-

zations; to extend and improve the work of public welfare institutions; to encourage the highest professional ethics, stressing the social function of the physician, and to foster closer relations between the members of the profession by means of lectures, conventions, and congresses. The association will also publish regularly accounts of studies made by its members and assist in the dissemination of health information. Membership in the society is limited to persons of repute who are graduates of the School of Medicine of El Salvador or who have had their professional degree recognized by it. (*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, June 12, 1931.)

#### NICARAGUA

RED CROSS AID FOR EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS.—In completing data on the assistance rendered Nicaraguan earthquake victims by the Red Cross Societies of the different Latin American republics, the *Review and Information Bulletin of the League of Red Cross Societies* for August, 1931, states that—

As soon as the news of the disaster reached San Jose, the national committee of the Costa Rican Red Cross convened in special session and resolved to open a public subscription, headed by a contribution of 6,500 colones from the national society; to send a message of sympathy to the Nicaraguan Government, offering field tents and medico-surgical supplies; and to arrange other means of raising additional funds. As a result a medical mission was immediately dispatched with tents and first-aid supplies, with orders to place itself at the full disposal of the Nicaraguan Government. The public subscription fund opened by the society produced the sum of 12,523 colones and was devoted in its entirety to relief work in Managua. A further sum of 25,000 colones, given by the Costa Rican Government, was used to purchase medical supplies, foodstuffs, and building material for distribution by the Red Cross.

The Guatemalan Red Cross forwarded to Managua 514 parcels of clothing, food, and miscellaneous supplies collected with the help of the Boy Scouts, and the Chinese colony in Guatemala sent 100 quintals (quintal equals 220.46 pounds) of rice. Public contributions collected by the Red Cross amounted to over \$8,000. Other donations included more than 1,000 bales of supplies given by the merchants and farmers of the Republic. The Women's Red Cross Committee made clothing and arranged theatrical entertainments for the benefit of the earthquake victims.

The Ecuadorean Red Cross contributed clothing and 20,300 French francs toward relief operations.

The Mexican Red Cross dispatched a relief party to the scene of the disaster. This committee cooperated with the others sent by the Costa Rican, Guatemalan, Honduran, Panamanian, and Salvadorean societies in collaborating with the committee formed by the American Red Cross to coordinate relief activities.

Immediately upon learning of the disaster, the Venezuelan Red Cross notified the representative of the International Red Cross at Managua that it would send \$300. Afterwards, however, as a result of contributions from the different regional committees, this sum was raised to approximately \$600. Junior Red Cross groups in Venezuela played a large part in the collection of the fund.



## FEMINISM

### PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

NEW MEMBERS OF INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN.—Two new members, Sra. Rosa Huerta de Viteri and Sra. Carmen G. de Ynsfran, have recently been welcomed to the Inter-American Commission of Women where they will serve as representatives of the Republics of Ecuador and Paraguay, respectively. Sra. de Viteri is the young and gifted wife of the retiring Minister of Ecuador to the United States. Besides being greatly interested in the cause of feminism, Sra. de Viteri is an accomplished musician and possesses many other talents which will make her a valuable addition to the commission. Announcement of the appointment of Sra. Carmen G. de Ynsfran, wife of the Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay in Washington, to membership on the commission was made on October 18, 1931. Like Sra. de Viteri, she is also deeply interested in the progress of feminism and the improvement of the status of women. Sra. de Ynsfran is not only one of the founders of the Feminist Association of Asuncion, but is widely known for her work for the promotion of the education of women. She is an honor graduate of the Normal College of Asuncion, on whose faculty she later served as teacher of Paraguayan history, and was one of those responsible for the establishment of the first kindergarten and model school in connection with the college in 1922. (Press release, Inter-American Commission of Women, Washington, October 5 and 19, 1931.)

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## NECROLOGY

### COLOMBIA

DR. CARLOS ADOLFO URUETA.—On September 13, 1931, Dr. Carlos Adolfo Urueta died in Bogota. At the time of his death, Doctor Urueta held the portfolio of Minister of War and was a foreign member of the Permanent Commission of Conciliation of the United States and Hungary, an honor accorded him by President Hoover in January, 1930.<sup>1</sup> During his long life of public service, Doctor Urueta held the offices of senator from the Department of Bolivar, Member of Congress from Bogota, member of the permanent commission of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, and diplomatic representative of Colombia in Washington, where he was eminent for his vast knowledge of international subjects and winning personality. By his death, the Republic loses one of its most distinguished jurists and brilliant statesmen.

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<sup>1</sup> See BULLETIN of the Pan American Union for May, 1930.

## CUBA

DR. ARÍSTIDES AGRAMONTE.—On August 17, 1931, Dr. Arístides Agramonte, a noted Cuban scientist and physician, died in New Orleans. At the time of his death Doctor Agramonte was president of the Pan American Medical Association, an honor accorded him in the recent congress of that society in Mexico City, and held the chair of tropical diseases in the new Medical School of the Louisiana State University. But it will be as the collaborator of Doctors Lazear, Reed, and Carroll in their experiments leading to the discoveries which have enabled science to stamp out the scourge of yellow fever, that he will be longest remembered. Although born in Camagüey, Doctor Agramonte spent his youth and early manhood in New York City, where he was taken when 2 years old by his mother after his father's death. It was there also that he received his education, in the public schools, the College of the City of New York, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. After his graduation from medical school he accepted a position as bacteriologist in the Board of Health of New York City, but later resigned to enlist in the United States Army. With other physicians of the medical corps, he assisted in stamping out the scourge of yellow fever in Cuba, where he remained when the task was completed. During the administration of President Zayas he held the post of Secretary of Public Health, and at the time of his acceptance of the chair in the University of Louisiana he was professor of bacteriology in the School of Medicine and Pharmacy of the University in Habana. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, August 18, 1931, and *New York Herald Tribune*, August 19, 1931.)

## MEXICO

ENRIQUE C. CREEL.—Señor Enrique C. Creel, widely known as a financier, industrial leader, and diplomat, died in Mexico City on August 17, 1931. Although his life was begun in actual poverty, Señor Creel became while still young one of the wealthiest and most respected men in Mexico. He was a founder of the Mining Bank, a promoter of the railway which was afterwards incorporated as the Kansas City-Mexico and Oriente Railway, a director of the National Railways, and adviser or director of more than 40 other concerns. In public life he served as a deputy for a number of terms in the legislature of his native State, Chihuahua, of which he later became governor; held the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs during the administration of President Porfirio Díaz; and represented his Government as ambassador at Washington. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, August 18, 1931, and *New York Herald Tribune*, August 19, 1931.)

# SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

## REPORTS RECEIVED TO OCTOBER 10, 1931

Subject	Date	Author
<b>ARGENTINA</b>		
Argentine exports during the first 7 months of 1931 as compared with the same period of 1930.	1931 Aug. 12	A. M. Warren, consul at Buenos Aires.
Increases in Argentine stamped paper tax and taxes on documents, overdrafts, and other items.	Aug. 20	Do.
<b>BRAZIL</b>		
Commerce and industries for the second quarter 1931. (Railways)	July 29	F. van den Arend, consul at Pernambuco.
Excerpt from review of commerce and industries, quarter ended June 30, 1931.	---do---	Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Bahia.
Commerce of the port of Santos during 1930-----	Aug. 5	Arthur G. Parsloe, vice consul at Santos.
Administration of decree No. 19739 of the Brazilian Government restricting the importation of industrial machinery.	Aug. 7	Samuel T. Lee, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Imports of coal into Rio de Janeiro during June, 1931----	Aug. 11	Do.
Review of commerce and industries for the quarter ended June 30, 1931.	Aug. 13	Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Bahia.
Brazilian publications-----	Aug. 17	Samuel T. Lee, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro.
The establishment of the Cacao Institute of Bahia-----	Aug. 21	Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Bahia.
Excerpt from report on general conditions in Brazil for August, 1931.	Sept. 11	Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.
<b>CHILE</b>		
Binder twine manufacture undertaken in Chile-----	Aug. 14	Thomas D. Bowman, consul general at Santiago.
<b>COLOMBIA</b>		
Industrial Directory of Medellin-----	Aug. 20	Carlos G. Hall, vice consul at Medellin.
Annual report of the Minister of National Education, Dr. Abel Carbonnel, to the Congress of 1931.	Aug. 26	Legation, Bogata.
Commercial situation in the Department of Bolivar at the end of July, 1931.	Aug. 31	Eli Taylor, vice consul at Cartagena.
Barranquilla-Puerto Colombia Highway nearing completion.	Sept. 4	Erik W. Magnuson, consul at Barranquilla.
<b>COSTA RICA</b>		
Report of the president of the National Association of Coffee Producers, 1930-31.	Aug. 25	David J. D. Myers, consul at San Jose.
Report on First National Child Welfare Congress-----	Aug. 28	Do.
Amendment of article 23 of the Penal Code-----	---do---	Do.
Amendment of article 127 of the Civil Code-----	---do---	Do.
Costa Rican cemetery regulations-----	Sept. 11	Do.
Preliminary report of the Direction General of Statistics for 1930.	---do---	Do.
<b>CUBA</b>		
Import of edible oils into Cuba-----	Aug. 24	F. T. F. Dumont, consul general at Habana.
Soap imports of Cuba-----	---do---	Do.
Cuban fertilizer and insecticide imports-----	Aug. 25	Do.
Export of Cuban fruits and vegetables to the United States.	Sept. 1	Do.



*Reports Received to October 10, 1931—Continued*

Subject	Date	Author
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Annual report of commerce and industries.....	1931 Sept. 9	Elvin Seibert, vice consul at Puerto Plata.
Excerpt from annual report of commerce and industries, 1931. (Manufacturing.)	---do---	Do.
MEXICO		
Report on Monterrey Iron and Steel Works, 1930.....	Aug. 24	Edward I. Nathan, consul at Monterrey.
Closing of mining operations at Agua Prieta.....	Sept. 19	Lewis V. Boyle, consul at Agua Prieta.
PARAGUAY		
Review of commerce and industry in Paraguay.....	Aug. 11	V. Harwood Blocker, jr., consul at Asuncion.
PERU		
Inauguration of the Institute of International Studies and Inter-University Relations at the University of San Marcos.	Sept. 16	Embassy, Lima.
URUGUAY		
Excerpts from a report on general conditions prevailing in Uruguay for the month of June.	July 10	Leslie E. Reid, consul general at Montevideo.
VENEZUELA		
Leading articles of import at La Guaira, Venezuela, July 1-31, 1931.	Aug. 19	Ben C. Matthews, vice consul at La Guaira.

ARGENTINA BONAERABRAZILCHILECOLOMBIA

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# BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION



DECEMBER

1931

MEXICO HONDURAS GUATEMALA

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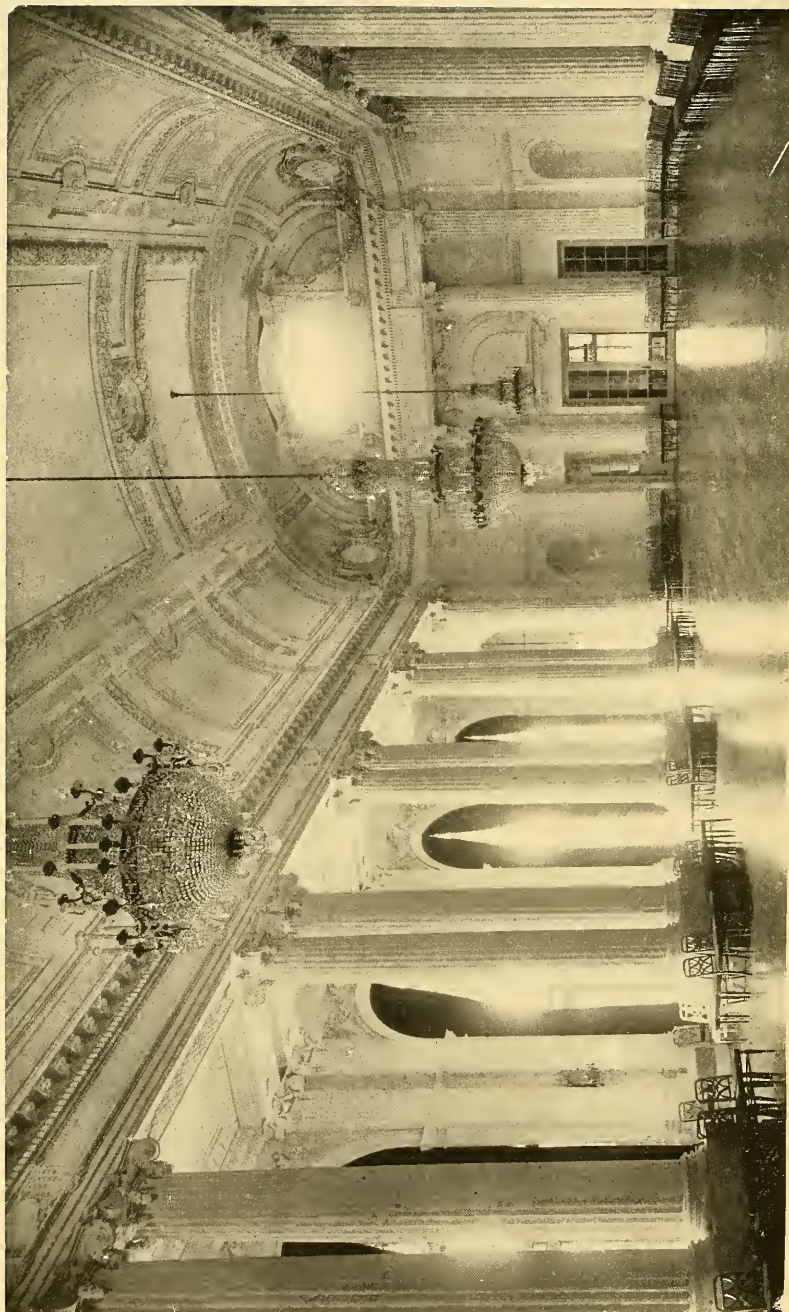
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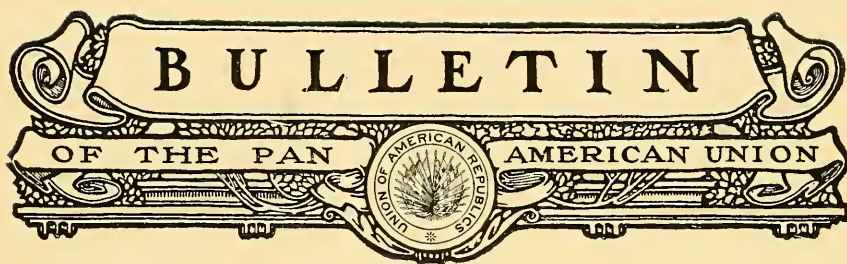


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## BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY DISCUSS A NON-AGGRESSION PACT

ON November 11, 1931, there took place in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union another in the long series of gatherings which are milestones in the history of inter-American conciliation and arbitration—the inaugural meeting of the delegates of Bolivia and Paraguay to discuss a non-aggression pact.

Those taking part in the meeting were: Dr. Eduardo Diez de Medina, delegate of Bolivia; Dr. Juan José Soler, delegate of Paraguay and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his country in Mexico; and representatives of five neutral American countries—Their Excellencies Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Cuba in the United States; Dr. José Manuel Puig Casauranc, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Mexico; Dr. J. Varela, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Uruguay; Dr. Fabio Lozano T., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Colombia; and the Hon. Francis White, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States. Dr. Enrique Finot and Dr. César Vasconcellos, additional delegates of Bolivia and Paraguay, respectively, were still en route to Washington at this time. The Chiefs of Mission of the other Latin American nations were in the audience.

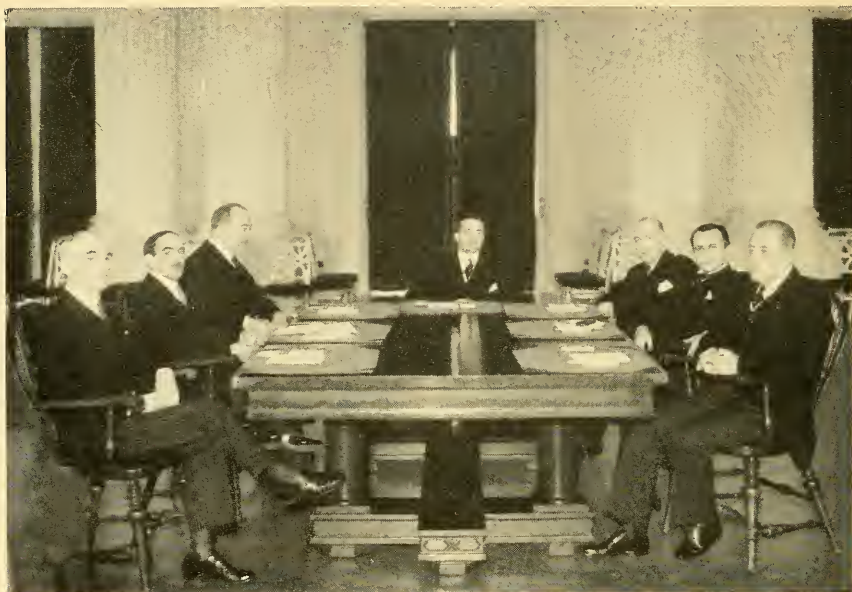
After welcoming the delegates on behalf of the Government of the United States, Mr. White said:

It is a great honor and privilege for me to open this inaugural meeting between the delegates of Bolivia and Paraguay to discuss a non-aggression pact. This is one more demonstration of the desire of the countries of this hemisphere to settle in an amicable way all differences that exist between them. This is the American way of settling disputes. For nearly 50 years now there have been no wars between American countries. This does not mean to say that there have not been many differences which have caused tension and strained relations, but they have always been settled by good offices, mediation, conciliation or arbitration.



It was a most fortunate circumstance that the Pan American Conference of Arbitration and Conciliation was in session here in this room when the difficulties between Bolivia and Paraguay in December, 1928, broke out. That Conference at once offered its good offices to the two countries to conciliate that difference. A subcommittee, consisting of delegates from five of the American countries, was appointed to this end, and with their assistance an agreement was drawn up between the delegates of Bolivia and Paraguay referring their difficulty to a Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation. This latter Commission succeeded in conciliating the two parties, and an agreement to this effect was signed on September 12, 1929.

The fundamental question at issue between the two parties still exists, however, and the diplomatic representatives of the five Governments represented on the



INAUGURAL SESSION OF A DISCUSSION OF A NONAGGRESSION PACT BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1931

Left to right: Dr. J. Varela, Minister of Uruguay in the United States; Dr. E. Diez de Medina, Delegate of Bolivia; Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Ambassador of Cuba; the Hon. Francis White, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States; Dr. José Manuel Puig Casauranc, Ambassador of Mexico; Dr. Juan José Soler, Delegate of Paraguay; and Dr. Fabio Lozano T., Minister of Colombia.

Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation have since been endeavoring to be of assistance to the two countries in bringing about a complete understanding between them. This meeting to-day is the result thereof.

While there may be minor differences in point of view and outlook in dealing with many questions, no one, I think, will dispute the fact that the principal questions which can seriously disturb relations between two or more countries of this hemisphere are boundary ones. These questions are the ones which cause the most bitterness and ill-feeling between nations, and hence, superficially, may at first be considered the most difficult of solution. The history of America, however, shows that quite the contrary is in fact the case. We are meeting here to-day in the presence of the representatives of all the 21 countries of America, and there is not one of them that can not point with pride to the settlement of some boundary question by peaceful methods.

It has been my privilege to help in some small way in the settlement of eight such boundary questions. Some of them, at the outset, appeared complicated and difficult, but when the matter was discussed dispassionately and fully, as is the custom between American nations, it was found that a common ground of agreement could eventually be found. Next month, in this small hall, will be held the opening meeting of an Arbitral Tribunal to settle the boundary between two of our sister nations. These examples, given to us by the history of all the countries present, point the way to what can be done. Good will, moderation, restraint, consideration of the opponent's point of view, and a desire not to win points in a debate but to bring about a settlement truly beneficial to one's country can not fail to result in a settlement satisfactory to all concerned. That is the spirit, I am convinced, in which the delegates of Bolivia and Paraguay have come to this meeting, and the result, therefore, is bound to be success for all concerned. A settlement which is considered a victory by one and a defeat by the other is only a sham victory. That is not what we are seeking here. The victory that we are seeking is an equitable settlement giving justice to all and respecting the rights of both; an agreement that both parties will be pleased with. I feel confident that this end will be attained.

The delegate of Bolivia then replied as follows:

MR. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, REPRESENTATIVES OF NEUTRAL NATIONS,  
YOUR EXCELLENCIES CHIEFS OF MISSION:

In the name of the Bolivian delegation, permit me to express most cordial thanks for the friendly remarks with which the Hon. Mr. White, Assistant Secretary of State, has opened this gathering; and in the name of the Government of Bolivia, my first words should also again express gratitude to the representatives of the neutral nations for the noble American spirit in which they have consented to tender their good offices in order to furnish means conducive to easier and more harmonious solutions.

The nation which I have the honor to represent in this assembly has given unequivocal proof of her love of peace and her unwavering support of judicial procedure and conciliation in the settlement of her international differences. Her whole independent existence of more than a century shows incontrovertibly her tradition of honor, of respect for the rights of others, of tolerant and peaceful defense of even that which was her legitimate inheritance when she became independent. Thus on more than one occasion Bolivia has preferred to recognize as controversial, rights which she considered indisputable and to cede territory legally hers both by title and by possession, all in the cause of that peace and harmony on which true international concord should always be based.

To-day, imbued with that same spirit of conciliation although firm in her intention of maintaining the rights helping her to conserve her legitimate patrimony, Bolivia has voluntarily come to this meeting ready to carry out her own initiative, in order to subscribe to a pact which shall avoid the danger of war or unpleasant incidents between neighboring nations, justly destined to attain their greatest development through constant and reciprocal cooperation.

Although the efforts made hitherto by my country have not yet culminated in a final solution of this problem, which so profoundly stirs the public opinion of two sister nations, let us confidently trust, Honorable Delegates, that this step toward a happy and speedy understanding may mark the path by which Bolivia and Paraguay, like the other civilized nations of the world, shall seek justice where alone it can be found: in the majestic serenity of peace.

The delegate of Paraguay spoke in the following terms:

YOUR EXCELLENCIES REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NEUTRAL NATIONS:

My first words, at this inauguration of the Bolivian-Paraguayan negotiations to discuss a non-aggression pact, should be of congratulation and gratitude to the neutral Governments whose good offices have brought us together at this solemn moment.

The conversations which we begin to-day are of transcendent importance in the diplomatic life of the continent. Hitherto we have witnessed negotiations initiated under the friendly auspices of one or more sister nations. In the present case, however, the concern is general on the part of all the nations of America.

This fact is obvious if we consider that these conversations originated in the Inter-American Conference on Conciliation and Arbitration held in 1928 or, to be more exact, in the Sixth International Conference of American States.

The neutral nations, so honorably represented here, continue to be morally, if not legally, the delegates of all the countries represented in those conferences. They are the depositaries and the executors of the ideals of peace and concord held by the entire continent. Thence are derived the strength and purity of their intentions, for united with their own prestige is the importance of the continental source from which their powers spring.

Therefore permit me to revert to the sovereign nations which you represent, and in greeting you to welcome in your persons all the sister nations of America, whose exhortations we have received with due deference and whose vigilant and fraternal spirit will abide and remain with us in all our deliberations.

The neutral countries have had the happy inspiration of making this opening session coincident with Armistice Day. This significant and auspicious coincidence is in itself a protest against and a gesture of repudiation of war. So far we have seen peace as the culmination of war, but our aspiration is peace without war. Our souls cherish an ideal which rebels against the belief that peace can be secured only after war.

This coincidence is also auspicious because it recalls the progress attained by international law in the prevention of war—the Treaty of Versailles, the Geneva Protocol, the Locarno Pacts, the resolution of Habana, the Kellogg-Briand Pact—all visible landmarks erected with noble efforts on the highroad to the realization of peace on earth.

My country attends this rendezvous of honor and justice with all the enthusiasm of her pacific convictions and with an unsullied tradition of efforts in behalf of continental harmony. She will study, with due respect to the opinion of others, all the proposals which may be formulated for her consideration. She will accept them as far as they are compatible with her dignity and the integrity of her rights, and she will make known, at the proper time, her own points of view, either to improve those proposals or to secure their efficacy.

And, gentlemen, she will do all this honestly and frankly as a contribution to the realization of her own ideals, and in homage to your generous endeavors for the triumph of right and concord in America.

After it had been decided to hold the next meeting subsequent to the arrival of Señor Finot and Señor Vasconcellos, the session adjourned.



# PARAGUAY<sup>1</sup>

## ITS DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT; ITS TWO LANGUAGES: ITS PRODUCTS AND CUSTOMS

By PABLO M. YNSFRÁN

*Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay in Washington*

PARAGUAY is an inland South American country. It is surrounded by Argentina, Brazil, and Bolivia, and separated from the Atlantic Ocean by approximately 1,000 miles. Therefore, in its intercourse, commercial or otherwise, with the rest of the world, it must resort to means of communication thoroughly controlled by its neighbors, mainly by Argentina and Brazil.

Paraguay belongs to the so-called River Plate geographic system—that is, to that group of countries whose development is intimately associated with the River Plate—something very similar to the Mississippi region in this country. To reach the Atlantic coast from Paraguay, the natural way is by steamship through the Paraguay and Parana Rivers, the latter of which flows into the River Plate; and this river, in its turn, empties into the Atlantic Ocean. There is also a railroad which connects Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital, directly with Buenos Aires, the Argentine capital, situated a few miles from the ocean. The best method of travel from Asuncion to Buenos Aires is, beyond any doubt, by boat. The trip occupies three and half days and is a delightful voyage through beautiful landscapes and past thriving cities. The journey by rail takes a little less than 50 hours.

Notwithstanding its position in the very heart of the continent, Paraguay was the first fixed Spanish settlement in the River Plate region. At first sight this would appear to be as absurd as the idea that the English should have colonized Kansas or Nebraska before establishing themselves in Virginia or New England. But there is an interesting historical explanation for this circumstance. All students of history know that, in the main, gold was the magnet that attracted the Spanish conquerors to the American Continent in the earlier part of the sixteenth century. That it was so can easily be proved by the famous legend of Eldorado, a magic land of gold and silver, the location of which nobody knew, but which for decades set in motion expedition after expedition, every one of which exacted sacrifices and efforts of all kinds. Now, the term *Eldorado* connotes in Spanish the idea of something overlaid with gold; literally translated it means *gilt*.

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<sup>1</sup> Lecture delivered before the Washington Branch of the American Association of University Women.

It is, therefore, fair to assert that every conqueror entered the wilderness of the New World under the glamor of a golden mirage.

As early as 1525 there were two distinct groups of Spanish conquerors in America, one operating in the North Atlantic region and the other in the South Atlantic, but both of them feverishly pursuing the same objective—the fabulous Eldorado. Their hearts throbbed with the question put by Edgar Allan Poe on the lips of that “gallant knight” of his beautiful poem:

Where can it be,  
This land of Eldorado?

And the Spanish conquerors, like Poe’s hero, also met in their long journey “pilgrim shadows” in the form of Indians, who informed them always, with the vagueness of the uncertain geography of the time, that they must “ride boldly” in one direction or another to discover the marvelous empire. And ride the conquerors did, with varying fortune.

The group exploring in the South Atlantic region received their first concrete intelligence about the land of gold when they reached Brazil. The Indians of the Brazilian coast assured the Spaniards that if they followed a straight line westward from the present Brazilian State of Santa Catharina they would arrive at the country of their dreams, where they could gather all the gold they desired.

Fired with enthusiasm, these conquerors began to penetrate the unknown country, in spite of all the terrible difficulties they had to overcome. After indefatigable efforts, they arrived at the territory which is now Paraguay, and which they calculated was about halfway to the coveted land. Here they determined to establish a center or base for their future campaigns and expeditions. In this manner Paraguay was founded.

Meanwhile, however, the Spanish expedition from the north had discovered the Pacific Ocean and, lured by the stories of the fabulous riches of a certain kingdom lying southward, had followed the Pacific coast, discovering Peru and conquering it after many struggles and vicissitudes.

The fascinating Eldorado was nothing else than the Peruvian Empire, with its prestige spread under different names (according to the different Indian languages) all over South America. But the conquerors of the Atlantic coast, now operating from their Paraguayan settlement, had heard nothing of the achievement of their fellow countrymen on the Pacific. They therefore proceeded on their arduous search toward the shining Eldorado, and, after a number of years of exertion, during which they suffered unending calamities, they also reached, from the opposite side, the same long-looked-for goal,



THE LOPEZ PALACE, ASUNCION

Here are located the offices of the President of the Republic.



THE OFICINA DE CAMBIOS (OFFICE OF EXCHANGE, OR CENTRAL BANK) OF PARAGUAY IN ASUNCION



only to experience the bitter disillusionment of realizing that they were late comers to the feast.

Yet the years spent in Paraguay preparing those expeditions which in the long run were bound to bring to their organizers such a tremendous disappointment had created more than one bond between the unfortunate Spaniards of the Atlantic coast and the land chosen by them to open their way toward their fallacious Eldorado. Paraguay, although devoid of any such shining riches as those dreamed of by the European intruders, proved to be a land well fitted to become a prosperous agricultural and cattle-raising community. On the other hand, it was surrounded by vast territories entirely unknown whose possibilities might eventually have some unexpected importance. The Spanish crown always desired to add extensive new dominions to the Empire, then in process of formation, thereby assuming the control of large masses of people to be converted into "good worshippers of the true God." Since Spain at that time proclaimed herself as a champion of the Catholic faith, some religious interest was always intermixed with her political calculations; and the newly discovered lands, populated by hundreds of thousand of Indians, provided her with excellent opportunity for proselytizing.

All these reasons, and many others which would be too long to itemize at this moment, favored the establishment of a permanent colonial center where it had been intended only to set up a temporary expeditionary base. Paraguay, with Asuncion as capital, was definitely constituted the Province of Paraguay, a title which gave her sway over thousands of square miles of territory east of the Andes, covering the present Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay, and part of southern Brazil.

After this rapid historical consideration of the early Spanish settlement in Paraguay, let us devote some time to the country as it stands to-day.

The present territory of Paraguay covers a little more than 200,000 square miles and is populated by nearly 900,000 inhabitants. Note the lack of proportion—200,000 square miles is a little less than the area occupied by the French Republic, whose population is in excess of 40,000,000 inhabitants, while Paraguay has a population only equal to that of many a European or American city.

Those 900,000 inhabitants are mostly of purely European descent, chiefly Spaniards, Italians, and Germans, with a small percentage of *mestizos*—that is, the cross between the Guaraní Indians and the Spaniards of the earlier period. There are no Negroes at all in Paraguay. There are probably thirty or forty thousand Indians scattered in the most distant sections of the region called the Chaco, but they do not affect in any way the life of the country. The background of the population is white, of European origin. The ordinary



Courtesy of Señor Don Pablo Max Ynsfrán

THE NEW PORT WORKS, ASUNCION

Paraguayan, whether he be a farmer, a peon working on a ranch or in forest exploitation, or a member of the so-called ruling classes in the cities, is white, with all the characteristics of the white race. He is gay, mirthful, possessed of a keen sense of humor, ever smiling, even in the most tragic moments.

The absence of Negroes in Paraguay is attributable mainly to geographic reasons. As a matter of fact, the denser Negro communities throughout the whole American Continent are located along the coast. That is true in Brazil, as well as in the Caribbean Islands, and in the United States. The Negroes were brought to the coastal settlements; very rarely, if ever, were they sent to the interior. Since Paraguay is an inland settlement, it was never exposed to the influx of African slaves as were the provinces lying on the seacoast. In the second place, slaves were required where agricultural crops had to be raised in large amounts simultaneously and where, consequently, cheap and abundant labor had to be employed. Notwithstanding the novelty of *mass production* in industrial fields, it has long been a widely known and indispensable method in agricultural activities. There are agricultural products which can be harvested only "in mass," and not otherwise. Such, among others, are cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee, wheat. Now, note the coincidence—where any of these products was the staple commodity of a colonial settlement, invariably there was a noticeable flow of colored population thereto.

As Paraguay, in colonial times, did not produce any of the commodities mentioned, her colonists did not engage in the slave trade. Paraguay was above all a cattle-raising and forestal community. Another fact to be pointed out in this connection is that labor of African Negro stock was never employed in either cattle-raising or forestal activities. Subsequently, indeed, modern Paraguay began to cultivate tobacco, sugarcane, and cotton, with excellent results, to such an extent that these commodities play an important part in her present economic structure, but all this happened in more recent times, when the flow of Negro slave population to our Continent had, with the ban on slavery, happily and forever ceased.

As throughout Spanish-American countries, Spanish is the official language in Paraguay. Yet here we must note a very peculiar characteristic, which differentiates Paraguay from any other former Spanish settlement. It is a fact that the Paraguayan people speak not only the tongue of the former European conquerors, but also that of the former native race, which, however, disappeared from the country more than a century ago. As a result the Paraguayans are bilingual, speaking two languages, the European and the Indian, despite the fundamental differences which obviously exist between them.



There is no other instance of this kind in America. As a rule, the Indians and their tongues pass away together. When crossed with the stock of their European conquerors, they bequeath, at the most, some physiognomic or moral trait, often strongly apparent, but their languages never survive them, nor is there any chance of those languages being spoken by any others than the Indians themselves. If there remain any relics of the language of a vanished Indian tribe in America, they are only a few words or phrases noteworthy as mere archæological curiosities, but never as a live, actually spoken,



Photograph by Schindéle

"CAACUPE," A PAINTING BY JUAN SAMUDIO

In this picture, exhibited early this year in the Baltimore Museum of Art, the artist has shown the characteristic rolling uplands and blue sky of his country.

practically useful means of putting civilized men into intellectual contact with one another.

But the Indian language to which I am referring is an actual, live, absolutely autonomous tongue, sharing with Spanish equal importance in Paraguayan social life. It is called *Guaraní*, from the Guaraní Indians who populated Paraguay upon the arrival of the Spanish conquerors. It is spoken there by everybody, whether a Paraguayan of Spanish extraction or a German or Italian immigrant with a few years of residence.

How shall we explain this strange phenomenon? I am inclined to attribute it to the richness of the language itself. I have no experience of any other Indian tongue. As a matter of fact, I am not a linguist at all, but let me point out at least my candid opinion as a layman. Although created by a so-called primitive people, Guaraní has a structure in many respects remarkably perfect, taking as a standard of perfection our neoclassic European languages. Its verbs are numerous and their conjugation complies with the necessity of expressing any shade of thought conceived by any civilized mind. Verbs, as you know, are the backbone of any language, and a language is poor or rich mainly on account of them. So the Guaraní tongue can survive a test of first importance. Other Indian languages died because they did not well suit the mental exigencies of the master race. In Guaraní we do not find the same lack of suitability, and hence, I think, its survival.

In many other respects Guaraní can likewise be successfully compared with the neoclassic languages of Europe. The vocabulary referring to feelings or sentiments, for example, is exceedingly rich. So is that dealing with weather or climatic conditions.

The Guaraní Indians, moreover, lived on good terms with the Spaniards. The latter did not consider them a vanquished race, but rather allies in their wars against the other more dangerous tribes. There was, consequently, a long and pacific intercourse between the European intruders and the native race which resulted in the appreciation on the part of the former of the good qualities of the language spoken by the Indians and something like an unconscious acquisition of it as a means of facilitating their life in common.

Now, to put an end to this disquisition on Guaraní, let us say that it belongs to the agglutinative group of languages—that is, to those languages in which the root is modified by the joining to it of secondary roots which gradually lose their original independence and resolve themselves into mere suffixes, prefixes, etc. For instance, let us take at random any expression, let us say, *A-ha*, “I am going”; if you want to express a great desire to go, you have to modify the original expression *A-ha* with the suffix meaning “greatly desired”; if you wish to express necessity for going, you have to add to *A-ha* the corresponding suffix, and so on. In this connection Guaraní is of the same family as the Japanese.

Paraguay, as has been said, is essentially an agricultural and cattle-raising country. Its principal products are timber, tobacco, tannin, fruits, petit-grain oil, yerba maté or Paraguayan tea, and cattle. Naturally, hides and meat are also important exports. I am referring to commodities for exportation, for the country produces a great many other goods for internal consumption. With the exception of wheat, which so far is still imported on a large scale,

Paraguay is absolutely self-sufficient in connection with foodstuffs. Among such articles I do not include, of course, certain refined edibles or beverages, like well-known cheeses from Switzerland and the Netherlands, or wines from France, Spain, and Italy, which are luxuries rather than foodstuffs. In this respect, obviously, Paraguay is also tributary to older European experience.

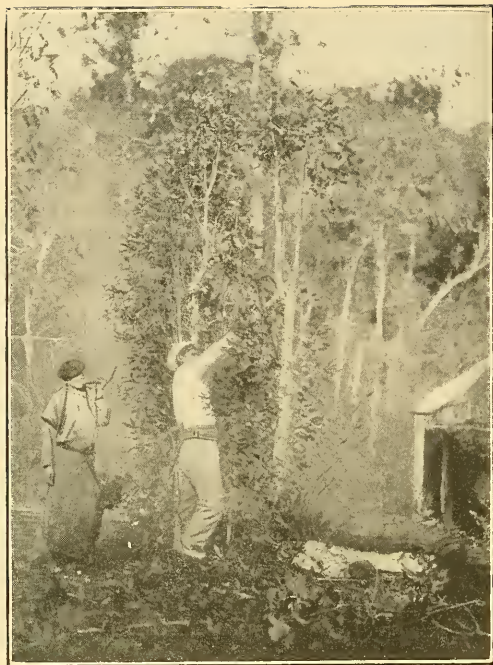
Mention has just been made of two commodities with which perhaps you are not quite familiar, and which therefore, would appear to be worth considering, namely, petit-grain oil and yerba maté. The former is an oil extracted through a process of distillation from the leaves of a certain kind of bitter orange tree and used in the



MADAME YNSFRÁN SERVING MATÉ AT THE FOURTH PAN AMERICAN  
COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE

making of a number of perfumes, mainly eau de Cologne. Petit-grain is in itself an excellent perfume, but too strong. Its aroma reminds one of orange flowers and eau de Cologne combined. It is exported largely to Germany and France. A few months ago I was requested by a perfume manufacturer in this country to provide him with information about petit-grain, whereby I deduce that it is awakening some interest in the United States too. For one reason or another, I can not say exactly why, Paraguay is the only producer of petit-grain in the world. It may be that its soil is specially suited to the growth of a bitter orange tree which yields an essence not obtainable when planted elsewhere.





#### MATÉ GATHERERS

The maté gatherer first cleans the tree of vines and then cuts off the smaller leaf-bearing branches. By careful cutting, the branches may be harvested as frequently as once a year without permanently injuring the tree.



THE MATÉ AND BOMBILLA

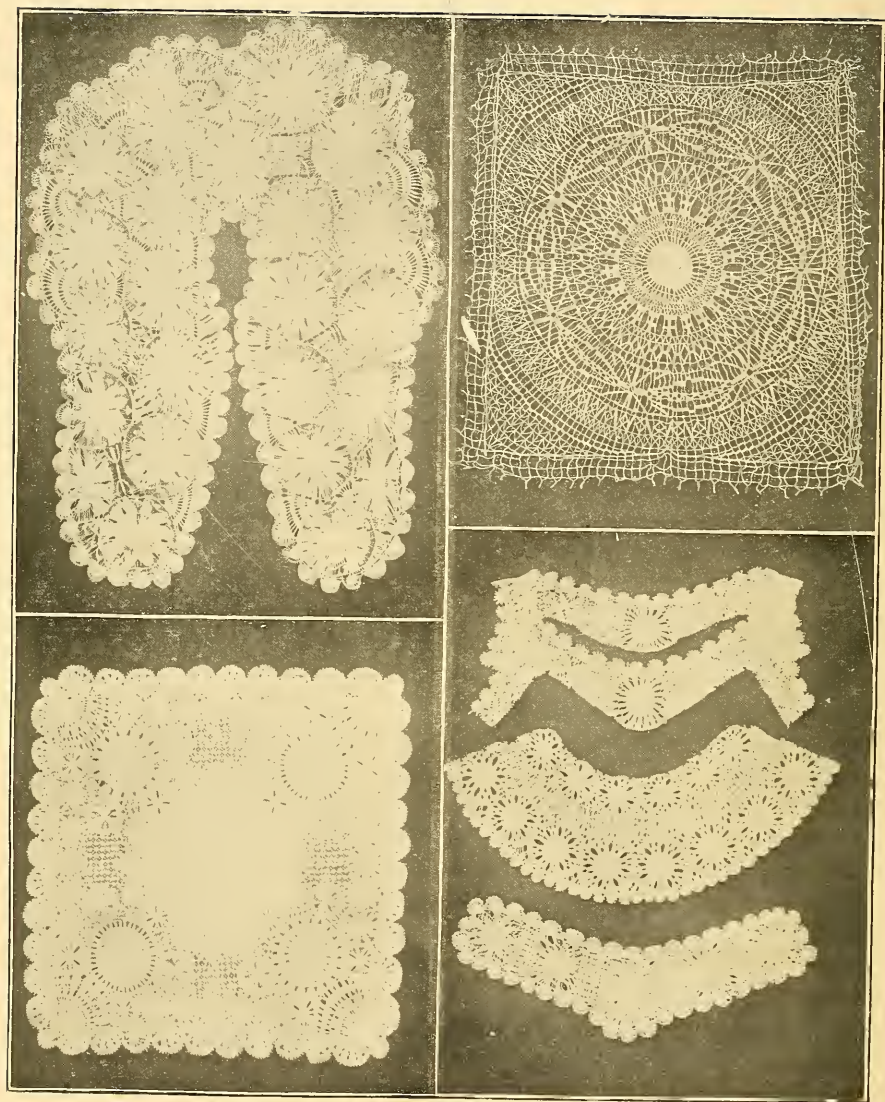
Now a few words on yerba maté, or Paraguayan tea. For centuries it was known widely on the Atlantic coast of South America, from Brazil down, and in the hinterland, but its use was always confined to that section. Only in more recent times has it begun to attract attention in other parts, chiefly in Europe and now in the United States. It is a tea prepared from the toasted and crushed leaves of a tree belonging to the same family as the holly and scientifically called *Ilex paraguayensis* (*Ilex* is holly in Latin, so that *Ilex paraguayensis* means Paraguayan holly).

The drinking of Paraguayan tea is an easily acquired habit. About 14,000,000 persons drink it every day in South America, and they could depart from this habit only with some loss in strength, physical, and even mental, so beneficial does the use of Paraguayan tea prove to their health. It possesses nutritious and stimulant qualities of a very high value. Millions of farmers or cowboys in Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and southern Brazil drink only Paraguayan tea early in the morning and work vigorously until noon without any other additional food.

It stimulates both the digestive and the nervous functions. The chemical principle acting in it, called *mateine*, is akin to *caffeine*, the alkaloid of coffee, but does not produce the same nervous troubles that caffeine is prone to bring about when it is taken beyond certain limits.

Paraguayan tea looks like Japanese green tea, although it is a little darker. Its taste is very peculiar, slightly bitter, but always pleasant. Only a personal experience can give an idea of its taste, as no other similar beverage suggests it. It is drunk in different ways—plain, bitter, without any sugar; with sugar; with milk; with some coffee; and sometimes with ground coconut—all depending upon personal preferences.

The manner in which this tea is served in South America is characteristic and, if I may say so, colorful. It can be served, obviously, like ordinary China tea, from a teapot, first placing some tea in the bottom of the pot and then pouring boiled water on it. Yet the native and typically South American fashion differs altogether from this procedure and requires other equipment. First of all, it is prepared in a hollow gourd with an aperture; dry tea is placed in the bottom of the gourd; then a little metallic tube which terminates in a sieve is introduced through the aperture; finally boiled or cold water is poured into the gourd, and the drinker sucks the contents by the other extremity of the tube, until the contents of the gourd are exhausted. The operation is repeated as many times as the drinker desires, and frequently the gourd is loaded with fresh dry tea. Well-to-do people have all the utensils just mentioned in silver and gold; Paraguayan tea is served to visitors, even in the humblest home, as a token of



CHARACTERISTIC DESIGNS OF THE EXQUISITE HAND-MADE PARAGUAYAN LACE



hospitality. Lovers (a romantic application of this old popular custom was inevitable) drink the tea through the same little tube from the same gourd, giving themselves the impression of kissing one another indirectly.

Domestic lace making is another important industry of the country. The Paraguayan laces, popularly called "spider-web," are entitled to be listed among the most beautiful and delicate in the world. They can successfully compete with the famous laces of Malines or other European centers. Their making requires a great amount of patience, deftness, and sensibility. These qualities are united only in feminine hands, and it is therefore a feminine industry.

The motifs selected for the design of the laces are generally flowers, and particularly the *guaba* flower. The laces are made of linen or silk, and sometimes in two or more colors. They are exported largely to the River Plate markets. Strangely enough, the manufacture is restricted to one place in Paraguay, and, within this place, to a given number of families. The art of lace-making is transmitted from mothers to daughters as a domestic handicraft. The educational authorities are now endeavoring to spread the knowledge of this valuable industry through the public schools.

Paraguay is one of the best watered countries in the world and perhaps the most favored of all. For this reason a famous traveler said, "In Paraguay each town has its river and each house its brook." Accordingly, transportation by river plays an important part in the economic life of the country.

The first impression received by the foreigner in Paraguay is one of extreme beauty. It is a country of rolling uplands under a clear blue sky, and is characterized by a flora of unsurpassed loveliness and gorgeous colors. Virgin forests with majestic trees are interrupted by wide tracts of pasturage covered with grass and myriads of little flowers. There are groves of orange trees whose fruit never fails. The landscapes have an appeal entirely of their own.

Add to this a mild climate, cool most of the year, and I do not think there is any lack of modesty in saying that Paraguay is one of the lands magnificently gifted by the hand of the Creator.

We need in Paraguay a larger population and a greater appreciation on the part of foreign capital that the country affords rich opportunities. Once these are secured, Paraguay can look forward to her "place in the sun" and to her participation in those affairs of the world that make for human prosperity, universal peace, and the general benefit of mankind.



HIS EXCELLENCY DR. JOSÉ MANUEL PUIG CASAUURANC, AMBASSADOR OF MEXICO IN THE UNITED STATES

Doctor Puig Casauranc, a physician by education, was director of the Department of Surgery of the Pierson Co. in 1914, and from 1915 to 1918 practiced medicine in New Mexico. Later he was an editorial writer for *El Universal*, one of the most important newspapers of Mexico, and subsequently editor of another important daily, *El Demócrata*. He began his public career in 1912 as a member of the Federal Legislature, and was reelected in 1922. When Gen. Plutarco Elías Calles was a candidate for the Presidency in 1924, Doctor Puig Casauranc accompanied him in the capacity of campaign manager. Doctor Puig Casauranc has twice been Secretary of Education, a post which he filled with distinction to himself and benefit to his country, and has also been Secretary of Industry, Commerce, and Labor; he has also served as Chief of the Federal District. The new ambassador is a member of the National Academy of Medicine of Mexico, and of the Hispanic Medical Association of Cadiz, Spain, and an officer of the Legion of Honor of France. He presented his letters of credence to President Hoover on November 9, 1931.



HIS EXCELLENCY DR. CARLOS LEIVA, ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF EL SALVADOR IN THE UNITED STATES

Doctor Leiva, who presented his letters of credence to President Hoover on November 3, 1931, is a physician, trained first in the National University of El Salvador and later in the University of Paris. Soon after his return to his native land he was invited to assume charge of some of the most important posts in the Medical School of the University. Later he was chief surgeon of Rosales Hospital, San Salvador, and Acting Chief Surgeon of the Army. Notwithstanding Doctor Leiva's youth, he was made representative of the School of Medicine on the Superior Council of Public Instruction, one of the greatest honors that can come to a Salvadoran physician. In 1915 he was an official delegate of his country to the Fifth Pan American Medical Congress in San Francisco. Because of conditions at home, Doctor Leiva returned in 1919 to San Francisco, where he was warmly welcomed, and soon made a place for himself in medical circles, on hospital staffs, and as a physician in general practice, after passing the California State Board Medical Examination only nine months subsequent to his arrival. In 1926 Doctor Leiva represented the Salvadoran Red Cross at the Second Conference of Red Cross Societies in Washington. The following year the Government appointed him First Secretary of Legation at Washington, since which time he has been promoted to be Counselor, Chargé d'Affaires and, finally, Minister. Doctor Leiva is a member of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, the Society of Tropical Medicine of Paris, the California Medical Association, and the American Medical Association, and is the founder of the Medical Association of El Salvador.



# CHRISTMAS IN MEXICO

By JOSÉ TERCERO

*Chief, Division of Translations, Pan American Union*

THE festival of Christmas in Mexico has an especial charm which captivates all who witness it. In the United States, indeed, preparations for Christmas Day begin some little time in advance, but in Mexico religious families commence the actual 9-day celebration on the night of the 16th of December. It is a pious tradition by which are commemorated the trials and hardships experienced by the Virgin and St. Joseph in their attempt to find shelter in Bethlehem. From this, the Mexican Christmas celebration derives its special name of *Posadas*, from the word *posada*, which means inn or lodging house.

It would be difficult to trace the exact origin of the *Posadas*. In certain parts of Spain very similar customs exist, so it is probable that the present Mexican customs came from that country long, long ago. Down through the years these traditions have been closely allied to family life until they constitute a tender heritage which, year after year, revives the memories of the old and stirs the innocent imagination of the young.

As the days of the Christmas novena approach, each family prepares for the *Posadas*, according to its means, decorating the house with festoons of Spanish moss, evergreen branches, and colored paper lanterns. The most attractive of these decorations occupy a prominent place in the parlor or living room of the house, where there is erected a little altar covered with pine branches and moss. On this altar is a representation of the Nativity—the shepherds with their flocks, small huts and trees and, in the center, a small hill on whose summit is a stable, containing the figures of Mary and Joseph contemplating an empty cradle.

In this room the entire family gathers on the night of the 16th of December and begins the celebration with a recitation of the Rosary, led by the head of the household. At the end of each part all join in a song to the Holy Child and the Virgin. These sweet songs, characteristic of the country, reveal the ingenuousness and simplicity of the people from whom, no doubt, their unknown authors came. At the end of the Rosary, a procession with lighted candles, led by the children, passes through the different rooms of the house and the patio. The two children at the head of the procession carry images of the Virgin and St. Joseph dressed as pilgrims.

In the living room two or three persons remain, singing the Litany of the Virgin, while the procession moves slowly and sings the response, "*Ora pro nobis.*" At the end of the Litany, the procession stops before the closed doors of the parlor, those of the procession taking the part of the travelers and those within representing the innkeepers.

The pilgrims begin to sing, asking shelter, and a dialogue in song ensues between the pilgrims and the innkeepers, more or less in this manner:

"Who knocks at my door, so late in the night?"

"We are pilgrims, without shelter, and we want only a place to rest."

"Go somewhere else and disturb me not again."

"But the night is very cold. We have come from afar and we are very tired."

"But who are you? I know you not."

"I am Joseph of Nazareth, a carpenter—and with me is Mary, my wife, who will be the Mother of the Son of God."

"Then come into my humble home, and welcome! And may the Lord give shelter to my soul when I leave this world!"<sup>1</sup>

Then the doors of the living room are opened and the procession enters with joyous songs, proceeding then to say prayers, different each night, but similar to the following:

O God, who, in coming to save us, didst not disdain a humble stable, grant that we may never close our hearts when Thou art knocking so that we may be made worthy to be received into Thy sight when our hour comes.

<sup>1</sup> The following version of the words of the *Posadas* is taken from "Mexican Folkways", Mexico City, December-January, 1925:

St. Joseph—En nombre del Cielo  
Os pido posada  
Pues no puede andar  
Ya mi esposa amada.

Innkeeper—Aquí no es mesón.  
Sigan adelante;  
Yo no puedo abrir  
No sea algún tuante.

St. Joseph—No seas inhumano  
Y ten caridad  
Que el Dios de los Cielos  
Te lo premiará.

Innkeeper—Ya se pueden ir  
Y no molestar,  
Porque si me enfado  
Los voy a apalear.

St. Joseph—Venimos rendidos  
Desde Nazareth.  
Yo soy carpintero  
De nombre José.

Innkeeper—No me importa tu nombre.  
Déjenme dormir,  
Pues que ya les digo  
Que no hemos de abrir.

St. Joseph—Posada te pide,  
Amado casero,  
Por solo una noche  
La re'ina del cielo.

Innkeeper—Pues si es una reina  
Quien la solicita,  
Cómo es que de noche  
Anda tan solita?

St. Joseph—Mi esposa es María  
La reina del Cielo;  
Madre va a ser  
Del Divino Verbo.

Innkeeper—Eres tú José,  
Y tu esposa María?  
Entren, peregrinos;  
No los conocía.

St. Joseph—Dichosa esta casa  
Que nos da posada,  
Dios siempre le dé  
Su dicha sagrada.

Innkeeper—Posada os damos  
Con mucha alegría;  
Entra, José justo,  
Entra con María.

(The door is opened.)

Chorus without:  
Entren, santos peregrinos;  
Reciban esta ovación;  
No de esta pobre morada  
Sino de mi corazón.

Chorus within:  
Esta noche es de alegría  
De gusto y de regocijo,  
Porque hospedamos aquí  
A la Madre de Dios Hijo.

(7) Andante mosso.

*Canto exterior, suplicativo.*

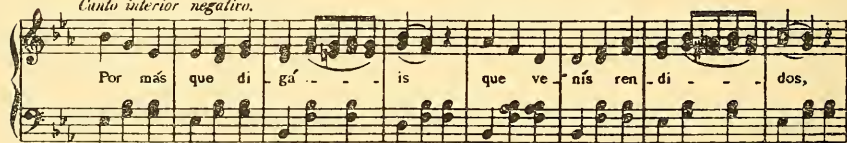


Quien les dá po-sa-da á es-tos pe-re-gri-nos,



que vie-nen can-sa-dos de an-dar los ca-mi-nos.

*Canto interior, negativo.*



Por más que di-gá-is que ve-nís ren-di-dos,

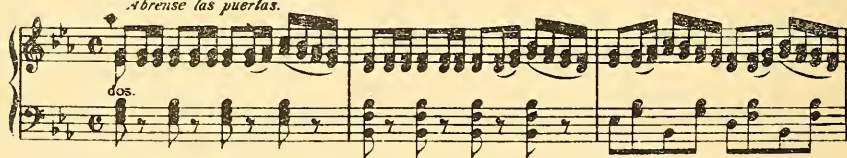


no da-mos po-sa-da á des-co-no-ci-dos.

*sal concluir  
se malla cal  
compara.*

*D. C. hasta terminar los versos.*

*Abrense las puertas.*



dos.



(7) Picada y negativa de la Posada.

Courtesy of "Mexican Folkways"

MUSIC OF THE POSADAS



With these prayers there comes the end of the strictly religious part of the *Posadas* and the reverence observed during the procession and prayers is replaced by a gay spirit of festivity, especially among the children. This second part of the *Posadas* usually takes place in the patio and is begun by the lighting of colored lanterns and a display of fireworks. Candies and fruits are distributed to all, and the older ones gather around the children, for whom is reserved the fun of the *piñata*.

The *piñata*, which is suspended in the center of the patio, is an earthenware jar, gayly decorated with gold and silver paper and colored tissue fringe and streamers. The jar is made in a great variety of sizes and shapes, and one may suit one's fancy with anything from a small plain round one to such fantastic things as flying birds, airplanes, or fairies. The children come one by one, blindfolded and provided with a stick, to try to break the *piñata*, which has been liberally filled with fruits, nuts, and sweetmeats. Finally, some lucky child breaks it with his stick and its contents are spilled onto the floor, whereupon the happy youngsters scramble to get as much of the fruit and candies as possible.

The last of the *Posadas*, on Christmas Eve, is, of course, the most solemn and the most impressive of all. The ceremony begins, as on the eight previous nights, with the recitation of the Rosary and the procession. At the end of the procession the participants kneel with great reverence, and the head of the family offers a prayer.

At the end of this prayer, to the singing of special songs, a small image of the Infant Jesus is placed in the cradle in the stable which, since the beginning of the *Posadas*, has been empty. The candles around the altar are lighted and everyone joins in singing, "Alleluia! Alleluia! Let us rejoice because the Lord has deigned to come to His people! Let us sing praises to the Lord. Come ye, sing and rejoice! Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord. Hosanna in the highest!"

After the usual festivities, which are even more gay than on the previous nights, the entire family goes to the celebration of Midnight Mass.

Christmas Day in Mexico is passed more or less quietly at home. Greetings are exchanged between families and friends, but in Mexico the American customs of giving presents and the decoration of a Christmas tree do not exist; nor is the old tradition of Santa Claus, so familiar to all American children, well known. Mexican children receive their toys and gifts at a somewhat later date, the 6th of January (Epiphany), the idea being that the presents are brought by the Three Magi.

For the enterprising small merchants of the city and for the natives of the surrounding villages the *Posadas* spell two weeks of brisk trade in the open-air markets, particularly in the colorful and unique *puestos*. The *puestos* (market stalls) in Mexico City, are erected in two parallel rows along the *Alameda*, the beautiful central park of the capital. Made of a simple framework covered with canvas roofs and white cloth walls, the *puestos* spring up almost overnight around the middle of December, and continue attracting the throngs until after New Year's day.

Rich and poor alike mingle there in holiday mood to buy all the things that make for good *Posadas*: Diminutive colored candles, quaint figurines, statuettes, huts, shepherds, animals, for the altar of the Nativity and the procession; paper lanterns and streamers, spruce and pine branches, strings of Spanish moss, for the decorations of the patio and the house; little paper bags and baskets or more elaborate clay and porcelain figures, to be filled with nuts and candies as favors for the grown-ups; and for the children's delight, the *piñata*, oranges, sweet limes, sugarcane, peanuts, *tejocotes*, *jícamas*, and other delicious native fruits.

A visit a few weeks before the *Posadas* to the villages nestled in the mountains around the valley of Mexico gives an idea of the infinite care and tenderness which the natives put into the making of all the different little objects and figures, so precious and dear to us since our earliest childhood. Sitting in and around their adobe house, all the members of the family, the old and wrinkled grandparents, the alert and vivacious youths, and the mischievous little girl and boy of 5 or 6, work actively and cheerfully, humming a song, modeling clay, mixing dyes, cutting and pasting richly colored paper—each one following his own ideas, and all finding new ways of expressing their inborn sense of beauty in form and color.

Slowly grows the output of the family, and when the day comes the entire household takes to the road, afoot, on burros, in carts or, in more recent years, in less picturesque but swifter motor busses, toward the city and the *puestos*, bearing their treasured works of art, thinking more of the inner satisfaction they are going to receive when the city crowds, with avid and dazzled eyes, will admire and buy their masterpieces, than of the small profits that will jingle in their leather pockets when they return home after the always too short holidays.

# A REVIEW OF THE FOURTH PAN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE

By ADAM CARTER

*Of the Pan American Union Staff*

PAN AMERICAN Commercial Conferences are a natural consequence of the growth of Inter-American trade. The more this commercial intercourse increases, the greater the need for these coordinating assemblies, the greater the need for agencies intended to help lay a firm foundation for harmonious and mutually profitable relations. The fact that four of these Conferences have been celebrated is possibly the best indication as to their usefulness.

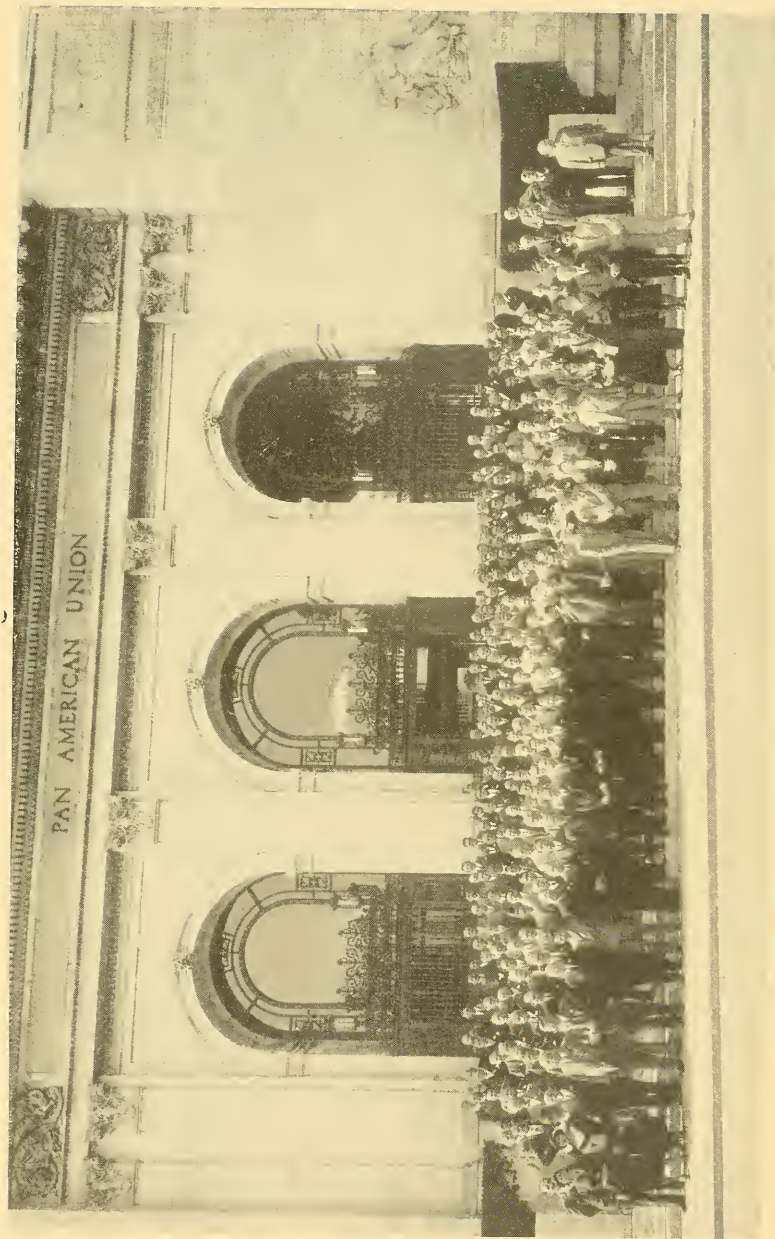
The Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference met at Washington, D. C., from October 5 to 13, 1931, with all the Pan American countries represented, officially and by delegates from many private organizations.

The results achieved by the Fourth Conference may be divided into those which are immediate and complete and those which provide starting points for the work to be performed by all the official and private organizations interested in the development of commerce between these countries.

First, perhaps, among the immediate results, is the fact that a study of the conclusions arrived at by the Conference furnishes a comprehensive and accurate picture of present-day trade conditions and trends on this Continent. The Final Act, which contains all the resolutions and recommendations approved, shows the nature of the problems on which unification of opinion has been achieved, and the extent of this unification. The synthesis of continental viewpoints contained in this document has great value for all those who are interested in the trade of the American Continent. Other immediate results of the Conference are the contacts established among business men present at the sessions, and the information obtained by them on the problems and policies of the various countries through the speeches made and the discussions which took place, and through private conversations.

The Conference set aside a day for a series of round-table meetings between Latin American delegates and American business men. These meetings afforded an excellent opportunity for the acquisition of authoritative, first-hand information on each of the Latin American countries, and were well attended by representatives of some of the commercial interests which have invested, or are planning to





DELEGATES TO THE FOURTH PAN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE

invest, in those countries. Immediately after the Conference, the Latin American delegates left on a three weeks' tour of some of the most important industrial and commercial centers on the eastern part of the United States. By means of this tour, the Latin American delegates, who had been supplying American business men with information on their respective countries, were given occasion to observe present-day American industrial and commercial methods and conditions.

Before entering into considerations on the work outlined by the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference, mention may be made of the agencies by which this work should be performed. They are the Governments of the American Republics, the Pan American Union, and the business organizations active in inter-American trade. Some of the resolutions and recommendations call for official rather than for private action, but the execution of others depends largely upon the initiative of the commercial groups concerned. Besides, the attitude of business men toward the conclusions of the Conference, their approval of this work, and the interest they evince in seeing it carried into effect will have great influence on official policies. It may, therefore, be said that business will play a large part in the realization of the work begun by the Conference.

Some of the topics included in the program which had not appeared on the agenda of previous Commercial Conferences deal with matters whose importance has increased considerably during the last few years. Their inclusion is an indication of the widening scope of the discussions at these Pan American gatherings. Among these new topics may be mentioned *Commercial Aviation*, *Development of Tourist Travel*, *Electrical Communications*, and *Free Ports*. The development of *Transportation* had been taken up by previous Conferences, especially in regard to highways and maritime services, but the work done by the Fourth Conference on this question is the most up-to-date and comprehensive both as to aspects covered and as to the extent to which these were studied. The Conference was keenly aware of the importance that this subject has for the betterment of inter-American relations in general and trade relations in particular.

*Commercial Aviation* was studied by the Sixth International American Conference, which met at Habana in 1928. A convention on this subject was signed at that time. The Fourth Commercial Conference, acting in harmony with the conclusions of that Convention, recommended that the utmost simplification possible be achieved in regard to the arrival and departure of aircraft and the transfer of passengers and merchandise, and that no taxes be imposed on the arrival and departure of said aircraft. Other recommendations made refer to facilities for the importation of apparatus and fuel, exemp-

tion of aircraft services from taxation, official and private assistance for the development of these services and aids to navigation.

The resolutions on *Tourist Travel* deal with the creation of an official Pan American Tourist Bureau with headquarters in New York City; with the simplification of the formalities governing the arrival and departure of tourists; with a program for future action presented by the Federación Sudamericana de Turismo (South American Tourist Federation); and with a convention for the promotion of tourist travel which is to be considered officially and submitted to the Seventh International American Conference for definitive action.

The execution of a large share of the work outlined by the Conference in regard to *Electrical Communications* corresponds to private enterprise. The work in which these interests must participate comprises the establishment of new direct land lines, submarine cables, and radio stations; the modernization of communication systems; improvement of personnel; inspection service; standardization of messages; and advertising.

*Currency Stabilization, Standardization, and Statistics* were some of the other new topics taken up by the Conference.

The resolutions on *Currency Stabilization* show the Conference to be opposed to inflation and in favor of the study of the possibilities of rehabilitating silver.

In regard to *Standardization*, the Conference recommended that the countries make known the specifications of the agricultural and mineral products exported and reaffirmed the recommendations of the Sixth International Conference of American States, which requested the Inter-American High Commission to obtain and arrange data on the standardization of specifications. This work is being performed at the present time by the Commission, which has made considerable progress. A draft convention on specifications and nomenclature has been prepared by the Commission. The Fourth Commercial Conference advised the adoption of this convention.

Other recommendations of the Conference had to do with the preparation of an *Inter-American Commercial Code* and with *Cooperation among Central Banks*. In regard to the first of these resolutions it may be said that the Pan American Union will at once undertake the necessary studies, and in regard to the second, that a meeting of the Directors of the Central Banks of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile will be held at Lima in the near future, in which representatives of the Federal Reserve System of the United States will participate.

A way of showing the progress attained on some of the topics which had been taken up by previous Conferences is to compare some of the resolutions passed by the Third Commercial Conference which met



in 1927 with those approved by the Fourth Conference on the same subjects.

In connection with *Highways*, the Third Conference took cognizance and expressed approval of the work being performed by the Pan American Confederation for Highway Education. Cooperation between that body and the Pan American Union is now so well established that no official pronouncements were required on the subject from the Fourth Conference. Reference is made to the Confederation in one of the resolutions, but this time in connection with the assistance it is to give in organizing the exchange of information on traffic control measures in the various countries. The resolutions on



THE HON. HENRY L. STIMSON ADDRESSING THE OPENING SESSION OF THE  
FOURTH PAN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE

highways adopted by the Fourth Conference deal not only with general principles as do those adopted at the Third, but also review some phases of the work that has been accomplished during the last few years. Developments after 1927 include approval by the Sixth International Conference of American States (Habana, 1928) of a resolution recommending the construction of an Inter-American Highway; appropriation by the Government of the United States of \$50,000 for reconnaissance surveys of said highway, and of \$20,000 by the Government of Panama for preliminary expenses; creation of the Inter-American Highway Commission; execution of survey and construction work on this project in various parts of the continent, especially in Mexico and Central America; celebration of the Second Pan American Congress of Highways at Rio de Janeiro (1929);

adoption of a Pan American Convention on the Regulation of Automotive Traffic (1930); and, in general, an increase in highway construction throughout the American Republics. The cooperation of the commercial interests of these Republics has been and will continue to be an important factor in the development of highways, which are so beneficial to these interests.

The resolution on *Commercial Arbitration* adopted by the Third Pan American Commercial Conference recommended that arbitral committees be instituted and arbitration agreements executed between all chambers of commerce in the various Republics. The extent to which these suggestions have been followed is shown by the fact that we find the Fourth Conference advising that the decisions of the arbitral tribunals of the various commercial organizations, and subsequent procedure resulting therefrom, be disseminated regularly and promptly. The recommendations of the Fourth Conference pertaining to commercial arbitration are much wider in scope than those of the Third, and as a result of them the Pan American Union will study a system of arbitration to be used by commercial interests throughout the Pan American Republics and in other countries. The Union is to transmit its findings to the member nations, together with a draft convention on commercial arbitration which was submitted to the Fourth Commercial Conference. The various nations are to express their views on the question before May 31, 1932. The draft convention and the Union's report are to be studied by a technical Juridical Commission which was organized by the Sixth International Conference of American States, and the whole subject is to have definitive consideration at the approaching Seventh International Conference.

The subject of *Trade-Marks and Patent Rights* was not taken up by the Third Commercial Conference, but since then a Convention on Trade-Marks and Commercial Protection has been signed (Washington, 1929), and an Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau established at Habana. The Fourth Conference advised unanimous adhesion to and ratification of this Convention, and made some recommendations to further the work of the bureau. A draft convention and a draft protocol on the protection of patent rights were submitted to the Conference, which referred them to the Seventh International Conference of American States or to an inter-American commission of experts to be appointed by the Pan American Union.

On the subject of *Customs Tariffs*, the Fourth Conference adopted the following resolutions:

. . . the Conference. . . . Convinced that excessive customs tariffs and discriminatory internal taxes on certain natural products, manufactured or not, constitute one of the principal causes of the economic crisis through which the American Republics are passing, and which it is urgent to remedy,

Submits to the immediate consideration of the American Governments the hope of the delegates that the American Republics should grant, as far as the conditions of their internal economy may permit, the greatest tariff privileges and the reduction of internal taxes on the natural products, manufactured or not, produced by the soil or the industry of the national territory of the other countries, through agreements which are in conformity with the Pan American spirit.

A motion adopted on Animal and Vegetable Sanitary Police resolves as follows:

1. To acknowledge as fundamental principles that sanitary police regulations effective at the present time, or enacted in the future to regulate the inter-American traffic of vegetable and animal products, must not have in their practical application the character of protective customs measures.

2. That in the application of all restrictions of a sanitary nature in the inter-American traffic of animal and vegetable products, in order to determine the origin of the product, the term "infected zones" be used instead of "infected countries", upon condition that the country of origin give all necessary facilities to determine its sanitary condition.

3. To recommend to the American countries the negotiation of agreements for the regulation of the foregoing principles.

Other subjects on the agenda of the Third Conference which were also taken up at the Fourth are *Consular Fees*, *Consular and Customs Procedure*, *Definition of Trade Terms*, and *Teaching of Economic Geography*. Considerable progress has been made on these subjects since 1927, through the efforts of official bodies and of private organizations. Draft conventions have been signed on Consular Procedure and on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities, and a considerable amount of material on Trade Terms has been collected by the Pan American Union, which is to continue its activities on this subject and to prepare a report for the Seventh International Conference of American States.

The results of the work of the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference were, without a doubt, of greater importance than those of the three previous gatherings. The factors which make for the success of Pan American undertakings are constantly becoming more important and placed the Fourth Conference in an advantageous position for the performance of its tasks. A clearer conception of the objectives to be attained through each one of the channels of Pan American activity; a wider acknowledgment of the fact that the interdependence of the American countries is a reality and that closer co-operation and better understanding between these countries are not merely desirable but also indispensable; an increase in the facilities of the organizations entrusted with the preparation of conferences and the execution of any resulting recommendations; better collaboration on the part of private bodies throughout the Americas—these are some of the factors influential in the success of the Fourth Conference.



How well the work begun will be carried out remains, of course, to be seen. It is true that a great deal was accomplished, but it is equally true that a great deal remains to be done. The Pan American Union, the Commissions already in existence and those created by the Conference will soon be playing an important part in the execution of this work, and the Seventh International Conference of American States (Montevideo, 1932), which will have plenipotentiary powers, will take definitive action on a number of subjects.

All official efforts, however, can not be wholly effective, can not be decisive, without private cooperation. In the final analysis, it is shown that the private interests, and not the Governments, of the American Republics, will determine the course of action to be taken, and the ultimate success of these efforts.



# THE POETRY OF LEOPOLDO LUGONES

By ALFREDO ORTIZ VARGAS

*Editorial Staff, Pan American Union*

**L**AS MONTAÑAS DEL ORO (*The Mountains of Gold*), Leopoldo Lugones' first book of verse, was received in his native Argentina and throughout Latin America with boundless praise and bitter criticism. Among the heralds who announced the appearance of the new poet was Rubén Darío who, as he himself said in his encomiastic introduction to the volume, greeted the appearance of this fellow-writer with the most shining and sonorous of his trumpets. It is a well-known fact, however, that the great Nicaraguan poet was as generous in lavishing praise as in squandering his rather meager income upon others with a sort of childish delight during those distant golden days when his book *Azul* was unanimously applauded by the Spanish critics. Did Darío's seemingly indiscriminate kindness to so many authors devoid of merit arise from indifference, generosity, or contempt? No one will ever know. In his ingenuous and yet complex soul there were, as in the mighty ocean, depths that no one could fathom. At all events, Darío's generosity of mind, whether the result of indifference, weariness, or scorn, gave a passing name to a number of Latin American verse writers, now forgotten or barely mentioned in anthologies no longer consulted. The master's praise of Lugones' first book would therefore be accepted with some reservations if within its modernistic covers there had been nothing of value but the lofty and much coveted name of the author of the introduction. But that was not all. The small volume further disclosed the mark of a noble lyrical heritage and the promise of future achievement.

The last decade of the nineteenth century was for Latin American letters both a turbulent and a prolific period. In Buenos Aires, where the literary reform movement had its center, there was an intellectual restlessness, the forerunner of the storm that was to dash to the ground so many holy images erected by the worshippers of the commonplace. With the end of the century was coming the end of the romantic movement, postponed for over 50 years in Latin America, and a new school, rebellious and audacious, was appearing.

The series of monographs on European writers that Darío, as the result of his first trip to the Old World, was then publishing in *La Nación* of Buenos Aires under the general title of *Los Raros* was welcomed by intellectuals as a proclamation of independence from the narrow academic romanticism which then prevailed. Modern

European thought, subtle and profound, was brought through Darío to the shores of the River Plate, to be transmitted later to the vast territories of Latin America. But European thought became even more profound and more subtle when interpreted by that gifted man, already on the path to immortality, around whom a group of insurgent writers, mostly poets, gathered to restore the glories of Castilian verse.

Weary of the morbid romanticism of Spain and France as expressed in the writings of Núñez de Arce, Campoamor, Velarde, and Lamartine, Latin American poets looked upon Darío as the New Messiah who had come to free them from the chains of tradition. It was in the busy city of Buenos Aires, as has been said, that the first clashes between the worshippers of the old school and the followers of modernism took place. Among those who used to gather in the Bohemian coffeehouse at the Argentine capital where Darío was preaching his new gospel were some whose names quickly won a place of honor in Spanish letters. There were José Ingenieros, critic and philosopher; Ricardo Jaimes Freyre, the Bolivian poet, who at that time had just arrived in Buenos Aires from Brazil, bringing with him the magnificent poetry of Anthero de Quental and Cruz e Souza to be rendered into Castilian verse; Alberto Ghiraldo, poet and novelist; Ricardo Rojas, whose *Historia de la Literatura Argentina* constitutes a lasting monument to the letters of his native land; Alberto Gerschunoff, distinguished essayist; and last but not least, Leopoldo Lugones, who was to be critic, historian, educator, scientist, diplomat, and, above all, poet.

So much for Argentina, and, if we turn to some of the other Latin American countries, we shall find a number of authors no less brilliant. In Colombia, which had just lost José Asunción Silva, one of the most sensitive artists in the use of language who ever appeared upon her intellectual stage, Guillermo Valencia was writing poems with such a cool perfection of form that they seemed as though destined to be engraved on a Greek amphora. In Mexico there were two men as gifted as they were dissimilar—Salvador Díaz Mirón and the refined and ascetic Amado Nervo; from them the lyrical scepter passed to Enrique González Martínez, who now holds it with honor. In Peru there was Santos Chocano; and in Guatemala we find, among others, Máximo Soto Hall, who 20 years later was to give to the world a noble and dignified interpretation of Darío, and Enrique Gómez Carrillo, the unsurpassed chronicler; and no one could overlook the Uruguayan José Enrique Rodó, who was then preaching his philosophy to the youth of Latin America in a style of crystal purity, the like of which has seldom appeared in the whole range of the Spanish language.

Such in the main was the intellectual panorama of Latin America during that memorable year of 1897, when Lugones' *Las Montañas del*



*Oro* made its appearance. The small volume of some 200 pages, printed in Buenos Aires with a list of the author's previous works, refused by various publishers on moral grounds, and a final note stating that the book had been composed and printed in three days, was received in the capital of Argentina by some as an open challenge to the literary and moral codes then prevailing. Others saw in the dazzling pilgrim of the golden mountains not only a brave leader who showed them the coasts of a virgin land, but also one of the most consummate writers of Spanish verse. The views of both sides were well founded.

But to raise a commotion over a book of verse was not the exclusive privilege of Buenos Aires. What student of literature does not remember the stormy trial that was witnessed by the Paris of the middle 19th century? Charles Baudelaire, the translator and admirer of that other poet, even more gifted and more misunderstood, Edgar Allan Poe, published a book whose suggestive title, *Les Fleurs du Mal*, indicated the morbidness of its strange contents. In this volume, which might be compared to an exquisitely chased phial containing a dangerous though not lethal elixir, Baudelaire wrote with the mind of an artist rather than with the instinct of a demoniac. French morals were, however, shocked by the book, and the author and the publisher were convicted by the courts as public offenders. Why, then, should we be surprised that in distant Buenos Aires a youthful poet, ambitious and daring, who had just arrived from the conservative province of Córdoba, should be subjected to merciless attacks upon the appearance of a book which was at once a challenge to literary canons, represented until the appearance of Darío by *El Almanaque Sud-Americano*, and a protest against the vapid romanticism and the no less vapid sentimentalism of the times? The great city of Buenos Aires, busily engaged in commerce, had had up to that time little leisure for intellectual pursuits, which were far less profitable than its wheat and wool traffic.

Before proceeding further with this brief appreciation of the rich and complex poetry of one of the greatest and most discussed men of letters of Latin America, we may well pause to give a sketch of his life, or rather of the atmosphere in which his intellect was molded.

Leopoldo Lugones was born in Rio Seco, Province of Cordoba, in the Argentine Republic, in the year 1874. The comparative isolation of this mountainous region, almost in the geographical center of the nation and far from Buenos Aires and the River Plate, that highway of commerce and ideas from beyond the sea, tends to promote an atmosphere of intellectual speculation. Because of its inland situation, this Province, more than any other of the Argentine Confederation, was long reluctant to accept new trends of thought, and clung with characteristic tenacity to the philosophical and literary patterns brought

from Spain by the founders of the venerable University of Cordoba, located in the capital of the Province. The influence of this Alma Mater, which from its foundation had permeated the whole region, created a number of cultural institutions of great repute, and although provincial in tendencies and atmosphere, in the University itself were educated masters of various branches of human knowledge, especially those pertaining to theology. From its lecture halls came forth into public leadership statesmen, bishops, historians, lawyers, military leaders, and thinkers of continental renown, formed in traditional molds of thought. In this distant city Leopoldo Lugones spent his first 20 years. The poet, contrary to what was expected from such a propitious environment, did not embrace the ecclesiastical career, a profession which in those days was generally chosen by sons of old provincial families. As a consequence of his failure to enter the seminary, the Church perhaps lost a learned clergyman, but on the other hand, Argentine literature won a bold innovator.

The first poetry and literary essays of Leopoldo Lugones, which began to appear in the year 1895 in the local papers of Cordoba under the pen name of *Gil Paz*, immediately caught public attention because of the novelty of their imagery and the audacity of their ideas. Behind that revolutionary verse, some of it harsh and distorted, some exquisitely musical, but throughout replete with daring innovations, there was a substantial personality, a man endowed with solid culture and familiar with the classics whose influence he was to fight. Furthermore, Lugones had that most necessary quality for realizing one's ambitions, an unlimited confidence in one's own mental powers. But as it became clear to him that the narrow channels of provincial life did not suit his rebellious spirit, he prepared for the conquest of Buenos Aires. It was there that his victories began with the publication of *Las Montañas del Oro*.

With regard to his other lyrical volumes mentioned here, which, to our mind, mark a definite period in the poetical evolution of Latin America, we have followed the apparent unity of thought that binds them together like a fine yet perceptible thread, rather than the chronological order.

Critics more partial than just have claimed to hear a clear echo of the Frenchman Baudelaire, the Brazilian Cruz e Souza, the Colombian José Asunción Silva, in *Las Montañas Del Oro*; of the Uruguayan Julio Herrera y Reissig, in some of the sonnets of *Los Crepúsculos del Jardín*; and of the Frenchman Jules Laforgue, in *Lunario Sentimental*. It is superfluous to say that while Lugones had certain spiritual characteristics common to poets of similar temperament, he, who more than once had proven his own wings strong enough to soar

into the highest realms of poetic thought, had no need of another's pinions.

If to-day we scrutinize *Las Montañas del Oro* with an impartial eye, we soon realize that its greatest merit consisted in bringing into relief by exaggeration the new tendencies that were bound sooner or later to be accepted. The book was a display of barbarous anarchy, in which the sublime was mingled with the ridiculous, limpidity with obscurity. It was whimsical and changeable, a little oratorical, a little satanic, sensual, trivial and profound, crowded with fantastic images, strange conceptions, and distorted ideas which are almost buried under the accumulation of extravagant metaphors, and yet it was beautiful, and at times as clear as an October moon. There was an excessive eagerness to amaze, but there was also a sincere desire for innovation.

Those who denounced the first verses of Lugones for their extravagance, vacuity, and insincerity were not altogether wrong, but in their hasty judgment they overlooked the fact that amidst much dross were fine grains of pure gold. In his eagerness for change, in his honest desire to surpass himself, he sometimes committed serious faults of affectation and ambiguity; these, however, are common to all poets at one time or another in their human career. But side by side with stanzas lacking in rhythm and harmony and intermingled with lines in which the thought is lost in a torrent of words, what a beauty of style and conception we find in some of the verses that composed this volume:

El poeta es el astro de su propio destierro.  
Él tiene su cabeza junto a Dios, como todos,  
pero su carne es fruto de los cósmicos lodos  
de la vida. Su espíritu del mismo yugo es siervo,  
pero en su frente vibra la integridad del Verbo.

Listening to this grand and solemn music, we inevitably think of Victor Hugo in his most inspired moments. Few poets in the Spanish language have attained such loftiness of thought as that expressed in the lines:

El cielo es la frente de Dios  
sobre la eterna serenidad suspensa;  
cuando se llena de astros y sombra, es que Dios piensa.

The idea expressed in this last verse atones for many of the book's imperfections. Standing on the summit of his golden mountains because, as he says, great men and mountains should always be standing, the poet gazes over the broad panorama of the earth, to remind us still in an epic tone that—

Tanto vale rasgar un lirio  
como manchar un astro;



and with the same ease with which he ascends to the most difficult heights of human thought, he comes down to the valleys to sing the beauty that nature holds in its varied and multiple forms of which sea, flower, and woman are the most alluring and the most enigmatical.

In some of the poems that composed this volume, such as the one called *A Histeria*, the poet takes us with consummate art through the horror of those strangely desolate regions which were so familiar to Poe:

¡Oh, cómo te miraban las tinieblas,  
cuando ciñendo el nudo de tu abrazo  
a mi garganta, mientras yo espoleaba  
el formidable ijar de aquel caballo,  
cruzábamos la selva temblorosa,  
llevando nuestro horror bajo los astros!  
Era una selva larga, toda negra:  
la selva dolorosa cuyos gajos  
echaban sangre al golpe de las hachas,  
como los miembros de un molusco extraño. . . .  
El espumante potro galopaba  
mojando de sudores su cansancio,  
y ya hacía mil años que corría  
por aquel bosque lúgubre.  
Mil años!

If, in this first book of youthful fervor, the poet paid unrestrained tribute, perhaps more than he should have rendered, to modernistic tendencies, it is nevertheless true that when he forgets his rôle of apostle of decadence and turns his eyes to his native land his lyre becomes a powerful trumpet, such as Walt Whitman's:

Pueblo, sé poderoso, sé grande, sé fecundo  
ábrete nuevos cauces en este Nuevo Mundo,  
respira en las montañas saludables alientos,  
destuerce los cerrojos del antro de los vientos.

In his second book, *Los Crepúsculos del Jardín*, Lugones shows himself rather the detached esthete, taking this term as indicative of artificial exquisiteness in art, than the emotional poet. Here the artist mixes on his palette with steady hand the vivid colors that he needs for his dazzling dawns and strange twilights, and presents us with some perfect miniature paintings that, in their magic artificiality, seem as if copied from Watteau:

La tarde con ligera pincelada  
que iluminó la paz de nuestro asilo,  
apuntó en su matiz crisoberilo  
una sutil decoración morada.  
  
Surgió enorme la luna en la enramada;  
las hojas agravaban su sigilo,  
y una araña en la punta de su hilo  
tejía sobre el astro hipnotizada.

In this lyric jewel we admire the complete expression of the poet's soul and the masterliness of the technique.

Daring sensuous imagery, beauty of form and sound, blended colors, triumph in this volume which, though devoid of emotion, is an accomplished work of art.

The classical meter that he has used in some poems of this volume with such impeccable mastery is an eloquent proof that the technique of Spanish verse had no secrets for the Argentine poet. As an example of this assertion, we might quote some stanzas of his *Endecha*, a little masterpiece of delicacy and charm, written in the best manner of the Castilian poets of the fifteenth century:

Miel y agraz, dulce enemiga,  
he cosechado en tu boca,  
—llama y frío;—  
Pues si a bien amarte obliga,  
a mal quererte provoca  
tu desvío.

Bien y mal resumen, sabios,  
cual polos de imán buído  
tus antojos;  
y así rechazan tus labios  
lo que a furto has traído  
con tus ojos.

Si es yerro de mi aflicción  
tomar tus besos por ascuas,  
yerre más;  
Y sea mi corazón  
el incienso en que tus Pascuas  
quemarás.

In the gallant days of France the verses of this dainty little volume, in which emotion is inextricably intertwined with the languorous music of the words, would have charmed more than one fair duchess, if whispered in her ear by some cavalier.

The fruitful lyric vein of Lugones, whose intellectual life was shaped in accordance with Rodó's advice, "Renew yourself or die," carried him in some other works to excesses of verbal opulence, which had no other merit than that of melody, the words sometimes being coined for the occasion. Such is the case in some of the poems of *Lunario Sentimental*, a book which, we believe, was intended by the author to ridicule literary commonplaces, rather than to be taken as a serious work of art. Some of these most fantastical and intricate compositions are utterly meaningless or utterly caricaturish, but side by side with their grotesqueness and their merciless satire are poems, such as *Los Cuatro Amores de Dryopos*, in which we find Lugones at

his best. This serene and simple elegy alone would have been sufficient to give Lugones a place of honor in Spanish letters:

Bien sé que tú no puedes amarme; pero deja  
que en sueños imposibles te traduzca mi queja.  
Un poco de imposible vuelve al amor más puro.  
El recuerdo es solemne como un santuario obscuro.  
Y en sus sagradas sombras te considero muerta  
para poder amarte sin que nadie lo advierta.

In *El Libro de los Paisajes*, the poet employs his skill to give us, amidst a few exotic flowers and fanciful landscapes such as are found on fans, a feeling of lasting beauty. As the object of the book is not depth of thought but artistic workmanship, we shall find nothing transcendental, nothing profound, nothing conducive to meditation. In turning over its pages, which praise with a delightful skill the frailest aspects of nature—the petal rather than the flower, the leaf rather than the fruit—we shall seek in vain for a thought that can carry us beyond the walls of his flower garden, a thought for instance like that of Joyce Kilmer, solemnly deep in its wonderful simplicity:

Poems are made by fools like me  
But only God can make a tree.

But, on the other hand, Lugones is here endowed with the rare gift of saying beautiful things that, while not taxing our thought, capture our imagination with that indefinable emotion that we feel in gazing on a bird's flight over the sea, or hearing distant music, or looking on a snow-clad field:

El tiempo corrió sin motivo  
dulcemente llegaba el invierno,  
y en su gota de azul pensativo  
la flor reflejaba lo eterno.

or

Y en la inmensa azucena de la lúgida nieve  
se inclinaba el silencio desde la eternidad.

The above lines are examples in which the masterly technique of Lugones triumphs in all its marvelous plenitude.

The tone of sentimentalism, frivolous although not without some noble preoccupations, and the decadent attitude that the poet adopts in *Los Crepúsculos del Jardín* and *Lunario Sentimental*, have vanished in the pages of *El Libro Fiel*. Here colors and forms are already less violent and the musical cadence is much softer. The fine ear of the poet, attuned to capture all melodies, has been listening to his own innermost music in order to render its echo with subtle fidelity. Lugones has already come to realize that the counsel of Verlaine, "*De la musique avant toute chose*," should not be followed literally, for fear of converting the lyre into a street fiddle.



An emotional atmosphere where the heart has found its secret abode prevails in this book. Neither vain sensuality nor artificial prettiness is to be found there. Through pensively graceful pages there flows a stream of emotion so deep as to be painful. The poet, gazing at the fleeting charms of his beloved in the full flower of her youth, thinks of the inevitable moment of lasting separation, and his heart aches. In his golden maturity he has come to realize that behind all love Death stands watching and he exclaims in a moment of fearful agony:

Mas ese instante divino  
que vive tu juventud  
lleva en su misma quietud  
la congoja del destino.

Cada murmullo del viento  
me dice en soplo de muerte  
qué cerca estoy de perderte  
cuando más mía te siento.

No poet in Latin America, except perhaps Amado Nervo, has surpassed Lugones in the delicacy of sentiment that lies in the above lines. A feeling of sadness, of vague apprehension, penetrates him at the thought of the mutability of human destiny and of the inevitable loss of what is deeply cherished. He now appreciates fully what Shelley has expressed in the imperishable lines that resemble so closely his own:

The flower that smiles to-day  
To-morrow dies;  
All that we wish to stay  
Tempt and then flies.

Lugones, the gallant singer of so many beautiful and trivial songs, becomes in this book a poet of genuine intensity and deep feeling. Those who have accused him of being unemotional need only to read the lines of trembling sensitiveness in *El Canto de la Angustia*, that are found in this volume:

Sutil como las alas del perfume  
vino tu recuerdo.  
Tus ojos de joven cordial y triste,  
tus cabellos,  
como un largo y suave pájaro  
de silencio.  
(Los cabellos que resisten a la muerte  
con la vida de la seda, en tanto misterio.)  
Tu garganta donde veo  
palpitar como un sollozo de sangre  
la lenta vida en que te meces durmiendo.

In *Odas Seculares* the poet who played the mellifluous flute in some of the books already mentioned becomes an epic singer, grave, thoughtful, and powerful, when he announces on his martial trumpet the heroic deeds of the liberators of his country, or when he undertakes the task of interpreting the emotional wealth hidden in her heart. Here the voice that whispered playful madrigals in the ears of fairy brides fainting with love under the spell of the moon, becomes so strong that, like Darío's *Marcha Triunfal*, it will be heard far beyond the boundaries of his native land. Long travels over the roads of art and life have taught the singer of *Las Montañas del Oro*, whose manly qualities are here revived, that ideas are of far greater importance in a poetical work than mere music. His *Canto a los Andes* in this collection is one of the most serenely majestic poems that Lugones has conceived:

Moles perpetuas en que a sangre y fuego  
nuestra gente labró su mejor página;  
sois la pared fundamental que encumbra  
como alta viga la honra de la raza;

And he keeps this heroic strain until he comes to the magnificent prayer:

Llevadles a los niños que las vean.  
Haced que se ennoblezcan de montaña.  
Yo que soy montañés sé lo que vale  
la amistad de la piedra para el alma.

No less beautiful and no less powerful is his admirable *Gesta Magna*. Through the warlike and sonorous distichs marches the heroic legion which forced its passage over the Andes to become a subject of heroism for all time:

Galopan en la llama de oro del sol naciente,  
son cuatro mil bravuras en un solo torrente.  
Son los libertadores. La montaña les mira  
con un sombrío ceño de sobresalto y de ira  
vibrando en el sonoro temblor de sus peñascos.

It would be difficult to find anything more beautiful and more virile in any literature than these lines. Lugones paid a lofty tribute to his native land by dedicating to her on the Centenary of her Independence his *Odas Seculares*, the most noble product of his lyrical genius.

The last two volumes of poetry by Lugones, *Romancero* and *Las Horas Doradas*, are the harvest of a ripe autumn. The poet, having traversed the most divergent roads of art, returns to his native heath, bringing with him a message of experience and philosophy. From his book *Romancero*, the pretty little piece *Gaya Ciencia*, in which the

poet with a sort of graceful carelessness defines his occupation, is worthy of quotation:

La pompa de los palacios,  
la gallardía y la prez  
de monarcas y princesas  
dar con tal brillo sabéis,  
que en vuestros versos el oro  
parece resplandecer.  
El poeta le repuso  
—Señora, yo soy el rey.

The poem *El Dorado*, which opens *Las Horas Doradas*, impresses us with its inspiring serenity and its dignified elegance. The philosophy of the poet is rather Epicurean than Christian:

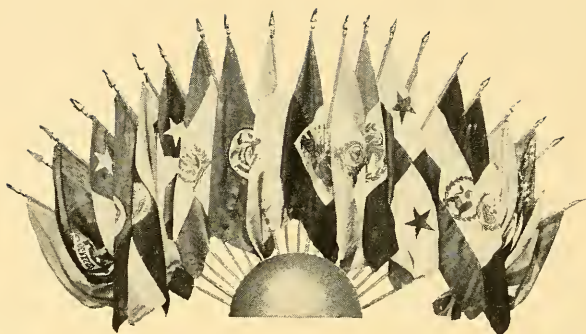
Si una mañana el cielo a tu ventana  
la mariposa azul enviarte quiso;  
si has mordido hasta el fondo tu manzana  
contento de arriesgar el Paraíso;  
  
Si afable ríe del fondo de tu saco  
la veleidad de la última moneda;  
si teje en la hebra azul de tu tabaco  
la araña filosófica su seda,

and thus by gentle stages, we reach his final beautiful advice:

Feliz con haber sido cuerdo y loco,  
sonríe a tus quimeras seductoras,  
y en tu huerto invernal reserva un poco  
de lento sol para dorar tus horas.







## PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

### THE GOVERNING BOARD

*New members welcomed.*—At the first meeting of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union for the year 1931-32, held November 4, 1931, five members were welcomed to its deliberations. They were Their Excellencies the Ambassador of Argentina, Dr. Felipe Espil, the Ambassador of Mexico, Dr. José Manuel Puig Casauranc, the Minister of the Dominican Republic, Dr. Roberto Despradel, and the Minister of Bolivia, Dr. Luis Abelli. Dr. Carlos Leiva, who had been a member of the Governing Board for several years while Chargé d’Affaires of the Legation of El Salvador, was welcomed in his new capacity of Minister.

*Election of officers.*—Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States, was reelected Chairman of the Board, and His Excellency Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Ambassador of Cuba, was chosen Vice Chairman.

*Report on the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse.*—The Ambassador of Cuba, chairman of the committee on the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse, reported on the result of the second stage of the architectural competition, the result of which was announced in October at Rio de Janeiro. The BULLETIN will publish in a later issue a full account of the competition, with pictures of the prize-winning design by Mr. J. L. Gleave, of Manchester, England.

*Resolutions of the Fourth Commercial Conference.*—The Governing Board empowered the chairman to appoint a special committee to consider those resolutions made by the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference requiring action by the Board.

*Presentation of the Order “Al Mérito” to Surgeon General Cumming.*—His Excellency Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronete, Minister of Ecuador, recently presented in the name of his Government the order “Al Mérito” to Surg. Gen. Hugh S. Cumming, of the United States



THE MINISTER OF ECUADOR PRESENTS THE ORDER "AL MÉRITO" TO SURGEON GENERAL CUMMING, DIRECTOR OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU

Public Health Service, Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, in recognition of the cooperation of that Bureau with the Government of Ecuador in the sanitary campaign throughout the Republic, and especially in Guayaquil, in consequence of which that city was declared a clean port of Class A.

#### THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

*Annual report of the librarian.*—The 1930–31 report of the librarian of the Pan American Union, which was recently released for publication, states that the library now contains 75,229 volumes and pamphlets, of which 5,126 titles were received during that year. The library is receiving 1,584 newspapers and magazines and has 1,907 maps and 146 atlases. Fifteen of the twenty-one countries, members of the Union, have reported the appointment of National Cooperating Committees on Bibliography of the Pan American Union. They are: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru,

the United States, and Uruguay. The library acted as a distributing center for certain books published in Latin America, and prepared a number of reading lists and bibliographies. It also made special efforts to develop a better understanding among bibliographers and librarians in the Americas.

*Recent acquisitions.*—From among the many books received in the library during the past month, the following have been selected as being of special interest.

*Archivo de historia y variedades.* Por Tulio Febres Cordero. Caracas, Parra León Hermanos, 1931. 2 v.

*Historia del libro y de las bibliotecas argentinas.* Por Nicanor Sarmiento, Buenos Aires, Imprenta Luis Veggia, 1930. 158 p. illus.

*La inteligencia y la vida.* Sus relaciones y correlaciones en el concierto vital. Por Francisco de Veyga. Buenos Aires, L. J. Rosso, 1930. 403 p.

*Folklorismo.* Artículos, notas y críticas musicales. Por Eduardo Sánchez de Fuentes. Habana, Molina y Compañía, 1928. 343 p.

*La canción cubana.* Conferencia. Marzo 16 de 1930, Sesión de la Academia Nacional de Artes y Letras. Por Eduardo Sánchez de Fuentes . . . Habana, Molina y Cía., 1930. 46 p.

*La vida y la obra del Dr. Gil Colunje.* Por Juan Antonio Susto y Simón Eliet. Panamá, Imprenta Nacional, 1931. 154 p.

*El año artístico argentino.* 1926—Año 1º. M. Frederic, Director-Editor. Buenos Aires, Librería y Editorial "La Facultad," Juan Roldán y Cía., 1927. 446 p. plates.

*Guía del comercio, Bogotá.* Recopilación de datos locales y nacionales útiles para todo profesional y viajero . . . Por Julio Parga Polania. Bogotá, Guía del Comercio, 1930. 230 p.

*El problema económico de Cuba.* Sus causas, sus posibles soluciones. Por Gustavo Gutiérrez . . . Tomo 2. Habana, Molina y Cía., 1931. 444 p.

*Conferencias de Nicolás Bayona Posada, José Miguel Rosales, Enrique Otero d'Acosta, Emilio Robledo, Víctor E. Caro.* Bogotá, Editorial Minerva, 1931. 200 p. (Tomo 1, Biblioteca del Centro de Estudios.)

*Inspiraciones.* Poesías. Por Alfredo Domingo Portocarrero. Habana, Luis Bolívar, 1931. 176 p.

*La Catedral de Caracas y sus funciones de culto.* Por Monseñor Nicolás E. Navarro . . . Caracas, Parra León Hermanos, 1931. 197 p.

*Rosas y sus tiempos.* Por José María Ramos Mejía. Prólogo del Dr. David Peña. Tercera edición. Buenos Aires, Atanasio Martínez, 1927. 3 vols. illus.

*Estudios sobre el Libertador Simón Bolívar.* Por José D. Monsalve . . . Bogotá, Imprenta Nacional, 1930. 331 p. illus.

*Tradiciones y cantares de Panamá.* Ensayo folklórico. Por Narciso Garay. [Bruxelles (?), L'Expansion Belge], 1930. 203 p. illus.

*Silabario de la decoración americana.* Por Ricardo Rojas. Buenos Aires, Librería "La Facultad," Juan Roldán y Cía., 1930. 251 p. illus.

*O Café.* Sua produção e exportação. . . . Relatorio da viagem de estudos realizada pelo Engenheiro Agrônomo Jorge Dumont Villares . . . [São Paulo], Instituto de Café do Estado de São Paulo, 1927. 2 vols. illus. maps. (Part 1, Central America, Mexico, and northern South America. Part 2, Pacific islands, India, and Africa.)

*A survey of Mexican scientific periodicals.* To which are appended some notes on Mexican historical periodicals. By Annita Melville Ker. 105 p.



*New periodicals.*—Among the magazines received for the first time during the past month are the following:

*Banco de Reserva del Perú*, Lima. (M.) (Publicado por la Oficina de Investigaciones Económicas y Estadística.) [Vol. 1], No. 1, agosto de 1931. 12 p. 8 x 10½ inches.

*La Tribuna Odontológica Cubana*, Habana. (Órgano oficial del IV Congreso Odontológico Latino-Americano, del Consejo Nacional de Cirujanos Dentistas de Cuba, los seis colegios dentales provinciales, y las seis delegaciones provinciales del mencionado consejo.) (M.) Año 1, No. 3, agosto-septiembre de 1931. 194 p. 6¼ x 9¼ inches.

*Estudio*. Bucaramanga, Colombia. (Órgano del Centro de Historia de Santander.) Año 1, No. 1, julio de 1931. 48 p. 6 x 9 inches.

*Solidaridad*, Montevideo. (Órgano de la Federación Magisterial Uruguaya.) (M.) Año 1, No. 2, agosto de 1931. 8 p. 11½ x 16 inches.

*Costa Rica Informativa*, San José, Costa Rica. (M.) (Patrocinada por la Cámara de Comercio de Costa Rica.) Edición inglés-española. Vol. 1, No. 1, agosto de 1931. 40 p. illus. 6¾ x 10½ inches.

*Revista Mexicana de Puericultura*, México. (Órgano de la Sociedad Mexicana de Puericultura.) (M.) Tomo 1, Núm. 9, julio de 1931. 260 p. illus. 6 x 8½ inches.

*Ingeniería Nacional*, Guatemala. (M.) (Órgano de la Asociación de Ingenieros de Guatemala.) Vol. 1, No. 1, 30 de junio de 1931. 16 p. illus. 7 x 10½ inches.

*Irradiación*, Bogotá. (Instituto Colombiano para Ciegos—Ministerio de Educación Nacional.) Vol. 1, No. 5, abril de 1931. 60 p. illus. 6½ x 9½ inches.

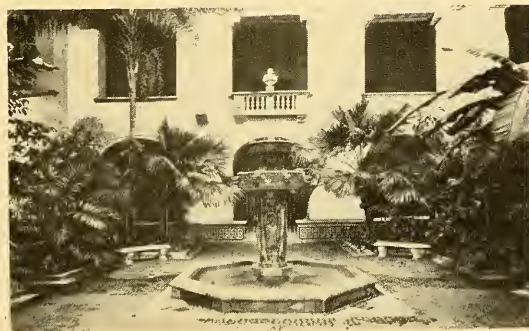
*Boletín General de Estadística*, Quito. (Órgano trimestral de la Dirección General del Ramo—Ministerio de Gobierno y Estadística.) Año 1, No. 1, mayo de 1931. 80 p. 9 x 12½ inches.

*Perfiles*, Habana. (Revista mensual ilustrada.) Año 1, No. 1, septiembre de 1931. 50 p. illus. 9¼ x 12¼ inches.

*Revista Comercial y Financiera*, Bogotá. (W.) Vol. 1, No. 1, 3 de junio de 1931. 16 p. 9½ x 13½ inches.

*Revista Diplomática*, Santiago, Chile. (M.) Año 1, No. 1, mayo de 1931. 47 p. illus. 9½ x 13 inches.

*Suspended publications.*—The *Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional de Bogotá*, Bogotá, suspended publication with the issue of año 3, Nos. 21–22, febrero-marzo de 1930.



# PAN AMERICAN PROGRESS

## TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

### BRAZIL

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.—In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Sixth International Conference of American States on February 18, 1928, in which it was recommended that three permanent committees be organized to further the codification of international law—one in Rio de Janeiro for the work relating to public international law, another at Montevideo for the work dealing with private international law, and the third at Habana for the study of comparative legislation and uniformity of legislations—the Provisional Government of Brazil has appointed the following members of the Brazilian Society of International Law to constitute the Brazilian committee: Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, Dr. Rodrigo de Langgard Menezes, Dr. Clovis Bevilacqua, Dr. Eduardo Espinola, Dr. Francisco Mendes Pimentel, Dr. Levi Carneiro, Dr. James Darcy, and Dr. Raul Fernandes. The Cuban committee was appointed by President Machado on March 23, 1931 (see BULLETIN of the Pan American Union for July, 1931); the Uruguayan committee has not yet been formed. (*Diario Oficial*, Rio de Janeiro, October 6, 1931.)

### COLOMBIA-ECUADOR

RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.—In view of the resumption of diplomatic relations between Colombia and Ecuador, a decree was issued by the President of the Republic on August 19, 1931, appointing Dr. Ismael Enrique Arciniegas, eminent Colombian poet, distinguished journalist, and outstanding man of public affairs, as the Minister Plenipotentiary of Colombia at Quito. Señor Colón Eloy Alfaro has been appointed by the Ecuadorean government as Minister Plenipotentiary at Bogota. A large part of the credit for the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries is due to the friendly offices of the Argentine Government and its minister in Bogota, Señor Rodolfo Freyre. (*El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, August 21, 1931, and *Cromos*, Bogota, October 10, 1931.)

### GUATEMALA-HONDURAS

EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATIONS.—The Department of State has announced that the instruments of ratification (See BULLETIN for November, 1931) of the arbitration treaty and supplementary convention signed by delegates of Guatemala and Honduras in Washington on July 16, 1930, in settlement of the boundary dispute between

the two countries, were exchanged by the ministers of the respective Republics at Washington on October 15, 1931.

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## LEGISLATION

### ARGENTINA

NATIONAL BUREAU OF FINE ARTS.—In order to coordinate the work done by the institutions under the direction of the National Fine Arts Commission, the President of the Provisional Government issued a decree on September 1, 1931, creating the National Bureau of Fine Arts. The bureau, which will supersede the National Fine Arts Commission, will be composed of a director and an advisory council of 10 members, containing three painters, two sculptors, two musicians, an architect, a dramatist, and a writer. Besides having charge of the National Conservatory of Music and Public Speaking and the National Museum of Fine Arts, the new bureau will supervise all national art institutions; act in an advisory capacity to the Government in such matters as the erection of monuments, ornamentation of public buildings, sponsoring of artistic competitions, awarding of scholarships, purchase of art works, and participation in international expositions; revise and correlate the courses of study and regulations of the arts schools; hold competitions to promote art and foster its appreciation by the people as a whole; establish museums of decorative arts; encourage interest in native Argentine music, establishing a school in the National Conservatory of Music for the purpose of collecting and preserving folk melodies; and encourage the formation of provincial commissions with functions similar to those of the national bureau. Señor Francisco Llobet has been appointed director of the new organization. (*Boletín Oficial*, Buenos Aires, September 17, 1931.)

### BRAZIL

SUGAR DEFENSE ACT.—The recent tendency of sugar prices to decline in Brazil has resulted in a widespread demand from producers for governmental assistance in the matter of bringing about better prices. A decree issued by the Provisional Government on September 15, 1931, provides that the sugar producers in the various states must deposit in specific warehouses 10 per cent of the sugar leaving their mills for the consuming market. This sugar will be used to regulate the selling price of the commodity in order to guarantee a reasonable remuneration to the producer and at the same time avoid excessively high prices for the consumer.

Whenever the price of sugar in the Rio de Janeiro market reaches a quotation of 45 milreis per bag, and there are indications that the



price may go higher, as much of the sugar on deposit at the warehouses will be thrown on the market as may be considered necessary to prevent the price from exceeding that figure. When the price falls below 39 milreis, and it seems probable that it may go lower, the amount of sugar considered necessary to relieve the market will be exported. To raise the present low prices, it has been decided to export 200,000 bags immediately.

Producers in states which do not refine a sufficient amount of sugar for their own consumption may, if they prefer, avoid the necessity of depositing 10 per cent of the sugar leaving their mills by making a cash deposit of 5 milreis for each bag that should be deposited. Amounts collected in this manner will be distributed pro rata to the producers in other states which are obliged to export their sugar.

The decree also provides that the owners of sugar retained for eventual exportation or for sale in the domestic market may use this sugar as a basis for any credit operations that they desire, provided it is available at all times to carry out the provisions of the decree. (*Diario Oficial*, Rio de Janeiro, September 19, 1931.)

#### CHILE

RESTRICTION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—A law was promulgated by the Government of Chile on July 30, 1931, establishing Government control over foreign exchange and the movement of currency out of the country. The actual control of such transactions has been intrusted to a special commission composed of three members appointed by the President. According to this law, all foreign exchange operations which are speculative in nature or tend to disturb legitimate and normal financial and economic activities are prohibited. The Central Bank of Chile has the right to buy foreign exchange with the authorization of the Commission of Control and, also with the permission of the Commission, may demand that exchange purchased by other institutions shall be resold to it. The sale of foreign exchange may be effected by the Central Bank and commercial banks only upon the authorization of the Commission. The law prohibits the conclusion of contracts payable in foreign currency or the fulfillment of those concluded outside the country before the enactment of the law and payable in foreign currency; the carrying on of exchange transactions in foreign currency or by means of contracts payable in gold currency; and the exportation of gold coined, in bars, or in any other form, except as objects for personal use or when exported by the Central Bank. Branches or agencies of banking, industrial, or commercial firms doing business in Chile must secure the permission of the Commission before they may transfer any funds to their main or branch offices in foreign countries. (*Informativo Postal No. 141*, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Santiago, Chile.)

## COLOMBIA

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF FREE MOVEMENT OF GOLD.—On September 24, 1931, the President of the Republic issued a decree, to take effect immediately, temporarily suspending the free movement of gold, prohibiting the exportation of the metal from Colombia, and appointing a special commission to control foreign exchange and the movement of funds out of the country. The commission for the control of exchange operations, as it is to be called, will be composed of the superintendent of banks and two other members, one appointed by the President of the Republic, the other elected by the board of directors of the Bank of the Republic. None of the members shall be on the board of directors of any credit institution operating in the Republic.

The commission of control will have ample powers to restrict or prohibit the purchase and sale of gold, either coined or in bars, and of all kinds of foreign currency or of drafts in such currency, with the exception of transactions undertaken by the Bank of the Republic; it may also prohibit any disproportionate or speculative foreign exchange operation. The Bank of the Republic will be the only institution which may buy foreign exchange; other banking institutions will only be allowed to do so with the special permission of the commission of control. For the purposes of the law, foreign exchange will be considered as including all operations relating to checks, drafts, letters of credit, the transfer of funds either in foreign money or in Colombian money payable abroad, and all other transactions involving foreign currency, credits abroad in favor of persons domiciled or resident in Colombia, or securities in foreign currency issued by companies domiciled abroad. Branches or agencies of banking, industrial, or commercial firms doing business in Colombia will be required to secure the permission of the commission of control before they may transfer funds to their main offices or to other agencies outside the country. The commission will have its office in Bogota, but may, with the approval of the President, establish subcommissions at other places throughout the Republic. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, September 25, 1931.)

NEW GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.—On September 19, 1931, Congress issued a decree creating the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. The Ministry of Industries, under whose jurisdiction the work now delegated to the new department was formerly done, will henceforth be known as the Ministry of Industry and Labor. Regulations specifying the functions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce are to be issued by the President, who will also determine when there are sufficient funds in hand to justify its organization as a separate ministry. The decree further provides for the establishment of an itinerant educational service to give persons in all parts of the Republic opportunity to learn advanced methods of agriculture and stock

raising, and authorizes the new ministry to make arrangements whereby each year two of its scientific staff may be sent to study in a foreign university. These employees, who the decree stipulates shall be Colombian citizens, will receive their full salary while completing their research. The decree was promulgated by the President of the Republic on September 24, 1931. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, September 26, 1931.)

RESTRICTION OF IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.—On September 24, 1931, Congress passed Law No. 99, by virtue of which the President was vested with extraordinary powers for the period of one year in order to restrict the importation of the following foreign merchandise: Luxuries, the importation of which may be entirely prohibited; foreign agricultural products; and commodities not necessary for ordinary life. Foreign articles which can be manufactured in the country, especially those represented by women's handicrafts and small industries, may also be subject to duties at the discretion of the President. With the exception of cement, articles which are not dutiable under the present tariff law will continue to be admitted free of duty; nor shall the duty be raised on agricultural machinery. The law was promulgated by the President on the same day and went into effect immediately. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, September 24, 1931.)

CREATION OF TOURIST TRAVEL OFFICE.—By virtue of Law No. 86 of 1931, the President has been authorized to establish a special office in Bogota to assume charge of all activities undertaken by the Government for the encouragement of tourist travel. Among other things the office will sponsor an intensive campaign both at home and abroad for the promotion of such travel in Colombia and make a detailed study of means for facilitating it. Special stress will be laid on the national wealth of art and tradition and every effort put forth to make traveling in the country as pleasant, comfortable, and inexpensive as possible. A sum adequate to cover all expenses of the office is to be appropriated annually by the Government and measures will be taken for hastening the construction of highways and other public works considered of special importance. (*Boletín de Noticias*, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Colombia, Bogota, August 1, 1931.)

EXPLOITATION OF FORESTAL PRODUCTS.—On July 9, 1931, the President of the Republic approved Law No. 93 of June 27, 1931, regulating the commercial exploitation of Colombian forests. The law provides for the surveying of lands held under contract before the extraction of any products may be begun, and specifies that the holder of the contract shall take means for the preservation and scientific cultivation of all natural growth in the area under his care. Individuals who personally engage in the extraction of forestal products such as ipecac, carob resin, rubber, and similar products on a small scale will only be required to secure a permit each year



from the mayor of the municipality within whose limits the forest is located. They must, however, agree to make complete reports on the amount and nature of products extracted and pay the corresponding taxes. According to the law, contracts for the extraction of forestal products will not be put up for public bidding, but be subject only to the approval of the Cabinet for validation. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, July 25, 1931.)

#### COSTA RICA

CREATION OF NATIONAL FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC COUNCIL.—A national financial and economic council, whose duty it shall be to act in an advisory capacity to Congress by studying and proposing legislation fixing taxes or involving other measures of a financial or economic nature, was created by a legislative decree issued on August 20, 1931. According to provisions contained therein, the council is also authorized to study the utilization of natural resources, the promotion of colonization, the creation of new industries, the improvement of means of communication, the development and control of banking operations, the proposal and negotiation of commercial treaties, and any other matters relative to national commerce. Its membership will include the Secretary of the Treasury, a director of one of the national banks, one representative apiece from the private banks operating in the Republic, the Coffee Growers' Association, and the Chamber of Commerce, respectively, a labor representative appointed by the President, and three members of Congress. The President of the Republic or the Secretary of the Treasury will preside over the meetings of the council. With the exception of the congressmen, whose membership on the council shall not exceed their term in Congress, all members will serve four years. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, August 27, 1931.)

GASOLINE MONOPOLY.—A Government monopoly on the importation and sale of gasoline in Costa Rica was established by action of Congress on May 29, 1931. The initial profits derived from the monopoly will be used for the service of the bonds issued for the conversion of the floating debt. When these are paid, all receipts over and above the expense involved will be set aside for the construction and maintenance of roads and highways. The relation between the cost and the retail price of gasoline sold by the Government shall always be the same as that between the wholesale and retail prices of the commodity on the date of the issuance of the decree. The executive power may authorize the addition of alcohol in a proportion of not more than 25 per cent to all gasoline sold, should this procedure prove economically and scientifically practical. Further regulations on the administration of the monopoly, which will be in charge of the National Insurance Bank, are to be promulgated by the Treasury Department. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, June 12, 1931.)

## CUBA

CREATION OF NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL COMMITTEE.—In order to facilitate and coordinate geographical studies in Cuba, and cooperate with the International Geographical Union with which the Republic is affiliated through its membership on the International Research Council, President Machado issued a decree on August 5, 1931, creating a national Cuban committee of the international union. The committee is composed of 11 members appointed by the President upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State and with the approval of the Cuban Geographic Society. Vacancies caused by the resignation or incapacitation of any members will be filled by the President. Upon their appointment, the committee members shall proceed to elect their own officers, whose tenure of office shall be for three years. The committee will hold its regular meetings once a month except during the summer. Special sessions, however, may be held whenever its president, six of its members, or the executive committee of the union deem it advisable. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, August 12, 1931.)

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—A committee to act in an advisory capacity to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in its relations with the League of Nations and the Pan American Union was appointed by the President of the Republic, Gen. Rafael L. Trujillo, on September 11, 1931. Dr. Max. Henríquez Ureña, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is chairman ex officio of the committee, the other<sup>®</sup> members being Señores Francisco J. Peynado, Gustavo A. Díaz, José A. Jimenes Domínguez, Jacinto B. Peynado, Arturo Logroño, Augusto A. Júpiter, and J. Humberto Docoudray. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Santo Domingo, September 16, 1931.)

## HONDURAS

HIGHWAY LAW.—By virtue of Decree No. 7, issued on May 13, 1931, the National Congress of Honduras promulgated a law covering the maintenance and construction of the public highways of the nation. It abrogates all previous highway laws and regulations and other legislation contrary to it, with the exception of the decree creating special funds for boards of promotion. The highway plan adopted by this law covers among other things the fixing and surveying of the highway route; the opening, improvement, and maintenance of highways; the construction of bridges; and the purchase of machinery. Funds for carrying out this program will be procured from the import duty on gasoline, the export duty on bananas, a tax on capital, payments for mining concessions, toll charges, annual payments for exemption from military service, and taxes on special concessions. All corporations and persons over 18 years of age whose capital or annual income is over 1,000 pesos will be required to pay the capital

tax. All men who do not have sufficient capital or income to be liable for the tax will be expected to give two days' work on the highways each year. Women whose capital does not exceed 5,000 pesos and laborers over 60 years of age physically unable to work are exempt from all the obligations of this law, which went into effect on June 1, 1931. (*La Gaceta*, Tegucigalpa, September 2, 1931.)

#### NICARAGUA

REQUIREMENT FOR LEGAL DEGREES.—On September 4, 1931, the President of the Republic issued a decree by virtue of which law students will be required to take a general theoretical and practical examination in the city of Managua in addition to passing the public and private examinations of their respective schools. The examination, which will be given by a special board composed of five members, will include questions on the salient points studied in the schools. The results of the examination will be forwarded to the school of the respective student by the secretary of the board, and if they are satisfactory, he will then be granted his diploma. If the results are not satisfactory, the examination must be repeated three months later. The decree also stipulates that before lawyers and notaries graduated from foreign universities may practice in Nacaragua, they will have to take a similar examination, except in cases where there are international conventions making the recognition of university degrees reciprocal. (*El Centroamericano*, Leon, September 9, 1931.)

#### PERU

CENTRAL RESERVE BANK OF PERU.—The Central Reserve Bank of Peru, created by virtue of a decree-law passed by the Council of Government on May 18, 1931, was formally opened on September 3, 1931. Until the members of the board of directors could be appointed, all work involved in the organization of the bank was in charge of a special committee designated by the Minister of Finance. With the appointment of the directors, however, the committee was dissolved and the full responsibility for the organization of the new bank fell on the board. One of the first operations of the bank after its opening was to purchase, in accordance with the law authorizing its establishment, the stock of the Reserve Bank of Peru, thereby securing the assets and assuming the liabilities of that institution. Other provisions of the law, which was one of the recommendations of the Kemmerer Commission during its study of Peruvian financial conditions in the early part of 1931, specify that—

The bank is chartered to operate for 30 years. Its main office shall be in Lima; there shall be branches in Arequipa, Chiclayo, Cuzco, and other cities of the Republic as designated by the directors.

The authorized capital of the bank shall be 30,000,000 soles, which may be increased to 40,000,000 soles under certain conditions. The shares shall have a par value of 100 soles, and be fully paid up; they will be divided into three classes,



to be known respectively as Class A, Class B, and Class C. The rate of dividend shall always be the same on all three classes. Class A shares shall represent those owned by banks doing a commercial banking business in Peru. Class B shares shall constitute those owned by the public and commercial banks having over 10 per cent of the total par value of their paid-up capital and 10 per cent of their surplus in shares of Class A. Class C shares shall be those owned by the National Government.

The bank shall be under the control of a board of directors consisting of 10 or 11 members, three of whom shall be appointed by the President of the Republic; three, by banks holding Class A shares; one, by holders of Class B shares, and the remainder, by members of the National Agricultural Society, the chambers of commerce throughout Peru, and the National Industrial Society.

With member banks, the bank is authorized to rediscount high-grade liquid paper; to grant direct loans adequately secured by rediscountable paper; to sell its Class A and Class B stock; to purchase and sell domestic and foreign coins and gold bullion; to conduct exchange operations; to receive non-interest-bearing deposits; provide safe deposit facilities; and to act as agent for the clearing of checks and collection of checks, and other credit instruments.

With the public, the bank is authorized to buy and sell gold bullion, Peruvian and foreign money, cable and telegraphic transfers, and bills of exchange, drafts, and checks drawn on banks of high standing and payable at sight; to buy, sell, and discount drafts and bills of exchange arising from the foreign trade of Peru and payable abroad, domestic bills of exchange and other credit instruments arising from the production and distribution of goods; to receive non-interest-bearing deposits payable on demand and securities; to act as agent for the collection of drafts and other credit instruments; and to provide safe deposit facilities.

During the period of its charter, the bank shall have the exclusive right to issue bank notes. These notes shall be in terms of the gold sol and shall not be less than one sol in denomination. Unless otherwise expressly provided, the notes of the bank shall be unlimited legal tender in payment of all public and private debts with the exception of those of the bank itself represented by these notes. The notes shall be redeemable on demand at the main office of the bank for gold or its equivalent and at both the main and branch offices for silver coins of 1 sol in amounts of 20 or less in each payment or fractional silver coins in amounts of 5 soles or less in each payment.

The bank shall maintain a normal legal minimum reserve equivalent to 50 per cent of its combined deposits and notes outstanding.

Of the annual net profits of the bank, 10 per cent shall be assigned to the contingency fund, 15 per cent placed in the surplus until that fund shall amount to 10,000,000 soles, and an amount not exceeding 10 per cent of the total paid by the bank during the year for salaries and wages shall be assigned to an employees' sickness, insurance, and retiring pension fund. From the balance, there shall be paid an annual dividend of 6 per cent during the first six years and 8 per cent thereafter on all shares outstanding; and any amount remaining shall, under specified conditions, be paid to the National Government as a franchise tax for the bank note issue privilege. (*El Peruano*, Lima, June 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, and 23, 1931; *Boletín Mensual de la Cámara de Comercio de Lima*, Lima, May, 1931; *La Crónica*, Lima, September 6, 1931, and *Project of Law for the Creation of the Central Reserve Bank of Peru*, Lima, April 17, 1931.)

#### VENEZUELA

LAW ON WASTE AND COMMUNAL LANDS.—On August 19, 1931, the President approved a law on waste and communal lands. The law

covers matters relative to the use and administration of waste lands and the conditions and regulations governing their sale; specifications regarding the free distribution of such lands to needy Venezuelan families for the opening of farms; the procedure to be followed in the concession of communal lands; and rules on the rental and occupation of waste lands. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Caracas, August 20, 1931.)

NEW INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE.—On July 9, 1931, Congress passed a law approving a contract recently concluded between the President and the representative of a French company by which the latter is authorized to establish an airplane service for the transportation of mail, passengers, and merchandise between Venezuela and South America and Europe. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Caracas, August 22, 1931.)

## AGRICULTURE

### CHILE

CREATION OF TECHNICAL COUNCIL.—In order to coordinate the work of the different branches of the Government engaged in agricultural promotion and instruction, the Department of Agriculture has recently established a technical agricultural council which shall act in an advisory capacity to the Department in questions related to the formulation of a definite agricultural policy and to agriculture in general. The council will be composed entirely of agricultural engineers. (*Informativo Postal No. 137*, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Santiago, Chile.)

### EL SALVADOR

AGRICULTURAL MAP.—An agricultural map of El Salvador showing the average yearly production of coffee, corn, and cattle by departments has just been compiled in the Ministry of Agriculture. According to statistics furnished by the map, the total average production of coffee in the Republic is 1,435,000 quintals (quintal equals 220.46 pounds), and of corn, 4,400,000 quintals. The different departments contribute to these crops as follows:

Department	Production		Department	Production	
	Coffee	Corn		Coffee	Corn
	<i>Quintals</i>	<i>Quintals</i>		<i>Quintals</i>	<i>Quintals</i>
Ahuachapan.....	175,000	150,000	San Miguel.....	75,000	650,000
Cabanas.....	15,000	100,000	San Salvador.....	30,000	250,000
Chalatenango.....		125,000	Santa Ana.....	600,000	400,000
Cuscatlan.....	20,000	100,000	San Vicente.....	20,000	450,000
La Libertad.....	225,000	550,000	Sonsonate.....	75,000	400,000
La Paz.....	50,000	400,000	Usulután.....	150,000	500,000
La Unión.....		175,000			
Morazan.....		150,000	Total.....	1,435,000	4,400,000

(*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, July 14, 1931.)

## MEXICO

DISTRIBUTION OF LANDS.—According to figures published by the Bureau of National Statistics early in 1931, 5,236,835 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) of land were distributed among the members of ejidos during the period from 1916 to 1929. Of this total, 4,433,988 hectares represent new grants and 802,847 hectares, areas formerly communal lands, now restored. The number of hectares distributed by years was as follows:

Year	Restitu- tion	New grants	Total	Year	Restitu- tion	New grants	Total
	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>		<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
1916.....	1, 246	—	1, 246	1924.....	92, 540	515, 056	607, 595
1917.....	1, 590	4, 906	5, 496	1925.....	35, 557	669, 086	704, 643
1918.....	13, 810	49, 719	63, 529	1926.....	178, 070	549, 553	727, 623
1919.....	—	37, 855	37, 855	1927.....	312, 790	579, 723	892, 513
1920.....	218	60, 819	60, 537	1928.....	21, 836	585, 914	607, 750
1921.....	45, 473	128, 835	174, 308	1929.....	18, 030	951, 540	969, 570
1922.....	35, 708	90, 015	125, 723				
1923.....	46, 979	211, 467	258, 447	Total.....	802, 847	4, 433, 988	5, 236, 835

<sup>1</sup> The trifling discrepancy between this total and the one appearing in table below will be rectified by the bureau.

The number of persons benefited by the division of the large estates, the total amount of land distributed, and the average number of hectares given each one, was as follows:

States and Terri- tories	Persons receiving lands	Total amount of land distrib- uted	Average amount of land received by each individ- ual	States and Terri- tories	Persons receiving lands	Total amount of land distrib- uted	Average amount of land received by each individ- ual
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
Aguascalientes.....	6, 854	58, 642	8. 55	Nuevo Leon.....	3, 926	57, 940	14. 78
Campeche.....	9, 573	137, 570	14. 37	Oaxaca.....	17, 391	78, 991	4. 54
Coahuila.....	10, 744	132, 621	12. 34	Puebla.....	64, 994	311, 703	4. 79
Colima.....	2, 133	14, 358	6. 73	Queretaro.....	5, 725	38, 785	6. 77
Chiapas.....	5, 459	45, 133	8. 27	Quintana Roo.....	47	1, 028	21. 87
Chihuahua.....	19, 169	770, 786	40. 21	San Luis Potosi.....	33, 403	610, 582	18. 28
Durango.....	17, 304	300, 402	17. 36	Sinaloa.....	4, 334	91, 564	21. 13
Federal District.....	14, 036	17, 193	1. 22	Sonora.....	4, 880	128, 610	26. 35
Guanajuato.....	18, 051	108, 910	6. 03	Tabasco.....	920	12, 448	13. 53
Guerrero.....	19, 248	189, 365	9. 84	Tamaulipas.....	7, 716	105, 876	13. 72
Hidalgo.....	35, 794	224, 848	6. 28	Tlaxcala.....	23, 211	51, 240	2. 21
Jalisco.....	41, 577	240, 888	5. 82	Veracruz.....	26, 344	138, 413	5. 25
Lower California.....	991	7, 431	7. 50	Yucatan.....	15, 530	255, 866	16. 47
Mexico.....	99, 200	297, 277	2. 99	Zacatecas.....	17, 753	358, 076	20. 17
Michoacan.....	33, 632	156, 857	4. 66				
Morelos.....	25, 805	193, 935	7. 51	Total.....	592, 544	5, 236, 932	8. 83
Nayarit.....	7, 000	99, 594	14. 23				

<sup>1</sup> The trifling discrepancy between this total and the one appearing in table above will be rectified by the bureau.

(*Estadística Nacional*, Mexico City, January, 1931.)



## PARAGUAY

INEXPENSIVE RURAL HOUSES.—A number of inexpensive rural house plans have recently been printed for distribution by the Bureau of Lands and Colonies, which hopes in this way to encourage farmers to construct better homes. According to an announcement in the press, the plans will be distributed free to any one applying to the office of the bureau in Asuncion. Some of the dwellings in the collection are also suitable for erection in urban centers. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, August 1, 1931.)

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## FINANCE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE

## ARGENTINA

GOOD ROADS DAY.—The first celebration of Good Roads Day in Argentina took place on October 5, 1931. The program for the day, whose celebration was the result of a resolution adopted by the First Pan American Highway Congress, held in Buenos Aires during October, 1925, provided for a tour of inspection of highways under construction near the city of Buenos Aires and a special meeting of representatives of the leading associations and commercial firms of the country interested in highway development.

One of the notable features of the celebration was the issuance by the Provisional Government of a decree creating a special division under the General Bureau of Highways and Bridges to engage in the study of materials and methods to be used in highway construction. The new division will be known as the Institute of Highway Research. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, October 6, 1931.)

## BOLIVIA

RAILWAYS.—The first concessions for railway construction in Bolivia, according to an article published in the September-October issue of *Bolivia*, were made in 1863, but the first line was not completed until 1892, when the mining center of Oruro was linked with Antofagasta, 578 miles away. Shortly thereafter two lines, one of 60 miles between Lake Titicaca and La Paz and the other of 283 miles between Arica and the Bolivian capital, were completed. These roads gave Bolivia three outlets to the sea, and a fourth was added in 1925, when the 120 miles of line between Atocha and La Quiaca, on the Argentine border, were opened for travel. To-day the railways of Bolivia represent an investment of over \$100,000,000 and extend for over 1,300

miles; their equipment is modern, the night express trains being comparable to those on the best European railways. The actual mileage on each line is as follows:

Antofagasta-Bolivia Railway Co. (Ltd.):	Miles
Oruro to Ollague (Chilean frontier) .....	292
Viacha to La Paz .....	25
Bolivia Railway Co. (rented to above):	
Oruro to Viacha .....	121
Oruro (San Pedro) to Cochabamba .....	123
Rio Mulato to Potosi .....	104
Uyuni to Atocha .....	54
Peruvian Corporation:	
Guaqui to La Paz .....	60
Patiño Mines:	
Machacamarca to Uncia .....	64
Huanchaca Co. of Bolivia:	
Pulacayo to Huanchaca .....	21
Government railways:	
Atocha-Villazon (rented to South American Mining Co.) .....	119
Arica-La Paz (Charana-La Paz section) .....	145
Cochabamba-Santa Cruz .....	85
La Paz-Yungas (Government operated) .....	32
Potosi-Sucre (to Tejar) .....	103
Total .....	1,348

The Arica-La Paz Railway was constructed by the Chilean Government in compliance with the terms of the Treaty of Peace and Amity between Chile and Bolivia of October 20, 1904. The transfer of the Bolivian section of this railway, constructed at a cost of \$5,525,000, was made to the Government of Bolivia on May 13, 1928. While the line is only 277 miles long, the mountainous character of the terrain presented many engineering difficulties. Before it could be completed it was necessary to bore five tunnels, totaling 2,375 feet in length, and in one place, where there is an ascent of 7,300 feet within a distance of less than 19 miles, to construct a third rail. The greatest altitude reached on the line is 13,835 feet, at Laguna Blanca. Nineteen hours are required for the trip from the coast to La Paz.

Perhaps on none of the railways has the development been more marked than on the Antofagasta & Bolivia Railway. Among the improvements introduced on this line in recent years were the change of gage between Ollague and Uyuni and the addition of new sleeping coaches. Over this route the journey between La Paz and Antofagasta can now be made in about 32 hours.

In 1876 the Peruvian Government completed a railway from Mollendo to Puno, the chief Peruvian port on Lake Titicaca. At Puno the passengers and freight for Bolivia crossed Lake Titicaca by steamer and proceeded over the highway between the port of Chillaya and La Paz. Later the railway from Guaqui to La Paz was completed with Government funds and opened in 1905. In 1910, however, it was transferred to the Peruvian Corporation, an organization operating both the steamers on Lake Titicaca and the Southern Peruvian Railways; this company now operates a fast through service between Mollendo and La Paz which gives the passengers the long-desired opportunity of crossing Lake Titicaca by daylight.

The Central Bolivian trunk line uniting Guaqui on Lake Titicaca with La Quiaca on the Argentine border is of incalculable importance to the country, for

it forms the connecting link between the railway systems of Argentina, Bolivia, and Chile and is consequently a means of communication between Peru, Paraguay, and Uruguay as well. This line, the only transcontinental railway in South America which is open the entire year, marks the completion of the Bolivian section of the Pan American Railway. Through service between La Paz and Buenos Aires was opened during the Bolivian Centennial in 1925. The trip by train between the two capitals, a distance of 1,583 miles, now takes just a little over three days.

Among the lines whose construction is in project are that from Sucre to Aiquile; the Yacuiba-Santa Cruz railway; the Santa Cruz-Puerto Suarez line; and the railway between Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, of which 54 miles have already been commenced.

#### BRAZIL

REORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL FISCAL SYSTEM.—The national fiscal system of Brazil has been completely reorganized by the Provisional Government in accordance with the recommendations of the Niemeyer financial report (see November, 1931, issue of the *BULLETIN*). The decree providing for this reorganization (No. 20393, of September 10, 1931) appeared in the *Diario Oficial* of September 16, its provisions having been the subject of careful consideration for several months by a commission appointed for that task.

The decree contains 48 articles and is divided into five main headings, dealing with financial administration, the account "Revenues of the Union" in the Bank of Brazil, collection of public revenues, payment of Federal expenditures and accounting by the Tribunal of Accounts, and publication of Federal accounts. The principal clauses provide that all revenue and expenditure shall be charged to the year in which cash is received or payment actually made and that the fiscal year shall coincide with the calendar year. Until the Central Reserve Bank is organized, the Bank of Brazil will open in its books an account entitled "Revenues of the Union," to which will be credited all Government receipts. Public revenues will continue to be collected as heretofore, but all legislation and regulations which permit part of this revenue to be deposited elsewhere than in the Bank of Brazil are expressly repealed. The system of partial audit before payment by the Tribunal of Accounts has been modified; each department will be credited monthly at the Bank of Brazil with one-twelfth of its annual appropriation and an independent audit kept of expenditures after payment. Financial statements showing the status of revenue and expenditure will be published monthly.

#### CHILE

BOARD OF STANDARDS.—The first session of the Board of Standards, created by Law No. 4908, of November 27, 1930, was held in the office of the Department of Commerce on August 18, 1931. The principal



object of the Government in creating this body was to secure a group which would be representative of the commercial and industrial interests of the country and therefore peculiarly fitted to help formulate measures for the standardization of commodities offered for sale in Chilean markets. The board is composed of the Subsecretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, and Promotion; two representatives apiece from the national agricultural society and the league for industrial promotion; and one delegate each from the chambers of commerce of Santiago and Valparaiso. The first action of the board was the passing of regulations for the standardization of certain canned fruits and vegetables. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, August 19, 1931.)

#### ECUADOR

INTERNATIONAL SAMPLE FAIR.—The eighth international sample fair to be held in Ecuador was opened in the city of Guayaquil on the evening of October 3, 1931, with formal exercises which were attended by the Governor of Guayas Province, the members of the diplomatic corps, the municipal council, the Rotary Club, and the chamber of commerce, as well as members of the local press and prominent bankers, manufacturers, and merchants of the city. The first of these fairs were held under private auspices, but so great were their success that in 1928 it was decided to make them official in character, and each since then has been sponsored by the national and municipal governments. (*El Telégrafo*, Guayaquil, October 3 and 10, 1931.)

#### EL SALVADOR

AUTHORIZATION FOR LOAN.—At the request of President Araujo, a decree was issued by the National Assembly on July 8, 1931, authorizing the executive power to secure a loan of \$1,000,000 for a period of two years at 6 per cent interest. The proceeds of the loan, which will be secured by certain revenues to be later designated, will be used for providing funds for the Mortgage Bank, meeting appropriations for public-welfare institutions, and providing for other necessary expenses of the Government. The loan will be obtained from the Agricultural, Salvadorean, and Occidental Banks of El Salvador. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, July 9 and 14, 1931.)

DISCOVERY OF COAL IN ILOBASCO.—Relatively rich veins of coal have recently been discovered in Ilobasco, a district in the Department of Cabanas, about 40 miles northeast of the city of San Salvador. Upon the discovery, a considerable quantity was extracted for testing by the railways. Experiments showed that certain elements will have to be removed before it can be used successfully as a fuel. Sufficient importance has been attached to the economic value of the new product, however, to justify a decision on the part of a well-known Salvadorean firm to mine it on a wide scale. Work-

men have already been sent to the region, and it is expected that regular mining operations will soon be commenced. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, June 27 and July 15, 1931.)

#### GUATEMALA

COMPLETION OF TELEPHONE LINES.—Information has recently been received of the completion of a telephone system in the southern part of the Department of Huehuetenango between the cities of Huehuetenango, San Sebastian H., San Juan Atitlan, San Rafael Petzal, Colotenango, and Chimaltenango. Each of these cities is now equipped with a modern local system which brings long distance service with other cities of the Republic within reach of all subscribers. According to the press, the telephone line under construction between the city of Tactic in the Department of Alta Verapaz and Salama, the capital of the Department of Baja Verapaz, has likewise recently been finished and placed in service. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala City, July 10 and 15, 1931.)

CAMPAIGN FOR CONSUMPTION OF HOME PRODUCTS.—A campaign to encourage the use of domestic in preference to imported products, especially during the present universal economic depression, was recently initiated by the municipality of Guatemala City. The purpose of the campaign is to promote a spirit of cooperation between the producer and consumer, and thus prevent the likelihood of profiteering, particularly on commodities of prime necessity. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala City, September 29, 1931.)

#### HAITI

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING 1930-31.—The actual receipts of the Government of Haiti from all sources during the fiscal year which ended on September 30, 1931, amounted to 31,746,582 gourdes, a drop in revenues of 6,901,581 gourdes, or 17.9 per cent, as compared with the previous fiscal period. The greatest relative decline was reported by the internal revenue service, with receipts of 5,160,413 gourdes, or 22 per cent less than those collected during the fiscal year 1929-30. The customs service receipts during the year totaled 25,562,783 gourdes, a decrease of 5,276,291 gourdes, or 17.1 per cent. The decline in the customs service receipts was mainly due to the great drop in quantity of the commodities exported during the year, which resulted in a corresponding reduction in export duties. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to 1,023,385 gourdes as compared with 1,188,924 gourdes in 1929-30, a decline of 14 per cent. Most of the income under this classification is derived from interest on deposits and investments, and the decline was largely due to the fact that lower rates of interest were paid on Government deposits during this year than during the previous one.

Expenditures from revenue for the fiscal year 1930-31 amounted to 35,190,070 gourdes, a reduction of 4,453,159 gourdes, or 10.9 per cent, as compared with the expenditures of the previous year. The excess of expenditures over receipts amounted to 4,443,488 gourdes, or more than twice the deficit reported a year ago, when expenditures exceeded receipts by 1,995,066 gourdes. The failure of revenue to approach expenditures during the year was due chiefly to an unusually poor coffee crop, combined with decreased exports of other principal commodities produced in Haiti. (*Monthly Bulletin*, Office of Financial Adviser-General Receiver, Port au Prince, September, 1931.)

## NICARAGUA

EL SAUCE-OCOTAL HIGHWAY.—On July 8, 1931, workmen left Leon for El Sauce, where they were to begin the construction of the highway to Ocotal. The group went by train to the end of the completed section of the railway, continuing the remainder of the way to El Sauce, which will be the terminus of the railway, by cart and horseback. The route planned for the highway is through the cities of Limay and Esteli. Work was to have been begun on June 1, 1931, but owing to unforeseen difficulties it was necessary to postpone it until the later date. (*El Centroamericano*, Leon, July 8, 1931.)

## PANAMA

NEW COINS.—Early in September, 1931, the shipment of 1-balboa silver coins minted in accordance with a decree issued by President Alfaro on March 27, 1931 (see BULLETIN of the Pan American Union for June, 1931), arrived in Panama. The new coins, which were to go into circulation on September 15, 1931, by virtue of the provisions of Executive Decree No. 172 of September 9, 1931, bear on their face a likeness of Vasco Núñez de Balboa, and on their reverse a symbolic figure representing the Republic. They complete the new series of silver coins recently put into circulation by the Panamanian Government. (*Star and Herald*, Panama, September 9 and 10, 1931.)

## PARAGUAY

NEW INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS.—Recent industrial developments in Paraguay include the opening of a large dairy and a cottonseed-oil refinery in Asuncion and a flour mill at Concepcion. The dairy, which will also manufacture butter, cheese, and other milk products, was formally opened on July 30, 1931. Among the guests present on that occasion were the Minister of Germany, the Mayor, the Director of the National Bureau of Hygiene and Public Welfare, the Principal of the Agricultural School, the General Manager of the Agricultural Bank, the Chief of the Bureau of Lands and Colonies, and the Director of the School Medical Corps. All milk sold by the



dairy, whose daily capacity is reported to be 4,000 liters (liter equals 1.06 quarts), is tested, purified and pasteurized before being cooled and bottled. A house delivery service takes it without delay to the customer's door, thereby eliminating any opportunity for it to spoil before reaching the consumer.

The cottonseed-oil refinery began operations during August, the first tests of the machinery having been conducted on July 29, 1931, during a visit of President Guggiari. Laboratory tests show the products of the plant to be of a very high grade. The opening of the refinery is considered of great importance for the cotton-growing industry in Paraguay. Since the new industry provides a ready market and makes possible the utilization of seed heretofore thought useless, the cotton grower should obtain better prices and be encouraged to cultivate cotton on a wider scale.

The flour mill at Concepcion is the second constructed by the Paraguayan firm, Villagra Bros., within the past few years. The first, located at Villarrica, was opened in January, 1928. Representing an investment of more than 1,000,000 pesos paper, the mill has been equipped with machinery and other apparatus of the most modern design. One feature is the section where the grain is washed preparatory to being ground, a process adopted with great success in Argentina during the past year. The mill was placed in operation in July; its owners expect later to build elevators and install electric machinery for loading and unloading grain and other products in the port. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, July 30 and 31, 1931; *El Orden*, Asuncion, July 25 and 31, 1931; and *El Liberal*, Asuncion, July 23, 1931.)

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## POPULATION, MIGRATION, AND LABOR

### ARGENTINA

WORKERS' INSURANCE ORGANIZATION.—On June 1, 1931, the President of the Provisional Government issued a decree approving the resolution of the General Post Office and Telegraph Bureau of April 12, 1931, which authorized the employees of that bureau to organize a social welfare association. The purpose of the association, which will operate under the supervision of the bureau, will be to provide persons working in those services insurance against sickness and partial or total disability, and in case of their death to assist their families. (*Boletín de Correos y Telégrafos*, Buenos Aires, June 12, 1931.)

### CUBA

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.—With an attendance of more than 200 delegates, representing 150 labor organizations from different parts of

the Republic, the Second National Labor Congress was formally opened in Habana on August 20, 1931. Following the election of officers and the appointment of committees on credentials and resolutions, the congress proceeded to a consideration of the subjects on its agenda. Among other matters, the congress voted to approve the resolutions of the National Maritime Congress recently held in Habana; to recommend the establishment in Hispanic America of a committee of inter-American labor relations; to sanction the formation of a national labor party; and to petition the extension of the benefits of retirement and pension to the employees of the Department of Commerce and Industry. The congress also recommended restriction of immigration as long as there is unemployment among Cuban laborers; the creation of a Department of Labor in the Cabinet; the establishment of free zones to promote industries; the modification of present commercial treaties so as to benefit Cuban producers of tobacco, sugar, alcohol, and their derivatives; increased tariffs on foreign articles of wood in order to protect national cabinetmakers and carpenters; the modification of the law closing barber shops on Sunday; and the prompt repatriation of all laborers from the other Antilles now living in Cuba. The closing session of the congress was held on August 22, 1931. Before adjourning delegates to the congress chose Cienfuegos as the seat of the next congress, which will be held in 1932. (*Información*, Habana, August 20 and 21, 1931, and *Diario de la Marina*, Habana, August 22 and 23, 1931.)

#### UNITED STATES

CONVENTION ON WORKMEN'S ACCIDENT COMPENSATION IN THE AMERICAS.—The BULLETIN is informed through the courtesy of Dr. Ethelbert Stewart, Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, that at the seventeenth Annual Convention of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commission, held in Wilmington, Delaware, during September, 1931, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Association be and he is hereby instructed to ascertain the best methods and the most convenient time for calling a convention on All-America Workmen's Compensation Law Administration, preferably in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in Mexico City, Mexico, in Washington, D. C., or in Toronto, Ontario.

The association is composed of the boards and commissions that have to do with the administration of workmen's compensation laws of the various States of the United States and the Provinces of Canada, its membership including 33 such boards and commissions of the United States and 5 of Canada.

## ART, SCIENCE, AND EDUCATION

### ARGENTINA

ANNUAL CHEMICAL AWARD.—An annual prize for the best monograph, study, or piece of research on a pharmaceutical, chemical, or bromatological subject has recently been established by the National Society of Pharmacists. The prize, which will consist of a gold medal and a certificate, will be known as the Dr. Miguel Puiggari Award and will be made each year on the 12th of August. The resolution creating the award specifies that all contestants shall be graduates of a national school of pharmacy. The judges are to be the President of the National Society of Pharmacists, two professors appointed by the Dean of the School of Medical Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires, and two others appointed by the School of Chemistry and Pharmacy of the University of La Plata. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, September 13, 1931.)

EXPOSITION OF BOOKS BY WOMEN AUTHORS.—See page 1286.

### BOLIVIA

SCHOOL FOR UNDEVELOPED CHILDREN.—Further interesting information concerning the School for Undeveloped Children in La Paz (see BULLETIN of the Pan American Union for July, 1931) was given in a report recently submitted by the Director to the Child Welfare Society and the Antituberculosis League and subsequently published by one of the leading dailies of the city. According to the report, 45 children were cared for in the school during the first six months it was in operation, 17 of whom were dismissed before the end of the period as entirely recovered or greatly improved in health. Upon arriving at the school the child is given a complete physical examination and his weight, height, chest expansion, and muscular strength are carefully tabulated. Later a study is made of his reaction to sunshine and fresh air, exercise, and recreation. His diet is arranged so as to include only the most wholesome and body-building foods and care taken to see that he has sufficient time for rest. Meanwhile his education continues as usual; there is scarcely an hour of the day which does not find him engaged in some interesting and recreational pursuit. Manual training is one of the studies, and each child has a small plot of ground to cultivate.

The following program of one day's activities, as planned for the winter months, gives an idea of life in the school. The children are called at 7.30, breakfast is served at 8.15, and class work begun at 9. Until 11 they are busy with their studies, which include gymnastics, reading, arithmetic, and science. At 11, weather permitting,



the children cultivate their gardens or make trips into the country. Luncheon is served at 12, followed by a rest period of an hour and a half. Classes in drawing, Spanish, and penmanship begin at 3. At 4 the children are given a light lunch and then allowed to spend the remaining hour and a half before supper in games and story telling. At 8 they are put to bed. (*El Diario*, La Paz, July 24, 1931.)

#### CHILE

EDUCATIONAL FILMS.—The Ministry of Public Education recently issued a decree approving a regulation establishing an educational motion-picture service. According to the regulation, all theaters will be compelled to show a film on some educational subject with each program. Subjects classified as educational in character include geography, history, exact and natural sciences, hygiene, art, physical training, vocational education, national customs, and others of similar nature. Special importance will be given to films based on different aspects of national life, including current events, national customs, and Chilean scenery. Many of the films will be on national industries; the number of these in relation to the total number of educational films shown will be fixed periodically by the Ministry of Public Education on the advice of the Board of Motion Picture Censorship. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, August 14, 1931.)

#### CUBA

OPENING OF NEW LIBRARY.—Owing to the initiative of Dr. Carlos Miguel de Céspedes, the Secretary of Public Instruction, there was opened on September 14, 1931, in a building adjacent to the offices of the Department of Public Instruction in Habana, a library for the use of professors, teachers, and employees of the department. The nucleus of the collection was the reference library of the Board of Education of Habana, the circulating library of the board, and the reference library and an interesting collection of works by Cuban authors from the office of the Board of Superintendents; later, valuable donations from private sources were added, so that the library now contains over 3,000 volumes and will be constantly enriched through purchases and gifts. A monthly appropriation of 100 pesos by the Government will permit the acquisition of new books and the subscription to those Cuban and foreign magazines which will be of interest to the readers frequenting the library. One of the principal aims of the directors is to make the section of works by Cuban authors as complete as possible. Although the majority of books on the library shelves at present treat of pedagogy, there are also sections containing works on legislation, art, science, and literature. A circulating division and information department is to be maintained as an inte-

gral part of the library. (*Heraldo de Cuba*, Habana, September 15, 1931.)

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ACADEMY OF HISTORY.—The Academy of History, an institution created by Presidential decree to promote study of and research into the history of the Dominican Republic, was officially inaugurated on August 16, 1931. The original members, appointed by the President, are Monsignor Adolfo Alejandro Nouel, Dr. Américo Lugo, Dr. Federico Henríquez y Carvajal, Señor Manuel Ubaldo Gómez, Señor C. Armando Rodríguez, Dr. Manuel de J. Troncoso de la Concha, Señor Arturo Logroño, Dr. Max. Henríquez Ureña, Señor Emilio Prudhomme, Señor Leonidas García, Señor Emilio Tejera Bonetti, Dr. Alcides García, and Señor Ramón Emilio Jiménez. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Santo Domingo, July 25, 1931.)

#### GUATEMALA

FREE MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR TEACHERS.—An order has recently been issued by the Department of Public Education providing that all public school teachers will be examined free of charge by the public health surgeons of their respective Departments. These officials are authorized to grant the necessary health certificates, which may now be obtained in each Departmental capital. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala City, October 3, 1931.)

#### MEXICO

WORLD PRESS CONGRESS.—With delegates from more than 20 countries of North, Central, and South America, Europe, and Asia in attendance, the World Press Congress was formally opened in Mexico City on August 10, 1931, by its president, Robert Bell, of Christchurch, New Zealand. Thought-provoking sessions, during which such topics as the freedom of the press, journalistic standards, and the international aspects of journalism were discussed, and a round of brilliant social events interspersed with visits to the most interesting of the show places of Mexico City and its environs claimed the time of the delegates during the succeeding days of the congress. Speakers at the various sessions included Dr. José Manuel Puig Casauranc, representing President Ortiz Rubio; the Hon. J. Reuben Clark, Ambassador of the United States to Mexico; Professor F. S. Siebert, of the School of Journalism, University of Illinois; Señor Carlos Silva Vildósola, editor of *El Mercurio*, Santiago, Chile; and Dr. Karl Boemer of the German Institute of Newspaper Learning, Berlin. Before adjourning on August 14, 1931, the members of the congress approved a resolution for the formation of an American Press Federation which was definitely organized by the Chilean, Colombian,

Cuban, Guatemalan, Mexican, United States, and Venezuelan delegations to the congress on August 17, 1931. Señor Mario Rojas Aveniño was elected president of the new association and Mexico City chosen as its permanent office. (*Excelsior*, Mexico City, August 10, 11, 15, 18, and 20, 1931.)

UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.—Seeking a practical means of extending the benefits of a university education to those unable to attend the classes in Mexico City, officials of the University of Mexico have approved a plan to establish several correspondence courses in the Division of University Extension. While the instruction in itself will be free, a small charge will be made to cover the cost of the paper and the printing of the lessons. Any other texts that may be provided will be subject to an extra charge. Only two courses will be established at first, one in the history of Mexico and the other in Spanish; each will consist of 45 lessons. All work will be graded, but no credit toward a degree will be allowed on correspondence courses. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, August 24, 1931.)

#### NICARAGUA

REQUIREMENT FOR LEGAL DEGREES.—See page 1267.

#### PANAMA

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—A valuable collection of indigenous pottery, said by archæological experts to belong to the pre-Columbian period and therefore to be more than 400 years old, was found early in September, 1931, near the banks of the Estibana River not far from the town of Maracacas in the Province of Santos. The collection, which is composed of apparently authentic examples of the art of pottery making formerly current among the indigenous tribes of the Isthmus, consists of three dishes or plates similar to the fruit dishes used to-day, and a large earthen jar, artistically finished and of a rare lineal perfection. All of these objects, which are in a perfect state of preservation, offer evidence of the excellent workmanship of those peoples and of their ability to mix pigments. The symmetrical designs on the plates and jars, done in red, purple, yellow, and black, include both geometric and animal patterns. The Director of the National Museum hopes that they will be acquired by the Government; a temporary order has been issued forbidding their exportation. (*Star and Herald*, Panama, September 13, 1931.)

#### URUGUAY

REORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.—During September the National Council of Administration approved the plan submitted by the Minister of Public Instruction for the reorganization of the University of Montevideo. By virtue of this act, the university is now recognized as an autonomous corporation composed of the



Schools of Law and Social Sciences, Medicine, Pharmacy, Engineering, Dentistry, Architecture, Agriculture, Veterinary Science, and Commerce, and the Preparatory School. The central authority of the university is vested in a central council, a president, and a university council. That of the different schools is delegated to their respective boards of directors, deans, and school councils. Among the further provisions of the law are the following:

The central council will be formed by the president of the university, one member apiece from the board of directors and the council of each school and four students chosen by the student members of the university council.

The university council will be composed of 13 delegates from each school council. The schools of university rank will each be represented by 8 professors, 2 graduates or technical assistants, and 3 students of the senior class; the preparatory school will be represented by 10 professors or instructors and 3 students.

The board of directors of each school will be composed of 11 members under the chairmanship of the dean. Its internal organization varies with each school.

Each school council will be formed of all the professors of that school and the representatives of those groups having members on its board of directors. The school council of the preparatory school will be made up of all the professors and 10 student delegates.

The functions of the central council include the supervision of the enforcement of university regulations; the issuance of general regulations and the approval of those passed by the different schools; the preparation of the annual university budget, subject to the approval of the National Administrative Council; the administration of university funds; the organization of the courses of study for the preparatory schools incorporated into the university by the present or any later law; the formulation of bases for the recognition of degrees and certificates granted by foreign universities and institutes; the promotion of research; the sponsoring of university extension courses; the foundation of museums and cultural institutes; and the arbitration of disputes between school councils and boards of directors.

The president, the deans, the members of the central council, and all members of school councils except the professors who are members *ex officio* will hold office for four years. Student delegates will be elected for two years only.

It shall be the duty of the president to represent the university on all occasions, call and preside at the central council, see that its resolutions are carried out, supervise the functioning of the university in general, and grant, upon the proper recommendation, diplomas and certificates.

The university council will study problems related to university extension courses, taking the initiative in the creation of new teaching centers in the university.

The boards of directors shall supervise the enforcement of university regulations in their respective schools; present a budget for the approval of the central council; administer the school funds; appoint and remove the members of the teaching and administrative staff of the school; determine the length of the courses; approve textbooks and the course of study; establish entrance requirements; and be responsible for discipline. In cases of grave disorders provoked by collective student movements, the board of directors of the school affected may order a temporary recess, for a period of not more than 10 days. Authorization to extend the period must be secured from the central council. Should the student strike affect the regular functioning of any school for more than 20 days, the central council shall intervene.

Each dean shall be the official representative of his school; he shall also preside over its board of directors and supervise the carrying out of board resolutions.

The meetings of the school councils shall be held at least once a year at the call of the individual board of directors. The function of the councils shall be to elect the dean of the school, appoint delegates to the central and university councils, and study all pedagogical and university extension problems of the school. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, September 12, 1931.)

EXHIBITION BY WOMEN ARTISTS.—See page 1288.

#### VENEZUELA

SCHOOL ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.—A resolution was issued by the Minister of Public Instruction on September 29, 1931, indicating the entrance requirements for students from foreign institutions who wish to enroll in Venezuelan schools. According to this resolution, all those wishing to make such a transfer must secure permission from the Department of Public Instruction. Applications for admittance to any school must be accompanied by a record of the student's previous scholastic work and presented to the University Council or the National Council of Public Instruction. No credit will be given for work done in foreign schools with lower standards than those of Venezuela. If a student wishes to enter school after the beginning of the academic year, he must pass an examination on the work already covered by the class. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Caracas, September 29, 1931.)

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### PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

#### ARGENTINA

FIRST ARGENTINE CONGRESS OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY.—The First Argentine Congress of Obstetrics and Gynecology was opened in the auditorium of the Argentine Medical Association building on August 9, 1931. The first regular session of the congress was held the following day, the program on that occasion including a demonstration clinic held in the National Clinical Hospital, and the discussion of the first theoretical subject announced for study by the congress. Succeeding sessions were similar in character. The congress was formally closed on August 14, 1931. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, August 10, 12, and 15, 1931.)

#### BRAZIL

GOVERNMENT WELFARE FUND.—The Provisional Government of Brazil has established a fund with which to help finance such private social welfare establishments as hospitals, crèches, sanatoriums, child-welfare centers, homes for the poor and the aged, dispensaries, and orphan asylums. With the establishment of this fund the subsidies which the Federal Government grants to such institutions will be

regulated and apportioned more equitably and efficiently. The money is to be obtained from the proceeds of certain custom duties, especially the tax on alcoholic beverages; Federal appropriations; and donations from private individuals. The Ministry of Justice and the Interior, which has been granted an initial credit of 3,000 contos, will administer the fund in accordance with Presidential decrees. The terms of the decree which establishes the fund provide that no institution shall receive a subsidy of more than 200 contos per annum. (*Diario Oficial*, Rio de Janeiro, September 5, 1931.)

#### EL SALVADOR

ANTITUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.—During July an antituberculosis dispensary was opened in San Salvador under the joint auspices of the School Medical Service and the National Sanatorium. The new institution, staffed by a physician, a medical assistant, and a nurse, is already reported to have accomplished much good; its activity includes treating and preventing the spread of tuberculosis among school children. According to the press, almost 300 children were examined during the first month the dispensary was open. Before the schools closed, 250 examinations were made, and during the vacation period 47 more were given in homes in the city. It is the aim of the dispensary to provide adequate treatment for every child either suffering from or disposed to tuberculosis. If the results of the examination warrant it, the child is placed in the National Sanatorium. (*Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, August 5, 1931.)

#### PARAGUAY

OPENING OF BIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The Paraguayan Biological Institute, recently established in Asuncion by five young physicians of the city, was formally opened on July 2, 1931, in the presence of the President of the Republic, the Minister of the Interior, the Director of the National Bureau of Hygiene and Public Welfare, the Dean of the School of Medicine, various municipal authorities, and many physicians of the capital. Following the ceremony, the guests were permitted to visit the different parts of the building. The institute is divided into four general sections, of serology, bacteriology, parasitology, and chemical biology, respectively, each of which is in charge of especially trained attendants. The new institute is said to be the most complete and modern in Paraguay; its laboratories are equipped according to the latest scientific standards and are reported to have cost 700,000 pesos paper. Besides its research work, the institute will engage in the preparation of vaccines, serums, and other pharmaceutical products. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, June 30, and July 3 and 8, 1931, and *El Orden*, Asuncion, July 3, 1931.)



## PERU

FIRST NATIONAL DENTAL EXPOSITION.—Thousands of persons are reported to have visited the First National Dental Exposition held in Lima from July 27 to August 15 under the auspices of the Dental Federation of Peru. Closely cooperating with the Dental Federation in this attempt to bring a faithful picture of the progress of modern dentistry to the attention of the general public were the Bureau of Public Health, the Provincial Council of Lima, and the Dental School of the University of San Marcos. This last contributed by the preparation of an extensive exhibit showing the different phases of work carried on in its classrooms. Other individual exhibits were entered by national and foreign firms manufacturing dental products. The exhibits themselves consisted of models, photographs, office furnishings, instruments, publications, and products used in dental therapeutics and hygiene. Beginning on August 3, 1931, motion pictures were shown on scientific subjects. While these were arranged particularly for physicians, pharmacists, obstetricians, and surgeon dentists, they were on several occasions thrown open to the general public. Admission to all sections of the exposition was free. (*La Crónica*, Lima, July 10, 25, 27, and 31, and August 1, 6, and 10, 1931.)

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## FEMINISM

## ARGENTINA

EXPOSITION OF BOOKS BY WOMEN AUTHORS.—An interesting and unusual exposition featuring works by women authors was opened on July 29, 1931, under the auspices of the Women's Atheneum in the National Commission of Fine Arts in Buenos Aires. The exposition was the first of its kind to be held in Argentina and attracted widespread attention. Added importance was also given the event by the presence of the diplomatic representatives of the different Latin American Republics in Argentina and the Minister of the Supreme Court of Justice at the opening exercises. All the exhibits were by women of Latin America; those taking part included writers, scholars, and artists representing Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Brazil, and other countries of the continent. A special program of lectures and musicals was also arranged as part of the exposition.

The Women's Atheneum is relatively new, having been founded only three years ago. Its chief aim is the advancement of culture among women. The Atheneum has sponsored frequent lectures on subjects of cultural interest, and recently sent a special delegation under the chairmanship of Señora Justa Gallardo de Zalazar Pringles to visit different cities in Brazil and Uruguay to arouse interest in the intellectual activities and social work of Argentine women. The

Atheneum plans to establish a library of works by women authors, using as a nucleus volumes in the exposition. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, July 27, 28, and 30, and August 2, 1931.)

## HONDURAS

WOMEN'S CULTURAL SOCIETY.—The constitution of the Women's Cultural Society, recently organized in Tegucigalpa, were approved by President Mejía Colindres on February 16, 1931. The purposes of the newly formed organization are to promote a spirit of friendship among Honduran women; to protect their interests; to secure their material, moral, and economic improvement; to give its members an opportunity to broaden their intellectual and artistic horizons, and provide them aid in time of sickness or other difficulties; and to assist talented young girls in obtaining an education. The society intends to maintain a club house, establish a library, sponsor lectures on subjects of interest to women, promote the formation of similar societies in other parts of the Republic, and maintain relations with related groups both in Honduras and abroad. Membership in the society is limited to professional women. (*La Gaceta*, Tegucigalpa, June 27, 1931.)

## URUGUAY

WOMEN'S UNEMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE.—Under the auspices of the Uruguayan Women's Alliance, a meeting of the women's professional, cultural, and labor organizations in Montevideo was called to formulate plans for alleviating unemployment. The immediate object of the conference was the appointment of a committee to take charge of whatever activities the member organizations might undertake in their endeavors to create work for unemployed women.

The meeting, which was held in the headquarters of the Alliance on August 17, 1931, was attended by delegates from the Federation of Teachers, the Uruguayan League Against White Slavery, the Association of Women Students, and the Young Women's Christian Association. One general and two subcommittees, one on registration and the other on finances, were appointed. The delegates were agreed on the main channels which their joint activities should take, and they discussed the means of securing the necessary funds to carry out the program. It was decided to ask for contributions from all associations represented at the conference. Part of the funds first obtained will be used to purchase sewing materials out of which some of the unemployed may make salable articles. Representatives from the Young Women's Christian Association offered, on behalf of their organization, to furnish space for the sale of any of such needlework, as well as to provide rooms where a hair-dressing and manicuring parlor might be opened to give work to other women. Owing to the large number of teachers without appointments, it was also decided

to organize classes in languages, stenography, and other academic and business subjects. All unemployed women are urged to register at the office of the committee, in order to benefit from the activities planned in their behalf. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, August 22, 1931.)

EXHIBITION BY WOMEN ARTISTS.—An interesting exhibition of paintings by women artists was opened in the Sarandí Palace in Montevideo on September 15, 1931. The exposition, the first of its kind to be held in Uruguay, attracted widespread attention and received much favorable comment. About 140 paintings were entered for exhibit. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, September 16, 1931, and *Mundo Uruguayo*, Montevideo, September 17, 1931.)

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## NECROLOGY

### URUGUAY

JUAN ZORRILLA DE SAN MARTÍN.—On November 4, 1931, Juan Zorrilla de San Martín, one of the most beloved of Uruguayan poets, died in Montevideo. By special act of Congress, his body was accorded the honors of a full military funeral and was laid beside those of the country's most famous heroes in the National Pantheon. Zorrilla de San Martín was born in Montevideo in 1857 and spent practically all his life in his native country which he loved so passionately and immortalized in verse. While he attained an enviable position through his contribution to the literature of Uruguay, where he was acclaimed a "prince among poets" (see BULLETIN of the Pan American Union for July, 1930), he will also be remembered as a lawyer, teacher, historian, orator, and diplomat. For many years he held a professorship in the University of Montevideo and later acted as deputy to Congress and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain and Portugal. (*New York Times*, New York, November 6, 1931.)

















